



2004
ELECTIONS

Report on the National and Provincial Elections

ELECTORAL COMMISSION
ENSURING FREE AND FAIR ELECTIONS
S O U T H A F R I C A







SOUTH AFRICA



National and Provincial Elections

14 APRIL 2004



Vision

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

Mission

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

Its immediate task is the impartial management of free and fair elections in all spheres of government.

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1. FOREWORD

The April 2004 Elections have been the major focal point of our operations in the past few months. If the 1994 democratic elections put South Africa as a country on an entirely new level altogether from a pariah state to a free country, and the 1999 national elections placed the country firmly on track to constitutional democracy, the 2004 general elections afforded South Africans an opportunity to further consolidate their democratic gains and reclaim their democratic heritage of ten years.

The 2004 elections marked the Ten Years of Freedom and Democracy in South Africa. They were thus celebration elections. However, as the third general elections, they were also a serious test of the stability of our democracy. Also, they were the last elections in the term of office of this first team of Commissioners appointed in terms of Section 181 of the 1996 Constitution and Electoral Commission Act. Significantly, these elections took place within the larger canvas of momentous electoral developments on the continent. In accepting the Common Electoral Standards the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) made a pledge by which "Africa undertakes to respect global standards of democracy, the core components of which include political pluralism, allowing the existence of several political parties and fair, open and democratic elections periodically organised to enable people to choose their leaders freely."

There was remarkable progress in the process of our constitutional democracy in this period. A noteworthy development is the enthusiasm with which multi-partyism is being embraced in South



Africa. There has been an amazing increase in the number of political parties, from 16 that contested the 1999 general elections, to 37 that participated in the 2004 general elections. This is an indication of how, by popular consensus, multi-party democracy in Africa continues to grow. Political parties play an essential role in nurturing the democratic process despite numerous challenges they face. The degree of maturity shown by political parties in the previous elections is commendable.

Political parties adhered as much as possible to the code of conduct requirements of promoting free campaigning and tolerance. As a result the 2004 elections saw the near elimination of political "no-go" areas during the campaigns and voting. This is thanks to the maturity of political parties and effective conflict resolution mechanisms. The increased collaboration with civil society organisations paved the way for the necessary engagement with civil society as our stakeholder. Local civil society participated in various roles as observers, conflict management panellists and service providers in voter education projects.

In response to the demands of our mandate and as part of a transforming nation, the Electoral Commission team, at national, provincial and local levels, has acquired relevant skills and developed substantively as professionals in their own field. Many functions that in the past were performed by consultants have now been operated by our own staff. This is an important contribution to the skills development project in our country. Inadvertently, this strategy of the development of home-grown human resources and electoral systems received a major vote of confidence when some international structures, like the Commonwealth and European Union, did not feel the need to monitor South Africa's 2004 general elections as they expected these to proceed without hindrance. And they did.

The Commission acknowledges with deep gratitude the important role played by

thousands of volunteer electoral staff who worked in our 16 966 voting stations. The same goes for other stakeholders in the civil society organisations ambit such as the non-governmental, community-based and faith-based organisations.

The Electoral Commission continues to enjoy sound relationships and collaboration with other countries' Electoral Management Bodies (EMBs) both on the continent and abroad. During the 2004 elections we received observer delegations from the AU, SADC, SADC Parliamentary Forum, ECF of SADC Countries, as well as EMB's representatives from over ten countries on the continent. Some of these groups indicated they had come to learn from us while others had come to lend a hand with 'technical' assistance in our process.

The Electoral Commission endeavours to fulfil its mandate in the promotion and strengthening of constitutional democracy in South Africa.

In terms of Section 14(3) of the Electoral Commission Act, the Commission hereby publishes its report on the national and provincial elections held on 14 April 2004, being satisfied that those elections were credible, free and fair.

Dr Brigalia Bam
Chairperson





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2. Overview: 2004 Elections

The year 2004 signalled a very important era in the history of our country. Not only was it the tenth anniversary of the democratic dispensation, but the year in which the third general elections were also held. The Electoral Commission of South Africa (Electoral Commission), as the institution charged with the responsibility of managing and administering elections in this country, adopted all the necessary steps to ensure that these elections indeed became free and fair.

Lessons that were learnt from the previous elections were put to good use in preparing for the 2004 Elections. One of the most important lessons from the previous elections was the aim to reduce long queues at voting stations as well as to reduce the distances that people had to travel in order to cast their votes. To that extent, we increased the number of voting stations from 15 000 in 2000 to 16 966 in the 2004 Elections. This represented an increase of 13%. On Election Day we realised, however, that irrespective of the increase in the number of voting stations we still had long queues, especially in the Townships. We have taken cognisance of this shortcoming and have already factored it into the preparations for the 2005/6 Municipal Elections.

The two registration weekends that were held prior to the elections helped to increase the number of registered voters from 18 172 751 in 1999 to 20 674 926 for the 2004 Elections which represented an increase of some 2,5 million registered voters. This increase was also assisted by the targeted registration process that was undertaken whereby people who were eligible voters were registered from door to door in those areas that were affected by the re-delimitation of voting districts.



A further breakdown of the registration figure shows that 7.3 million of registered voters were rural while 13.3 million were urban. In all age categories, women outnumbered men in the registration figures where they comprised 11.3 million while men made 9.3 million of the total. What has also been of major significance with regard to these elections is the substantial increase of youth participation in the electoral process.

The registration figures also reveal that 9.2 million of registered voters, representing an overwhelming 44.47% of all registered voters, were the youth (18 – 35 years). This significant number of registered young electorate gives us a reason to believe that ours is not a crisis of the youth being lost as a generation, as others have said before. To the contrary, this is an indication of the growing support and appreciation by South Africans of all ages of the value of the vote as a means of participation in the governance process of their country. People want to participate in the nurturing of their democracy and they see elections as one of the most important ways of achieving this.

We made extensive use of technology to greatly enhance our ability to communicate with the electorate. For instance, the Short Messaging Service (SMS) and wireless application protocol (WAP) were used. These allowed voters to verify their voter status, where they were registered to vote and afforded them access to the results as soon as they became available. Furthermore, our public website was updated to provide information to registered voters on request and we had established a call centre which had an automated, computerised voice response system.

In order for us to provide all eligible voters with the opportunity to cast their vote efficiently and without delay, we employed approximately 220 000 voting officers at all voting stations. The effort that we put into civic and

voter education ensured a voter turnout of 77% with 1.58% spoilt ballots.

To ensure the integrity of the 2004 Elections, the election results were verified by independent auditors who were deployed at all offices of the Municipal Electoral Officers where the capturing of results into the system took place. The effective and efficient use of all resources, i.e. human capital and technology, provided the correct mix in ensuring that the results were announced within three days of the date of the election.

We cannot underestimate the positive role played by political parties during the elections. It is as a result of the good relationship between the Electoral Commission and political parties that the elections went well and all problems that arose were effectively addressed.

While we recognise, as did the local and international observers, that the 2004 Elections went extremely well, we are aware of certain aspects that need improvement. To that extent, in our preparations for the 2005/2006 Local Government Elections we are paying special attention to the areas that can be improved.

**Chief Electoral Officer
Adv. Pansy Tlakula**





3. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

The national and provincial elections are administered in terms of the Electoral Act of 1998, and the Regulations issued thereunder. After the 1999 elections a process of review of this legislation was initiated. This process included the studying of observer reports and the consideration of comments received from civil society as well as political parties and culminated in the submission of draft amending legislation for consideration.

3.1 Amendments

Parliament adopted the Electoral Laws Amendment Act, 2003 and the Electoral Laws Second Amendment Act, 2003 (Act 40 of 2003), thereby amending the Electoral Act of 1998 and the Electoral Commission Act, 1996.

Amongst the more notable amendments affected by these Acts were the insertion of a new Section 24A in the Electoral Act, 1998, stating that a voter would be able to vote outside the voting district where the voter has been registered by completing a sworn or affirmed statement and providing proof of application for registration as a voter. If a person voted outside the province where he or she had been registered, he or she would only be entitled to a national ballot paper. This provision made the need for application via a cumbersome procedure for a declaration vote as previously required during the 1999 election superfluous, and catered for the voters who could, for whatever reason, not be present in their voting districts on Election Day.

The Electoral Laws Amendment Act also makes provision for a special category of prisoners to vote, excluding prisoners who were serving a sentence without the option of a fine. The provisions of the Amendment Act regarding limiting the right to vote to certain categories of prisoners were challenged in the Cape High Court and the Constitutional Court. The Constitutional Court ruled in favour of the applicants and granted an order directing the Commission to cater for all categories of prisoners to apply for registration and to vote.

Pursuant to the provision of the Constitution that after the 1999 elections national legislation had to provide for an electoral system of representation in the National Assembly and Provincial legislatures and the report of the electoral task team, the



Amendment Act further provides for the retention of the existing electoral system of proportional representation to be used in provincial and national elections.

The Electoral Laws Amendment Act together with the Electoral Laws Second Amendment Act created a limited number of categories of voters qualifying for special votes being voters who could not vote at a voting station due to their:

- physical infirmity, disability or pregnancy;
- absence from the Republic on government service abroad;
- serving as an election officer;
- being on duty as a member of the security services in connection with the election;
- temporary absence from the Republic.



Only voters who were temporarily absent from the Republic for the purpose of a holiday, a business trip, attendance of a tertiary institution or an educational visit or participation in an international sports event could apply to vote at an embassy, consulate or high commission of the Republic of South Africa. These voters needed to inform the Chief Electoral Officer of their absence from the Republic within 15 days of the proclamation an election.

The Commission published the following in the Government Gazette on 7 January 2004:

- Election regulations – Notice R12.
- Regulations on the Registration of political parties – Notice R13.
- Regulations concerning the submission of candidates.
- Regulations concerning registration of voters.

On 3 February 2004 submissions were called for regarding the determination of the fixed

number of seats reserved for each region for the next election of the National Assembly, as required by item 2 of of schedule of the Electoral Act, 1998. After taking into account scientifically based data in respect of voters and representations by interested parties, the Commission made the determination that was published in Government Gazette no. 26071 (Notice 267), dated 18 February 2004.

3.2 Proclamation date

On 11 February 2004, the President set the election date for 14 April 2004 as the voting day for an election by Proclamation Notice R14 (GG26020), and dissolved the National Assembly. The nine provincial premiers set the same day for the elections for the provincial legislatures. Having consulted the Party National Liaison Committee the Commission published the election timetables for the National Assembly and the nine provincial legislatures on 13 February 2004.





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4. Information technology

Preparations for the 2004 elections were underpinned by a commitment to ensure that information technology (IT) would go beyond providing support to business processes to providing environments and technologies that would enable the Commission to deliver service at all levels. A programme was developed to provide the following:

- Stable and consistent supporting IT infrastructure, a stable network at both Wide Area Network (WAN) and local area network (LAN) levels and the data centre;
- Sufficient network and background server capacity, with the required capability of supporting increased election activity and network traffic;
- Sufficient technical human resources capacity to support all systems and business processes;
- Ensuring that the Commission could take advantage and fully utilise all available and relevant technologies in the information and communications industry;
- Offer a guarantee of readiness to inspire confidence in the preparatory process;
- Management of risks, disaster recovery and business continuity processes;
- Stable application systems to support and enable all business processes;
- Upgraded service-level agreements, internally and externally, to higher levels in line with challenges of delivering the elections.



Key drivers for the success

The success of IT services in the elections centred on infrastructure capacity and stable application systems. Once a reasonably stable, secured, flexible and reliable environment was achieved, the rest of the process unfolded. The IT organisation managed to achieve the following:

- Extended services to mobile technologies (SMS) and computerised integrated voice (IVR) responses which made it possible for the IEC to provide public information services at all times from anywhere, information ranging from frequently asked questions, registration details, logistics to election results.
- Increased network capacity to provide higher throughput and quicker response time consistent with the requirements of increased traffic and activities.
- As part of risks management, various business continuity plans and disaster recovery processes were activated.
- Upgraded service level agreements with all affected services providers to guarantee smaller meantime to repair (MTR) and continuous availability of support services at all critical moments.
- Other external service providers were brought in to provide independent assessment. Besides providing assurance for readiness they also provided external transparency to the underlying business processes.
- In line with increased capacity requirements, the wide area network was extended to connect the national operations centre and the provincial results centres.
- The performance and network bandwidth consumption needs of each election critical applications was assessed, and optimised.
- In areas where we had shortages of equipment lease and rental plans were activated.

Critical User Applications

Several applications specially designed and developed to support election day business process and supporting activities:

- National and Provincial Results system
- Voting Station monitoring
- Issue tracker
- The IEC Internet website
- GIS Spatial Reporting.

Challenging Areas

As elections got closer, the following areas were becoming a matter of serious concern:

- **Information and network security.** Following continuous increased hacker and virus activities in the months leading to elections, vulnerability became a centre of focus. The operations team had to be reinforced with specialist consultants and increased detection and monitoring to the highest level possible on a 24/7 basis.

The IT Infrastructure was enabling and coped very well with all the challenges of elections 2004.

Delimitations – Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Spatial Reporting

GIS was used in support of the re-delimitation of voting districts and identification of voting stations (using GPS technology) in preparation for the registration weekends. The process entails spatial data editing, map production (various sizes) and quality assurance throughout.

New spatial data is continually sourced and to this end, aerial photographs, additional cadastre, images (of 1:50 000 topographical maps), new enumerator area boundaries and NAD points, were obtained and integrated into the IEC spatial database.

A variety of spatial management reporting maps were also produced throughout the year preceding voting day to support tracking and monitoring of the electoral processes (e.g. progress of the delimitation process, depiction of the number of registered voters and the number of electoral staff appointed).



The "Where do I register/vote" facility was updated and provided at the IEC call centre and on the website. An intranet application was also provided for use at the Results Operation Centres (National and Provinces) where results could be viewed (e.g. leading party, party support) and searches could be performed to find specific areas (e.g. street/suburb/town).

Voter Registration

The support ranged from identification of changed voting districts, voting districts with low registration figures, printing of voting district maps, orientation maps to uploading and verification and update of the voters' roll. Special attention was paid to ensuring a speedy finalisation of any registration data received. All registration details were finalised within two weeks of the event.

General Pre-Election Readiness

Central to the planning process was identifying support systems and infrastructure that required re-alignment to changes in business processes. The major part of 2003 was dominated by system readiness projects that focused on changing applications to meet the new challenges. Amongst others, the following applications were upgraded, redeveloped or designed from scratch:

- Voter Registration System
- Electoral Staff System
- Voting Station Operating System
- Voting Station Monitoring System
- Results System
- Issue Tracker
- Candidate Nomination System
- Ballot Paper Generation System.

IT infrastructure and systems

The architecture of the EC infrastructure is designed and structured to allow flexibility and scalability at all levels, fully aligned with the seasonal nature of the IEC business. Besides ensuring stability, consistency and reliability, the major part of election readiness was centre capacity planning, knowing when the



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additional capacity required, deploying on time and rolling-out thereafter.

The areas affected were;

- Increasing Server Capacity at head office
- Increasing network bandwidth on major connecting channels
- Increased MEOs, Sub-MEOs and related additional capturing points
- Provincial results centres
- Additional network points at all levels for everything including expansion staff
- Additional computing and networking equipments
- Increased security risks management.



Operations and Results Centres

The following results operations centres were created outside existing network connectivity points and the wide area network (WAN) had to be extended to the new locations where centres were created or established.

- Gauteng Province – Renaissance Hall at the SABC in Auckland Park.
- Eastern Cape – City Hall in East London
- KwaZulu-Natal – Durban Exhibition Centre
- Limpopo – Jack Botes Hall, Polokwane
- National Office – Tshwabacc, in Pretoria

The results centres in all other provinces were created either within the provincial office building or in an adjacent building such that the extension of the network was at local area network (LAN) level within the provincial offices.

A 12 000 square metre national operation centre (NOC), operating on three floors, was established to allow the IEC, parties and others to monitor all processes. Using over 350 PCs the media, political parties and IEC staff could access the latest result reports from the NOC application and database servers. IEC staff was also able to access their e-mail as well as any of the other IEC applications from the NOC.

Network Capacity

The challenge on the wide area network (WAN) was about capacity and capability, ensuring that the network capacity and bandwidth was increased to a level that would be able to meet traffic demands on election day. This started way back in 2002 when the VSAT contract was re-negotiated; it had to be scalable enough to meet the seasonality nature of election business.

This strategy had the following effect:

- Landlines brought high-speed connectivity to the affected MEO's.
- Provided alternatives for disaster recovery.
- Moved more than 69% of results capturing to landlines.
- Reduced VSAT traffic to almost 30% of the capturing.

Risk Management

All infrastructure planning and deployments had business continuity and disaster recovery plans incorporated in order to mitigate all possible risks.

- For Head Office, an alternative connection to Telkom's Frame relay network was created to enable the IEC to connect from a different site and different switch.
- Deployment of servers always included at least one other parallel load-balanced redundant equipment.
- Contracted external security specialist for monitoring and detection.

Operating infrastructure and server capacity

The increase in election activities necessitated a re-assessment of the whole infrastructure and its operating capabilities to ensure that it had the capacity to carry the volumes that might arise. The process started way back in 2002 with the hardware replacement project, the migration to Windows 2000 and Windows XP. They were designed to bring in stability, flexibility and scalability.

Application Software Environment

Preparations for supporting applications started with the Election Readiness projects in 2002; each application upgrade was timed to coincide with the timing for the underlying electoral process. Most applications were completed in time and according to budget.

Alternative Channels of Service Delivery

In the run-up to the 2004 elections, IT tried its best to ensure that the IEC made use of all available technologies and alternative communications channels to improve service delivery within its own operations and in support of stakeholders and the general public. This resulted in the deployment of the following technologies:

- Mobile technology – cellular phone SMS based automated self-service facility
- ATM – access to registration information through ATM for banks
- Internet website – extended services on www.elections.org.za



- Call Centre – computerised automated voice response (IVR)
- Business Intelligence portal – integrated data warehouse with management and analysis services.

Mobile Technology

The use of SMS was restricted to E-Procurement bidding invitations. In an effort to extend access to application systems for internal operations and general access to information for the public the use of SMS and WAP was investigated, found to be very useful and existing information delivery channels were extended to take advantage of these technologies.

This facility provided the ability to automate responses to enquiries and enabled the IEC to service the public much more effectively and efficiently. This technology made the IEC accessible everywhere and at all times. In addition, it provided the capacity to service large volumes of enquiries. The following services were available on mobile:

- Confirmation of registration status and details
- Voting station monitoring
- Elections results
- Bulk communication with IEC staff in the field
- Bulk communication with the media.

The use of these services was very good and its success set new benchmarks in the cellular SMS industry. Public utilisation could be summed up by the details and following graph:

1. Peak number of public SMSs in one day – 34 029 (Election Day)
2. Peak number of public SMSs in one hour – 15 495 (First announcement on SABC news on 8 January 2004).

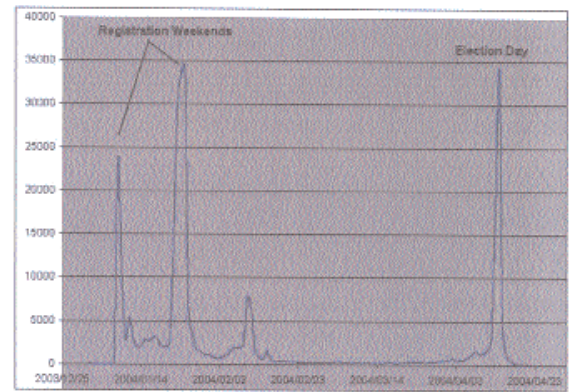


Figure 4.1: Public SMSs Received

The public enquiry portion of this facility was based on a self-funding model, and cost the IEC almost nothing, up until it fully funded itself.

ATM Technology – A Public / Private Partnership

An agreement was reached with First National Bank (FNB) to make voter registration information available on their national network of automated teller machines (ATM) similar to that on the SMS and IEC website.

Over 290 000 members of the public requested their registration details while using one of South Africa's leading banking institution's ATMs.

The bank carried the cost of development and network utilisation. The IEC had to develop a module to service the request from the ATMs.

Public Website

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

- Frequently asked questions
- Voter registration information
- Where one can go and be registered
- Where one is registered to go and vote
- Voting Stations finder
- Downloadable IEC forms



During the voter registration weekends the IEC's public website received almost 250 000 hits. Voters could check their registration status online and get general information about the voting process.

During the election period, the site handled between 40 and 160 hits a second during peak sessions and 7.5-million hits over a 4-day period.

Management and Analysis Services

In addition to the comprehensive set of management and summary reports provided by the results system, the Business Intelligence solution provided the strategic current and historical reports spanning the following business areas:

- Voter registration analysis
- Voting station management
- Results monitoring and historical analysis
- Financial systems analysis and tracking and
- Electoral staff monitoring.

This solution has proved to be a valuable asset to the IEC in supporting their decision-making processes prior to and during the successful 2004 National and Provincial elections. The Business Intelligence Portal has and will continue to improve the overall delivery and availability of key information to the right people within the organisation for future electoral events.

Elections Day and Results Voting Station Monitoring (VSM)

The success of the SMS service during the January 2004 registration weekend demonstrated the power that the SMS medium can bring to the IEC. The Voting Station Monitoring (VSM) tool was designed to make use of an SMS service to allow Presiding Officers to easily communicate that their voting station had opened or closed by sending their VD Number in an SMS.

The VSM was extremely simple to use; in fact, all the functionality could be accessed from the home page, and included the following:

- Capturing the status of a Voting Station by entering the VD number;
- The report for viewing the status of Voting Stations at a VD level (this report indicated whether an SMS had been sent, or whether the status had been phoned in); and
- Sending a bulk SMS message to request status from Presiding Officers.

The VSM was used over the special votes and Election Day period to allow presiding officers to communicate their voting station status. Over 12 000 SMSs were received from presiding officers on Election Day as opposed to their using alternative reporting methods. This freed up operation centre personnel at the National and Provincial Operation Centres to handle more critical telephonic issues.

The tool also provided an analytical indication of Voting Stations that had closed after 9pm on 14 April 2004, as a result of long queues.

The 2004 Election results system was newly developed to replace the old results verification system of 1999. The process was decentralised to MEO offices and capturing centres with limited activities at head office, basically capture and audit at the decentralised points, once audited then we published. The new system provided the IEC with the following functionality:

- Election setup
- Results capture
- Results audit
- Results update
- Results exclusion
- Seat allocation and
- Reporting.



Effective, Efficient Capturing

The result of the effort detailed above was that no system-related calls were logged on Election Day and the capturing period thereafter and the personnel on standby only had to resolve process related issues.

The results system was successfully used by over 1000 users to capture in excess of 33 000 results, with 90% of the results captured within 24 hours and 99% of the results captured by the second day. This allowed election results to be announced within three days, compared to six days in 1999.

Election Days	Captured 1999	Captured 2004
Day 0	110	9
Day 1	2 069	13 293
Day 2	2 981	3 637
Day 3	1 943	33
Day 4	968	0
Day 5	6 477	0
Grand Total	14 548	16 972

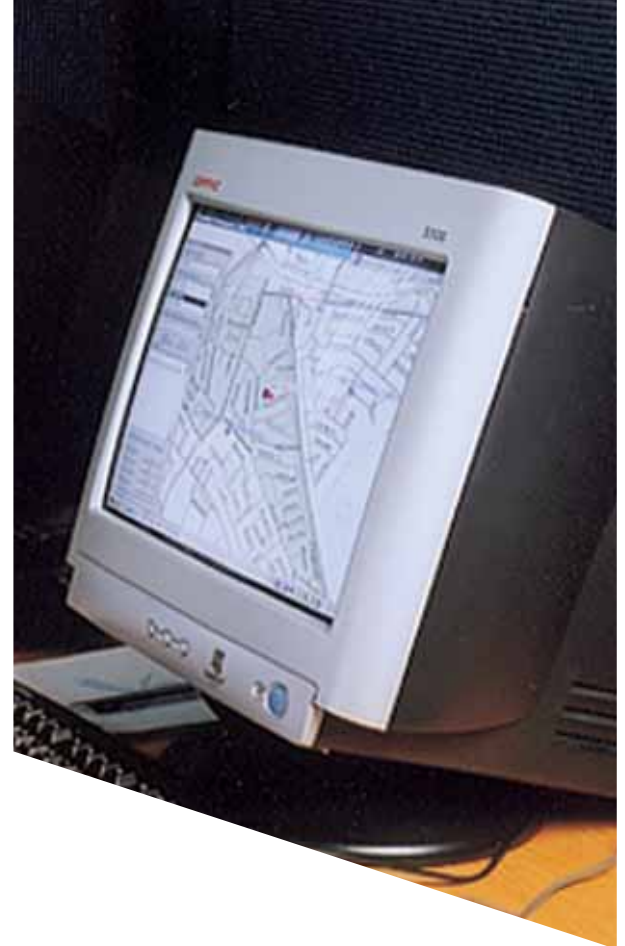
Table 4.1: Results Captured – 1999 vs. 2004

Human Resources Support

The increase in elections activities resulted in increases in demands for technical skilled personnel to provide critical operations and applications support as when the need arose. Using the current contract with external service providers resources were made available at several levels:

- At Head Office and the national Results Operations Centres support was provided on a 24/7 basis through shifts
- Two technical and systems support specialists were deployed to each provincial results centre to provide site support in case of any eventuality.

The 2004 elections set new benchmarks in the election management processes for South Africa and most countries in the world including the developed west. This was made possible by integrated use of enabling



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technologies at all levels possible, especially areas where technology added value and facilitated speedy processing of information.

The speedy finalisation of results contributed immensely to the overall perceptions and declaration of the results as free and fair. All these successes bear testimony to the fact that IT delivered and did not disappoint at all. From the first preparatory project in Delimitations, through Registrations to Results everything was executed according to plan and worked accordingly.





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5. DELIMITATION

5.1 Re-delimitation of voting districts

The Electoral Act of 1998 requires the Electoral Commission to compile and maintain a high-quality national common voters' roll. Voters are required to register to vote at the voting district in which they are ordinarily resident (ie the place to which a voter returns after a period of temporary absence). Each voting district is serviced by one voting station. Voters living in a specific voting district register to vote at their voting station. On voting day, voters will only find their names on the unique voting district portion of the national common voters' roll at their voting station. Voters have to register in their voting districts for three main reasons:

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

A total of 14 650 voting districts were delimited for the 1999 elections when the national common voters' roll was first compiled. A strategic aim of the Electoral Commission in preparing for the 2004 elections was to improve voter access to voting stations. The number of voting districts, and



hence voting stations, was increased considerably for the 2004 elections for which 16 966 voting districts were delimited. The change represents a 15,8% increase in the number of voting districts.

Table 5 presents the geographical distribution of voting districts for the elections in 1999, 2000 and 2004.

Certain predominantly rural provinces have witnessed a considerable increase in voter access to voting stations (Eastern Cape, North West, Limpopo and Mpumalanga). The objective of the Electoral Commission in preparing for the forthcoming municipal elections is to ensure that voter access is further improved in high-density urban areas, together with the balance of predominantly rural provinces (KwaZulu-Natal in particular).

Another strategic aim in preparing for the 2004 elections was to enhance the quality of the national common voters' roll. Owing to certain errors in the original voting district delimitation process for the 1999 elections, certain voting stations were incorrectly located on the Commission's electronic mapping system. This resulted in certain voters being registered against incorrect sections of the

voters' roll. The problem became especially apparent during the 2000 municipal elections when some voters could not find their names on the voters' roll.

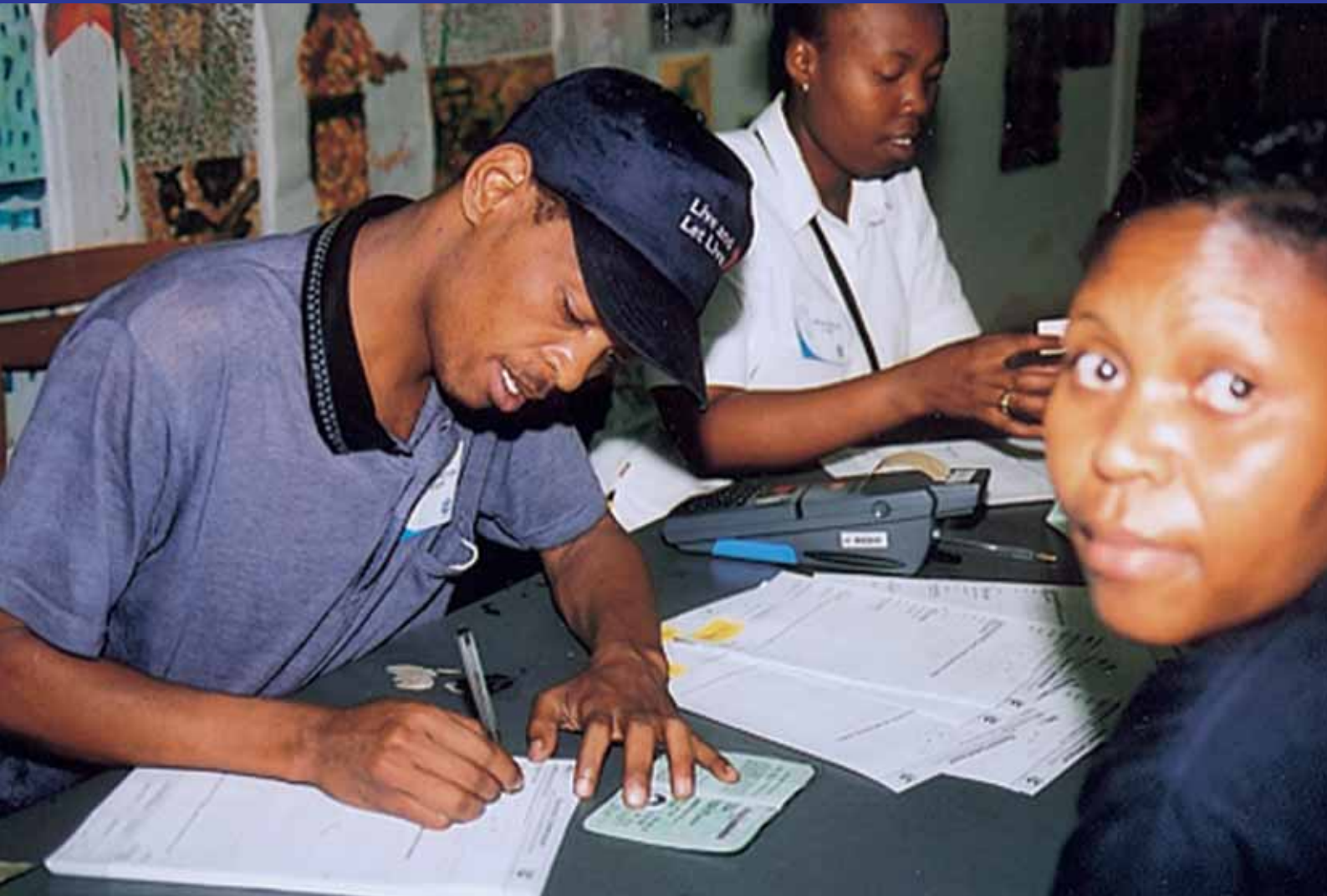
The following corrective actions were undertaken to improve the accuracy and quality of the voters' roll:

- Global positioning system (GPS) technology was used to locate all the Electoral Commission's voting stations accurately.
- Once the correct location of voting stations was known, the Commission was able to link the correct sections of the voters' roll to the correct voting stations.
- A national address directory (NAD) was developed, containing (geo-coded) physical addresses of voters to determine whether voters are registered against the correct parts of the voters' roll. The accuracy of voter registration becomes especially important during municipal elections when the election is administered within ward boundaries.

PROVINCE	1999	2000	(% change)	2004	(% change)
Eastern Cape	2 646	3 087	(17)	4 115	(33)
Free State	1 075	1 061	(-1)	1 063	(0,2)
Gauteng	1 841	1 979	(8)	2 098	(6)
KwaZulu-Natal	3 340	3 336	(-0,1)	3 556	(6,6)
Mpumalanga	877	1 023	(17)	1 128	(10)
Northern Cape	357	396	(11)	412	(4)
Limpopo	1 954	1 796	(-8)	2 000	(11)
North West	1 252	1 020	(-19)	1 246	(22)
Western Cape	1 308	1 290	(-1)	1 348	(5)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	14 650	14 988	(2,3)	16 966	(13,5)

Table 5: Geographical distribution of voting districts





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6. NATIONAL COMMON VOTERS' ROLL

The 1999 national and provincial elections were administered with a national common voters' roll of 18 172 751 voters registered in 14 650 voting districts. The voters' roll for the 2000 municipal elections had 18 476 516 voters registered in 14 988 voting districts.

At the start of the first general registration weekend for the 2004 elections held on 8 and 9 November 2003, the voters' roll contained 17 960 877 voters. This decrease was due to the number of voters recorded as deceased in the national population register since the 2000 municipal elections.



6.1 Registration of voters

The Electoral Commission embarked on a number of projects in preparation for the 2004 elections that aimed at improving access to voting stations, especially in the rural areas and predominantly African townships. Through a comprehensive delimitation revision project which ran between 2001 and 2003, the Electoral Commission increased the voting districts from 14 988 to 16 966 – an increase of 1 978. The Commission received input for this task from a rural task team it had set up. The rural task team comprised the chairperson of the Electoral Commission, selected provincial electoral officers and staff from the Voters' Roll and Delimitation Department.

At certification of the voters' roll for the 2004 elections on 20 February 2004, the roll contained 20 674 926 registered voters – an increase of approximately 2,5 million voters compared to the corresponding national and provincial elections in 1999.

6.1.1 Targeted registration

Following the 2000 municipal elections in particular, it became apparent that some voting station locations used for registering voters since the first compilation of the voters' roll in 1998, as reflected on the Commission's figures, did not correspond with their actual locations. This had the effect of rendering sections of the voters' roll inaccurate as some voters appeared in incorrect segments of the voters' roll. As part of the delimitation revision project undertaken between 2001 and 2003, the Electoral Commission took longitudinal and latitudinal readings of each voting station. This information enabled the Commission to embark on a corrective exercise which involved a combination of correcting its map data (and consequently where voters appeared on the voters' roll) and a targeted registration project.

6.1.1.1 Phase 1 of targeted registration

The Commission conducted the targeted registration project in two phases – the first during October 2003 (prior to the first general registration weekend), and the second in December 2003.

The targeted registration project had three objectives: The first was to register voters who appeared in incorrect segments of the voters' roll – mainly due to errors in locating voting stations on the Commission's maps – against correct voting districts. The second objective was to increase the registration in voting districts that showed poor registration compared to the estimated voting-age population indicated in Census 2001 conducted by Statistics South Africa. The third objective was a communication exercise to notify the voters about the two general registration weekends to be held on 8 and 9 November 2003 and 24 and 25 January 2004. This exercise mainly consisted of knocking-and-dropping pamphlets at homes within the targeted registration voting districts.

The voting districts identified for targeted registration were mainly located in the four provinces with a high rural component, namely the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo and North West. These provinces accounted for the big increase in the Commission's set of voting districts – in line with the Commission's objective to improve access to its network of voting stations for voters in rural areas. Moreover, most of the errors related to map data were to be found in these provinces. (See "Figure 1: Voting districts identified for target registration – October 2003" for the distribution of voting districts identified for targeted registration.)

A total of 589 755 voters took the opportunity to register and re-register themselves during this period. New applications for registration



VOTING DISTRICTS IDENTIFIED FOR TARGET REGISTRATION - OCTOBER 2003

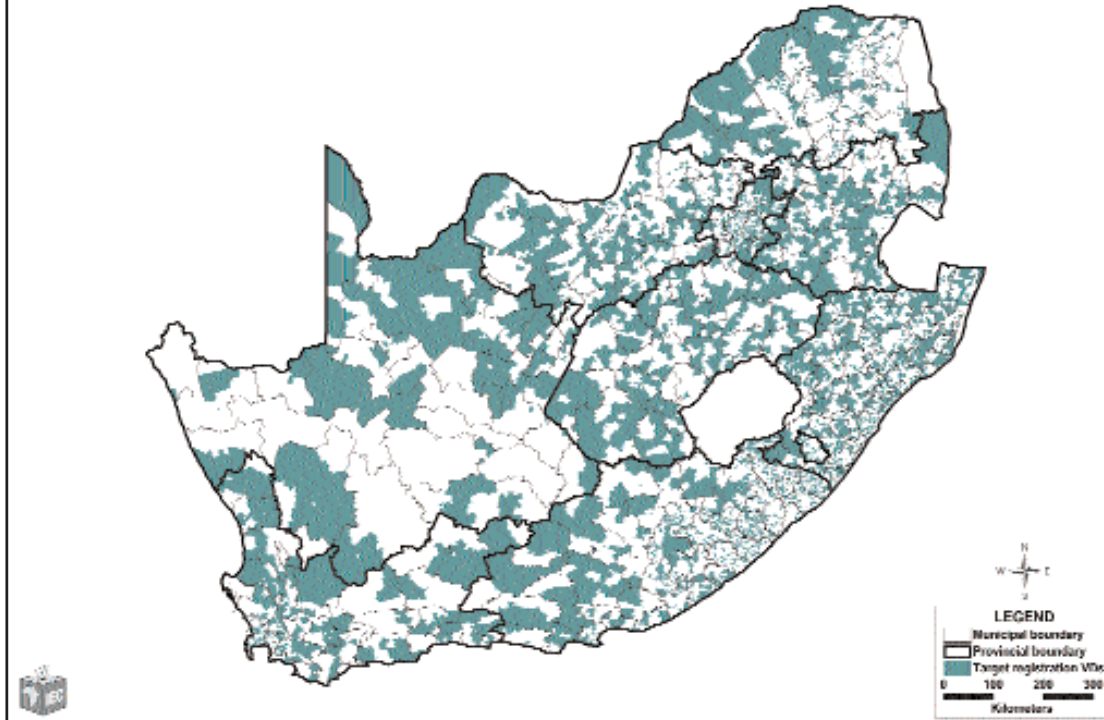


Figure 1

Targeted Registration – October 2003
New and Re-registered Voters
(Targeted VDs Only)
- National -

Province	New Registrations	Re-Registrations*	Re-Registrations (From outside VD's)**	Total
Eastern Cape	51,172	15,706	124,631	191,509
Free State	7,562	3,811	9,737	21,110
Gauteng	12,363	7,265	26,873	46,501
KwaZulu-Natal	43,389	32,696	67,635	143,720
Mpumalanga	9,870	4,528	19,790	34,188
Northern Cape	3,620	1,598	6,965	12,183
Limpopo	14,784	4,694	34,578	54,056
North West	13,436	6,413	32,774	52,623
Western Cape	13,448	6,361	14,056	33,865
National Total	189,644	83,072	337,039	589,755

* The figures reflect re-registration in the same VD.

** The figures reflect re-registration into targeted

Table:1

Targeted Registration – December 2003
New and Re-registered Voters
(Targeted VDs Only)
- National -

Province	New Registrations	Re-Registrations*	Re-Registrations (From outside VD's)**	Total
Eastern Cape	8,866	6,481	14,172	29,519
Free State	2,385	1,494	4,591	8,470
Gauteng	1,732	643	3,769	6,144
KwaZulu-Natal	3,051	1,961	5,093	10,125
Mpumalanga	660	376	1,292	2,328
Northern Cape	1,353	798	1,666	3,817
Limpopo	7,835	4,177	11,990	24,002
North West	4,311	3,227	8,298	15,838
Western Cape	3,054	1,327	5,087	9,468
National Total	33,247	20,504	55,958	109,709

* The figures reflect re-registration in the same VD.

** The figures reflect re-registration into targeted

Table:2



accounted for 169 644 voters, and the remainder was made up of voters who were updating their registration details on the voters' roll. (See "Table 1: Targeted registration – October 2003" for the results of the first targeted registration exercise.)

6.1.1.2 Phase 2 of targeted registration

Phase 2 of the targeted registration was conducted during December 2003 and yielded the total registration of 109 709 voters. Of these, 33 247 were new registrations and the remainder were voters who were updating their registration details on the voters' roll (see "Table 2: Targeted registration – December 2003").

6.1.2 General registration weekends

Central to the Electoral Commission's strategy for maintaining the voters' roll is the opening of its network of voting stations over two days prior to every election. The first reason for doing so is to address the problem of access to voting stations in urban and rural areas. Secondly the general registration weekends tend to focus the electorate's attention due to the major communication campaign accompanying the two days.

6.1.2.1 First general registration weekend: 8 to 9 November 2003

On 8 and 9 November 2003 the Electoral Commission opened its network of 16 966 voting stations to give all eligible South Africans who have never registered to vote and those who were registered but had changed their residential addresses the opportunity to register and re-register respectively.

A total of 3 515 372 South Africans responded to the call to register as voters for

the first time or to update their registration details. Of these, 1 433 490 were first-time registrants. (See Table 3: Registration weekend 8 and 9 November 2003, and Figures 2 and 3 for a thematic representation of voter registration activities across the country.)

In its communication campaign prior to the first registration weekend, the Commission targeted the youth. This campaign yielded good results in that young people in the age group 18 to 25 years made up 58,5% (838 649) of the 1 433 490 new registrants. Forty-three per cent of the new registrations were from voters in rural areas. They previously made up only 33% of the registered voters.

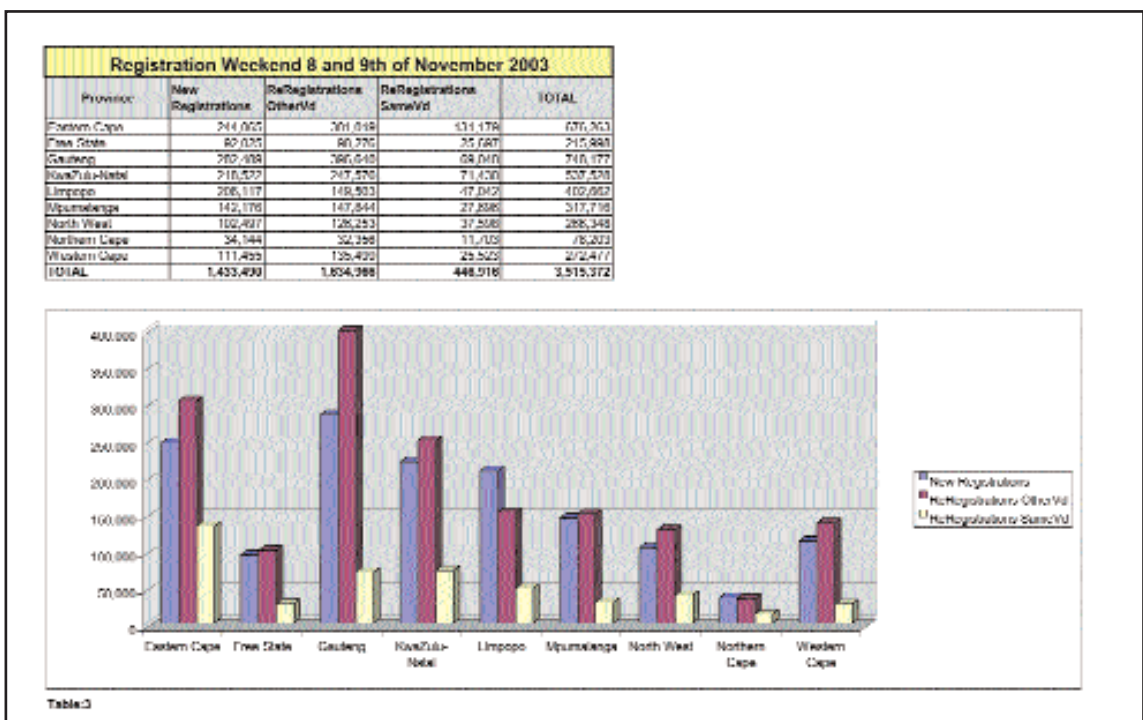
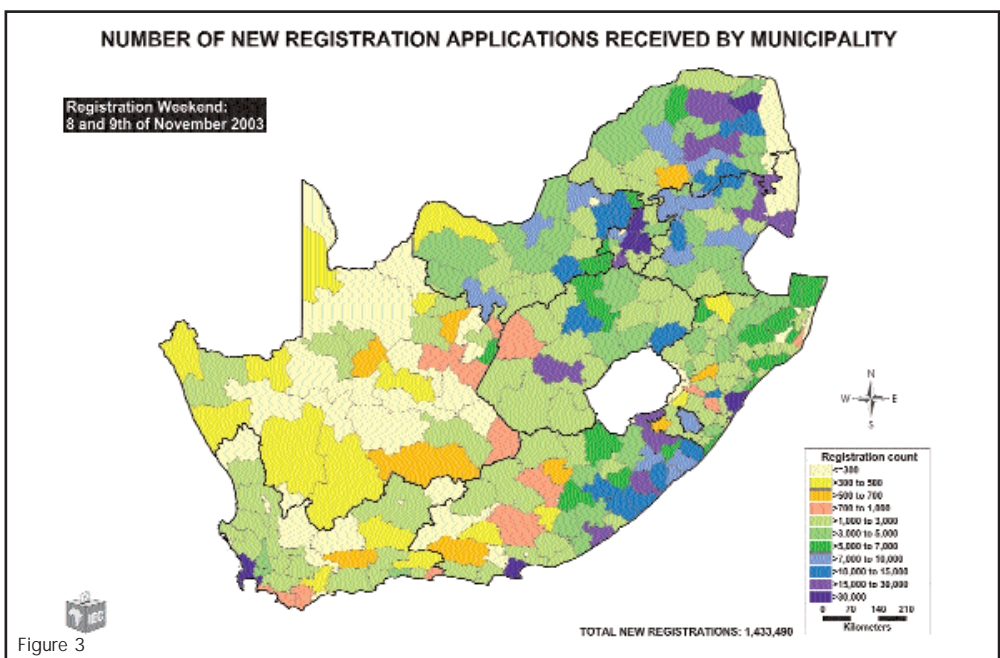
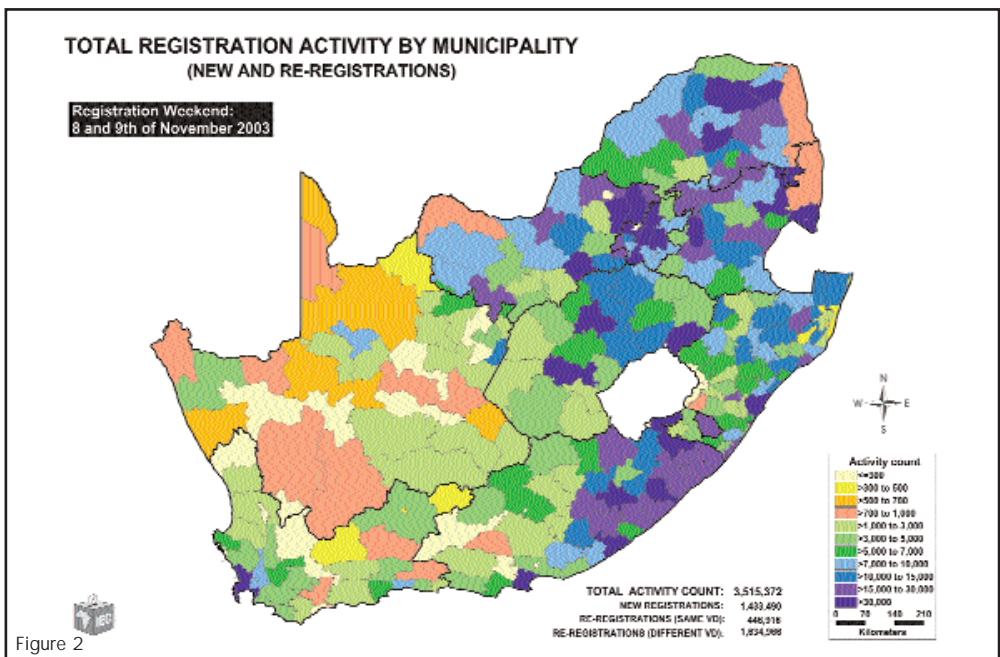
6.1.2.2 Second general registration weekend: 24 to 25 January 2004

On 24 and 25 January 2004 the Electoral Commission again opened all its 16 966 voting stations for registration. A total of 3 781 022 voters turned up to register – either for the first time or to update their registration details. Of these, 1 572 627 were new voters. Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal contributed the biggest share of registration activities. (See Table 4: Registration weekend 24 and 25 January 2004 for a breakdown of the registration activity, and Figures 4 and 5 for a thematic representation of the distribution of registration activity during the weekend.)

6.1.3 Registration of prisoners

In January 2004 the Electoral Commission provided registration facilities to qualifying prisoners (ie those who had been sentenced with the option of a fine and awaiting-trial prisoners). A total of 9 930 prisoners took the opportunity to register. Following a Constitutional Court ruling on 3 March 2004 that the Commission had to register all prisoners





without exception, the Commission again provided registration facilities at 242 prisons.

Out of a population of approximately 182 000 prisoners, 27 350 applied for registration. (See Table 5: Number of prisoner registration applications per physical address, and Figure 6.)

The registration of prisoners posed a particular challenge. According to electoral legislation, a prison is not regarded as a place of ordinary residence. This meant that the prisoners had to be registered against their voting districts of ordinary residence, that is the last home address before they went to prison.

6.1.4 Registration of embassy personnel and members of their households

Between 5 and 16 January 2004 all eligible voters abroad on government service and members of their households were afforded an opportunity to register at their missions against the voting districts of their departmental head offices in South Africa. Approximately 2 400 South Africans, including members of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) on duty in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Burundi, responded to the call to register for the 2004 national elections.

6.2 Certification of the voters' roll

The voters' roll for the 2004 elections was certified by the chief electoral officer on 20 February 2004. It had the following features:

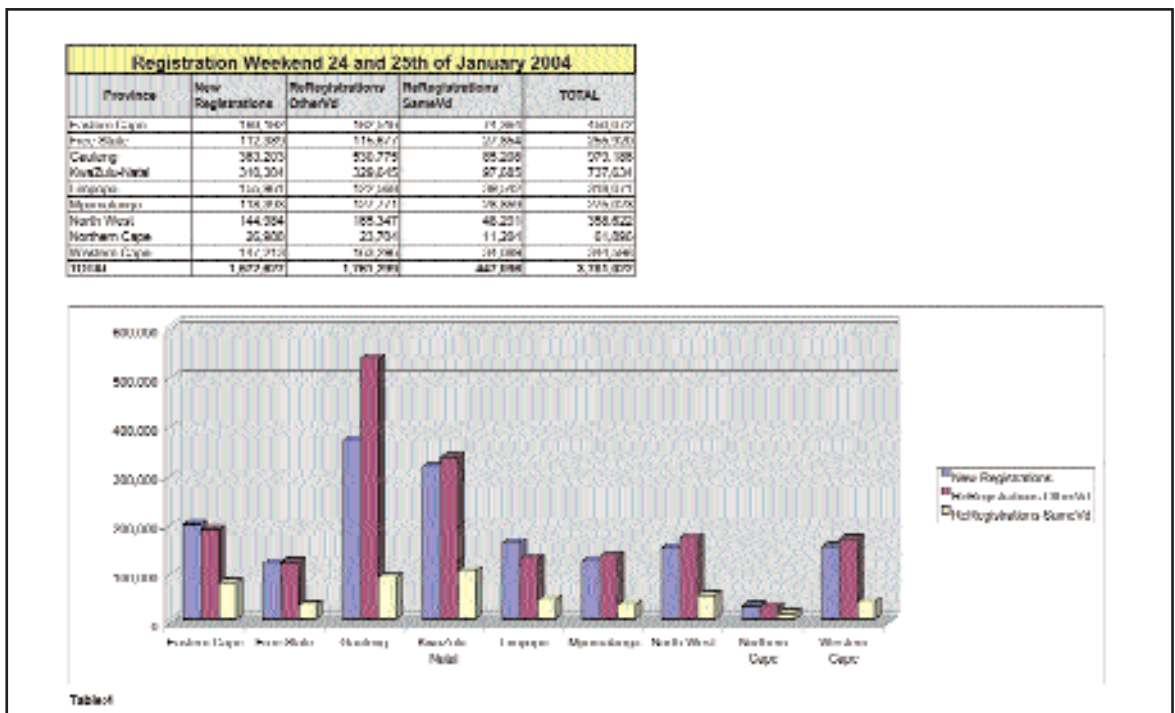
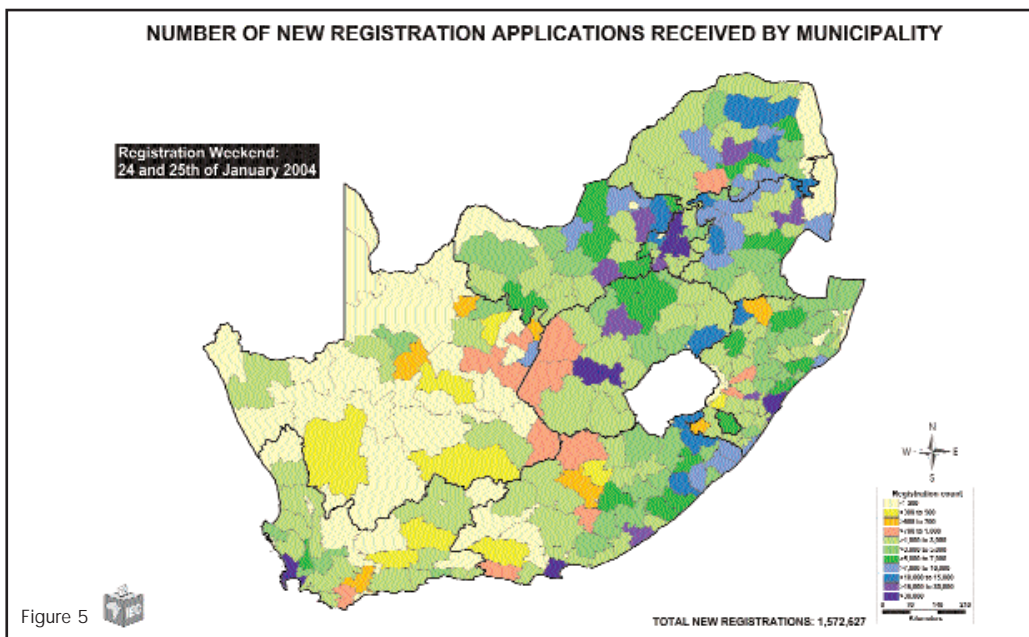
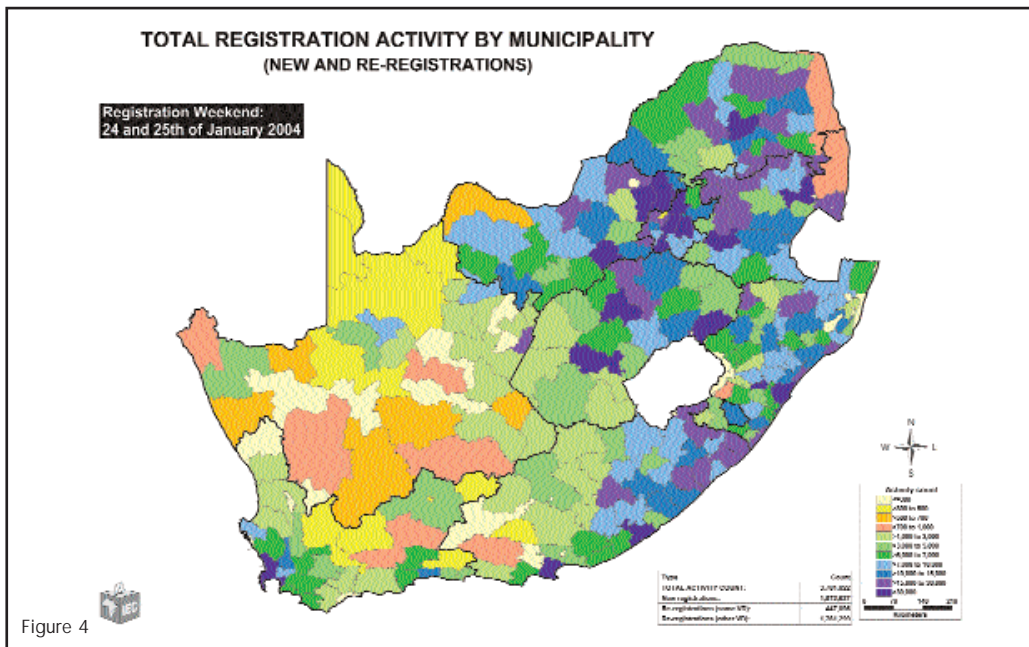
- A total of 20 674 926 voters were registered
- The 1999 voters' roll had 18 172 751 voters, and of those registered voters just



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over four million were registered after the 1999 national and provincial elections – meaning that they were to participate for the first time in a national and provincial election.

- About 1,5 million registered voters had died since registering for the first time (since November 1998). The net gain between the 1999 and 2004 elections was therefore approximately 2,5 million voters.



NUMBER OF PRISONER REGISTRATION APPLICATIONS PER PHYSICAL ADDRESS			
Province	Registration drive (January 2004)	Registration drive (March 2004)	Total
Eastern Cape	5,160	3,874	9,034
Free State	251	2,681	3,132
Gauteng	1,483	5,107	6,590
KwaZulu-Natal	963	3,594	4,557
Limpopo	323	1,255	1,578
Mpumalanga	265	1,583	1,848
North West	34	2,774	2,808
Northern Cape	1,142	1,073	2,215
Western Cape	309	5,209	5,518
Total	9,930	27,350	37,280

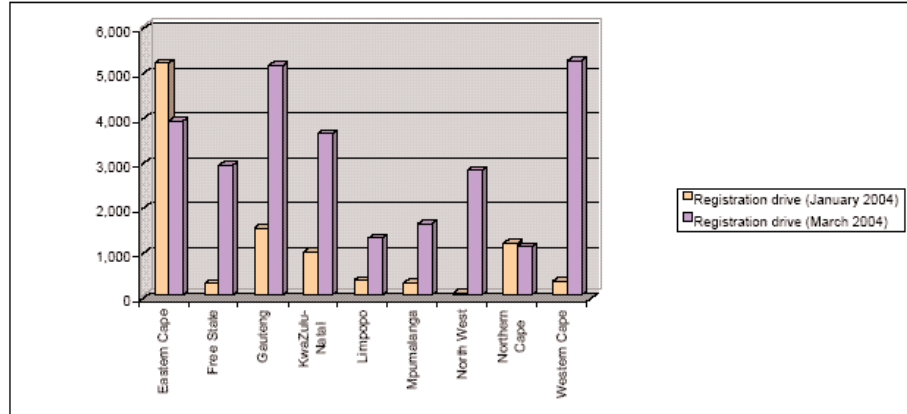


Table:5

NUMBER OF PRISONER REGISTRATION APPLICATIONS PER PHYSICAL ADDRESS

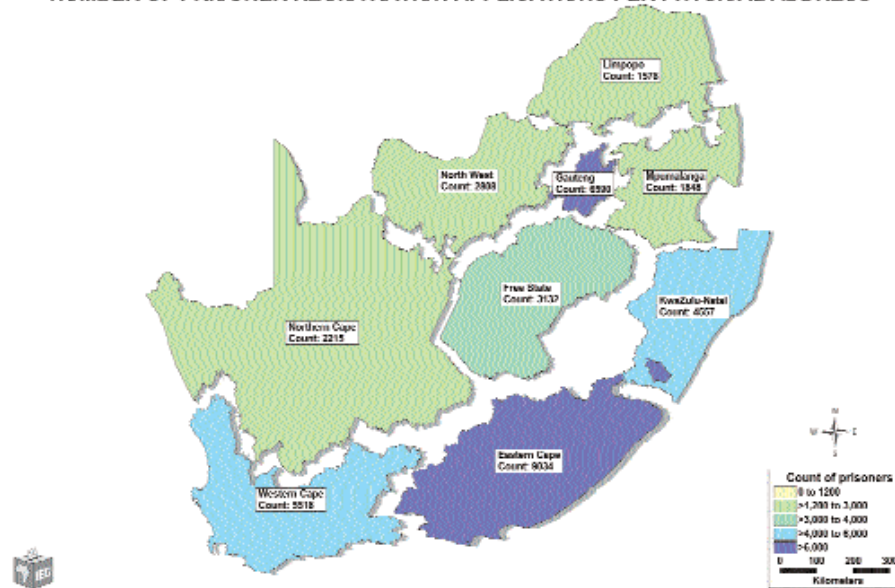


Figure 6

6.3 Breakdown of registered voters

See Table 6: Voter registration comparison, 1999 and 2004, for the number of registered voters per province (including a comparison with registration figures for the 1999 elections).

Gender

There were 11 334 028 female voters (54,82%) and 9 340 898 male voters

(45,18%) (see Graph 1: Voters' roll statistics 2004).

Age

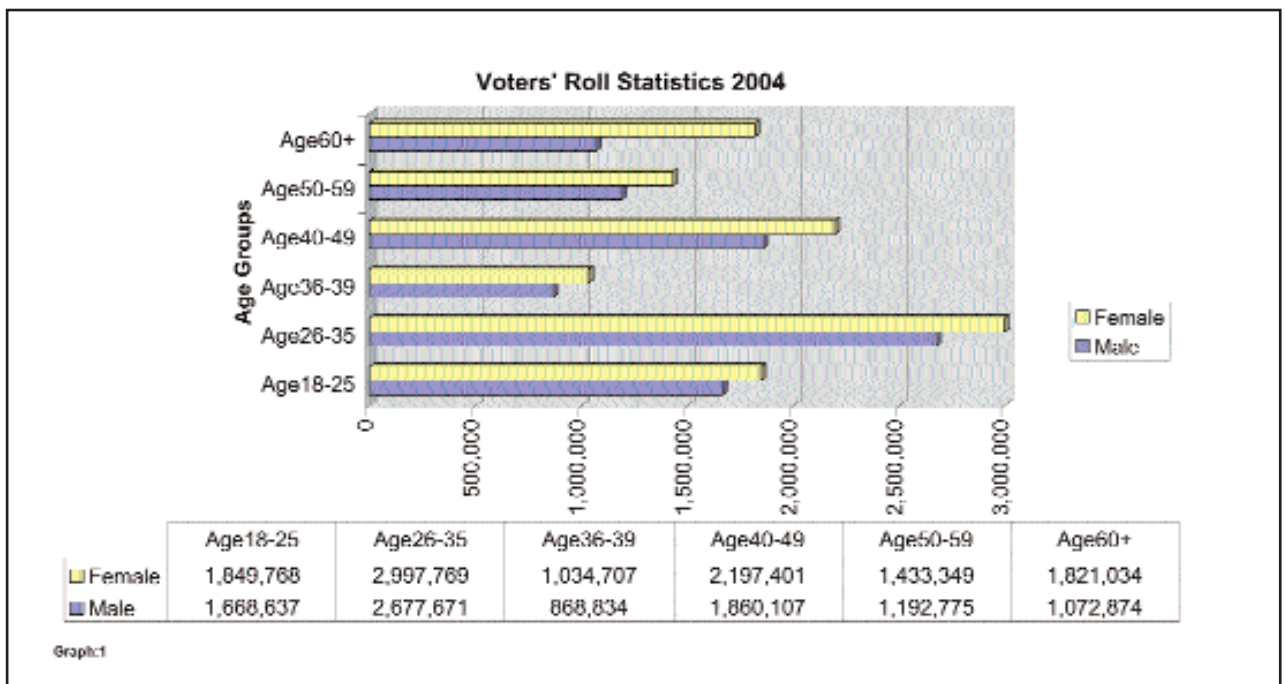
The youth group (18 to 35 years) encompassed 9 193 845 registered voters, representing 44,47% of all registered voters (see Graph 1: Voters' roll statistics 2004).

Rural / urban

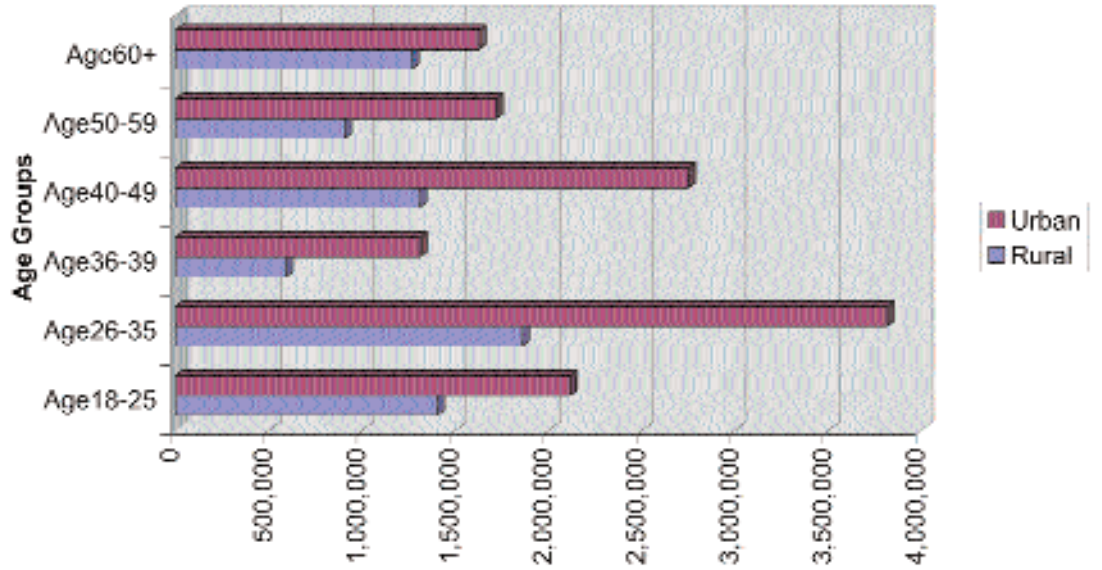
There were 7 334 304 rural-based voters (35,47%) and 13 340 622 urban-based voters (64,53%) (see Graph 2: Voters' roll statistics 2004).

VOTER REGISTRATION COMPARISON BETWEEN 1999 AND 2004			
Province	Voter registration 2004	Voter registration 1999	Difference
Eastern Cape	2,849,486	2,454,543	394,943
Free State	1,321,195	1,225,730	95,465
Gauteng	4,650,594	4,154,087	496,507
KwaZulu-Natal	3,819,864	3,443,978	375,886
Mpumalanga	1,412,472	1,277,783	134,689
Northern Cape	433,591	377,173	56,418
Limpopo	2,187,912	1,847,768	340,144
North West	1,749,529	1,527,672	221,857
Western Cape	2,220,283	1,864,019	356,264
TOTAL	20,674,926	18,172,751	2,502,175

Table:6



Voters' Roll Statistics 2004



	Age18-25	Age26-35	Age36-39	Age40-49	Age50-59	Age60+
Urban	2,116,114	3,814,648	1,311,878	2,750,607	1,719,718	1,627,657
Rural	1,402,291	1,860,792	591,663	1,306,901	906,406	1,266,251





Belinda Pretorius

7. COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS

7.1 Communication campaigns

7.1.1 Registration campaign

Registration took place over two weekends, on 8 and 9 November 2003 and on 24 and 25 January 2004. Different messages were sent to the target audience which was subdivided into:

- Youth (16 to 25 years) who were urged to register to vote
- Those who had moved since the last elections to re-register
- Those who had registered to check and confirm their registration status

7.1.2 Election campaign

The election campaign targeted two categories:

- Special votes
- Voting day



The special votes campaign aimed at notifying voters who, on voting day, would not be able to vote at the voting station in the voting district where they had registered owing to being outside the country, physically infirm, disabled or pregnant.

The second category of voters encompassed the rest of the country.

7.2 Communication and marketing tools

Communications during each of the above campaigns used both above- and below-the-line advertising. A well-balanced advertising campaign was conducted across the media. The Commission had entered into an agreement with the media for a one-on-one value-adding session that effectively allowed the Electoral Commission double the advertising space at half the cost.

7.2.1 Electronic media

Since the majority of the target audience does not have access to television, the radio was used extensively. Messages were transmitted in eleven languages via SABC radio, commercial, and community radio stations. In some instances radio personalities were encouraged to engage in talk shows with the public or to conduct open-line comment programmes.

Both SABC/TV and e-TV were used for advertising and communicating the messages. Depending on the messages and the target audiences, the artists were selected with great care to allow the audiences to identify with both the artists and the message. Messages were crafted to either persuade, inform, or remind the audience.

Mobile technology

The Commission launched an SMS service in terms of which members of the public could request their voter registration information by sending their identity numbers to the Commission in an SMS. They would then receive a response SMS containing information about their registration status and where they were registered to vote. To complement this service, a wireless application protocol (WAP) site was launched, allowing users with WAP-enabled mobile devices to browse the results of the elections and to view their registration information online.

The SMS service was expanded during the 2004 election period to provide the public with news headlines and election results. A second service only accessible to Commission staff was launched. This service allowed the presiding officers to report the status of voting stations across the country. The information was centrally gathered and reported via a web-based front-end tool which ensured that problem areas could be identified immediately. The web-based issue-tracking tool used on voting day was also supplemented by an SMS service that allowed presiding officers to log issues directly with the support staff by using an SMS.

During Voting Day some 12 000 SMSs were received from presiding officers to update the status of their voting stations. More than 1 300 issues were logged. This produced a substantial cost saving in terms of call charges and freed the operations centre personnel to handle more critical telephonic queries. In addition to this cost and time saving, the public SMS service helped to promote election awareness by involving more than 33 000 people in the registration process:

- Peak number of public SMSs in one day: 34 029 (on Election Day)
- Peak number of public SMSs in one hour: 15 495 (first announcement on SABC News on 8 January 2004).



ATM technology

In excess of 290 000 members of the public requested their registration details while using one of the country's banking institution's ATMs. This service was available for a month leading up to the elections and was made possible by the sharing of electronic registration information.

Public website

During the voter registration weekends, the Commission's public website received almost 250 000 hits. Voters could check their registration status online and get general information about the voting process. The site handled between 40 and 160 hits per second during peak sessions of the election period, and 7,5 million hits over a four-day period.

7.2.2 Print media

Newspapers

Partnerships with the independent newspapers, Media 24 and Capro were formed. The advertisements carried different messages for the different target audiences, depending on the campaign. Community newspapers carried information on mobile voting stations and voting times.

Posters and billboards

A total of 595 000 A1-posters were printed and mounted alongside roads and at other strategic places. A number of billboards all over the country were used to advertise voter registration and elections.

Leaflets, booklets and communication brochures

Appropriate information leaflets, booklets and brochures were produced for each campaign. A communication/election brochure was produced for the Results Operation Centre (ROC), and a booklet profiling award winners at the final function was developed and printed as well.

The function was celebrating ten years of democracy through public acknowledgement of the 1994 members with the commission with their CEO, the chairpersons of 1995/96 Transitional Local Government elections as well as acknowledging EC staff that have been with the Commission that long.

7.3 Public call centre

A call centre was one of the mass communication tools used during the registration campaigns. It provided a platform for all South Africans to get clarity on issues of concern. The electorate was afforded the opportunity to obtain information in his or her preferred language, and multilingual agents were hired to cater for the eleven official languages. Between October 2003 and May 2004, about 810 290 calls were made. Of these, about 705 000 were answered.

Computerised call centre's integrated voice response (IVR)

An automated, computerised voice response system was developed and installed at the call centre. The system was continuously upgraded and maintained to support business processes, from support for registration weekends to post-proclamation activities to Election Day and afterwards.

This facility created the ability to deal with high volumes of calls with minimum infrastructure and human resources. It increased the number of serviced calls in exponential terms.



SOUTH AFRICA

1 SHOW YOUR ID
You will produce your bar-coded ID or your temporary Identity Certificate.

2 VOTERS' ROLL
Your name will be checked against the voters' roll.

3 TWO BALLOT PAPERS
You will be given two ballot papers, one for the National Assembly and one for the Provincial Legislature.

4 VOTE
Vote for the National Assembly
You will make your mark on the ballot paper next to the party of your choice for the National Assembly.
Vote for the Provincial Legislature
You will make your mark on the ballot paper next to the party of your choice for the Provincial Legislature.

5 BALLOT BOX
Fold the ballot paper for the National Assembly and place it in the National Assembly ballot box.
Fold the ballot paper for the Provincial Legislature and place it in the Provincial Legislature ballot box.

if you need help
Voting officials will be in the voting station to assist you.

AT YOUR VOTING STATION

for VOTER EDUCATION purposes only

toll free number: 0800 11 8000

www.elections.org.za

SMS your ID number to 32810 Vodacom/MTN or 084 843 7060 Cell C

8. VOTER EDUCATION AND BALLOTING EDUCATION

Since 2001, the Commission has embarked on projects that seek to entrench the knowledge, skills, values and attitudes that are necessary for the development of an electorate that can participate effectively and efficiently in electoral processes. It also seeks to promote a general public that contributes positively to an environment that is conducive to free and fair elections. This set of knowledge, skills, values and attitudes is collectively known as "electoral democracy development and education" (EDDE).

The EDDE serves to operationalise the following functions of the Commission:

- Promote conditions conducive to free and fair elections
- Promote knowledge of sound and democratic electoral processes
- Conduct voter education
- Promote co-operation with and between persons and institutions for the achievement of its objectives.



EDDE forms only a small part of the Commission's contribution to the development of a democratic culture based on human rights. Political parties need to be aware that the Commission's reach is limited and non-partisan, and that it works from the premise that it is the Commission's duty to ensure that eligible persons are on the voters' roll and are encouraged to vote.

The sections below describe EDDE activities that focused on the 2004 elections.

8.1 Voter education campaigns

The EDDE programme that received most attention before the 2004 elections was a stakeholder management programme. It comprised mass education, outreach and stakeholder engagement. Mass education is aimed at contributing to an environment that would be conducive to free and fair elections by delivering democracy development interventions, preparing the electorate for registration for the 2004 elections, and providing voter and balloting education.

The campaigns were arranged as follows:

- Democracy development and education for the 2004 elections: August, September and October 2003 (12 weeks)
- Voter/balloting education: January and February 2004 (8 weeks)
- Targeted balloting education: March 2004 (four weeks).

8.2 Municipal fieldworkers and field co-ordinators

The fieldworkers had to educate the public through interventions rather than formal

workshops organised for that purpose alone. Fieldworkers used existing platforms to promote voter and balloting education, inter alia by going, after prior arrangement, to churches and other faith-based organisations, schools, universities, traditional meetings, clinics, and factories. Field workers were encouraged to approach people in their "natural settings" even if that meant visiting homesteads where possible.

The following were observable deliverables of the mass education campaign:

- 22 trained facilitators
- 197 trained co-ordinators and 2 027 trained fieldworkers
- Monitored interventions in all provinces
- Nine provincial reports and reports from all the co-ordinators
- An EDDE manual for co-ordinators and fieldworkers
- Material for mass distribution on voting station layout, sample ballot papers for national and provincial elections and special votes
- Sampling of feedback forms

A total of 189 741 interventions were conducted.

The table below provides details per province, indicating the targeted number of interventions as well as the total number of interventions (which exceeded the target):

8.2.1 Impact of education campaigns

Measuring the impact of education is fraught with deeply seated contestations. Our education campaigns were no exception. The aim of education in this context was to influence behaviour, values and attitudes. Typically, two measures were offered in this respect: the number of spoilt ballots and voter turnout.



Province	Target number of interventions	Number of interventions reached	Percentages
Eastern Cape	34 436	24 445	71
Free State	8 748	5 883	67
Gauteng	12 100	24 060	199
KwaZulu-Natal	23 400	29 212	125
Mpumalanga	12 756	20 270	160
Northern Cape	6 580	22 418	341
Limpopo	5 485	9 481	173
North West	21 420	36 945	172
Western Cape	16 000	17 027	106
TOTAL	140 925	189 741	135

(mean average)

Table 8.1: Interventions

We believe that these would not be accurate measures of campaign impact. Ballots may be spoilt intentionally, and assisted voting in especially rural areas reduces the occurrence of spoilt ballots. Voter turnout is influenced by the contesting political parties, the agendas that are pushed by the media, and other issues that determine popular sentiment.

Year	Spoilt (%)
1994	0,98
1999	1,50
2004	1,58

Tabel 8.2: Comparison of spoilt ballot papers for national and provincial elections

The overall number of spoilt ballot papers for the 2004 elections stands at 1,58% which compares well with comparable democratic elections elsewhere.

8.2.2 Spin-offs of the campaign

- Stronger working relations with the stakeholders who contributed to identifying and recruiting personnel for the project
- Greater insight into the needs of communities regarding entrenched democracy, including increased mass mobilisation at community level
- Some insight into what the general and voting public perceives to be barriers to

effective participation in electoral processes and greater democratic engagement.

- An established disability task team on electoral matters.

8.2.3 Groupings with special needs (deaf and hard of hearing, and the blind and partially sighted)

Provision for these groups continued under a special project that allowed outsourcing of this function.

The training of fieldworkers and co-ordinators from the deaf sector began early in November 2003, and mass education for the blind and deaf commenced in January 2004. The project had very limited reach (as illustrated in the following tables).

Recommendations from this sector (made during a workshop on 3 June 2003) were taken into account. For example, the dimensions of the polling booths were increased and tailor-made for wheelchair users. The project provided work for deaf and blind persons as well as community development experience.

Notwithstanding this limited reach, the project provided a comprehensive electoral



Province	Presentations	Fieldworkers	People reached
Eastern Cape	4	1	79
Free State	3	13	73
Gauteng	11	3	487
KwaZulu-Natal	10	3	258
Limpopo	14	3	398
Mpumalanga	7	3	220
Northern Cape	6	2	105
North West	4	2	41
Western Cape	7	3	170
TOTAL	47	16	1 831

Figure 8.3: Summary of reach within the deaf community

Province	Facilitators	Presentations	Participants
Eastern Cape	4	44	1 003
Free State	7	113	3 104
Gauteng	5	34	749
KwaZulu-Natal	5	70	1 451
Limpopo	7	676	12 384
Mpumalanga	8	32	943
Northern Cape	5	75	1 930
North West	7	58	656
Western Cape	6	27	643
TOTAL	54	1 129	22 863

Table 8.4: Summary of reach within blind and partially sighted community

democracy, voter and balloting education programme for the deaf and blind. The programme covered general democracy education up to balloting education for national and provincial elections.

8.3 Multimedia education

Multimedia education was presented via the radio, television and other media. It was meant to augment and reinforce our face-to-face education campaign. One such project was the Commission/SABC education campaign known as the Siyavota Campaign which encompassed public radio messages and talk shows on ten of the SABC's stations. The Khululeka democracy development series was another programme on television and radio, and Khululeka road shows were presented.

The Siyavota Campaign, together with voter awareness and publicity campaign, allowed a much wider reach to the general and voting public. The Siyavota Campaign extended beyond voter education and addressed the much more difficult task of democracy development. For this reason the Khululeka television series continued long after the elections. The project sought to help the electorate and the general public become more aware of the importance of keeping democracy alive and general participation in democratic processes.

The impact of the series was largely measured by public response and interest in the work of the Commission generally. The youth has specifically shown an interest in electoral democracy development through requests for either assistance or presentations by the EDDE unit.



8.4 Stakeholder collaboration

Some of the Commission's ongoing liaison with stakeholders is not specifically linked to an election. However, the fruits of this liaison would become evident during an election.

Nongovernmental organisations and community-based organisations were contracted to provide voter education in the run-up to the election. The Commission has also initiated national and provincial interventions and working arrangements, the organised farming sector, the National Youth Commission and the South African Youth Council as well as faith-based organisations and traditional authorities.

An exit poll conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) concluded that the

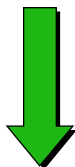
Commission had conducted an effective outreach and voter education programme as 99,7% of the respondents had some knowledge of the voting procedure. Most of these voters (72,65%) cited the radio and television as their sources of information.

The electoral democracy campaign highlighted certain areas for improvement in the delivery of democracy education campaigns. The training of fieldworkers has to be improved, and an effective monitoring and assessment mechanism has to be put in place. Relationships with institutions in the deaf and blind sectors have to be strengthened to ensure sustained involvement and improved education campaign delivery. Although cooperation with the SABC and the multimedia campaign was successful, these programmes have to be extended to incorporate more community radio stations.

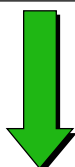
ELECTION TIMETABLE

13-Feb-04

DATE OF PROCLAMATION OF ELECTION: 11 February 2004



Notice of routes of Mobile voting stations (s27)	Cut-off date: Certification and Publication of Voters Roll by making it available. (s24)	Cut-off date for notification of temporary absence from RCR (s31 [1] [e])	Cut of date for submission of lists of candidates (s27)	Cut-off date - Notice of non-compliance by parties in respect of lists of candidates (s28)	Cut-off Date for parties to comply in respect of candidates lists (s28)	Notice: Inspection of lists of candidates and accompanying documents (s29)	Period in which lists of candidates and accompanying documents will be open for inspection (s29)	Cut-off date for objections to candidates (s30)	Cut-off Date - Commission Decisions on objections and notification to objectors and parties (s30)	Cut-off date for appeals to Electoral Court against Commission decisions re objections to candidates (s30)	Deciding of appeals by Electoral Court and notification of CEO and parties involved (s30)	Cut-off date - Compilation of lists of parties and final lists of candidates who will contest the election (s31)	Issue of certificates to candidates (s31)	Applications for special votes to the MECO (s31 [1] [a])	Application & Casting of special votes at foreign missions (s33 [1] [d] or [e])	Application at Office of Presiding Officer for visitation to cast special vote (s33[1] [a])
16-Feb-04	20-Feb-04	26-Feb-04	27-Feb-04	3-Mar-04	8-Mar-04	11-Mar-04	12 & 15 Mar 2004	15-Mar-04	18-Mar-04	23-Mar-04	26-Mar-04	29-Mar-04	5-Apr-04	25 Mar 2004 to 08 Apr 04 (09h00 to 17h00)	07 Apr 04 (office hours of mission)	12 Apr 04 (09h00 to 17h00)



DATE OF ELECTION: 14 APRIL 2004

Unless otherwise indicated, acts stated in the Election Timetable must be performed before 17:00 on the specified date.

9. TIMETABLE FOR THE ELECTIONS

The election date for national and provincial elections was announced on 9 February 2004 and proclaimed by the President on 11 February 2004. The Commission prepared an election timetable informed by the election date and logistical requirements to deliver elections. The Party National Liaison Committee (PNLC) was also consulted.

The timetable provided cut-off dates, inter alia for certification of the voters' roll, submission of candidate lists and the relevant compliance and objection requirements, publication of the voting stations, the routes of mobile voting stations, and dates for the application for and casting of special votes.

The election timetables for the National Assembly and the nine provincial legislature elections were published on 13 February 2004.





10. POLITICAL PARTIES

10.1 Party National Liaison committees

All contesting parties were represented on party liaison committees (PLCs), a forum used for liaison with political parties on election-related administrative matters. The contesting parties for the National Assembly and provincial legislatures had two representatives per party on the respective national and provincial committees.

The rapport established with the political parties helped to enhance the integrity of the electoral processes. The involvement of political parties in these committees also promoted trust amongst themselves and between the parties and the Commission. The openness of party liaison structures has proved essential to gaining much needed co-operation during deliberations on checks and balances in election processes. Training and briefing sessions were conducted, and information packs were issued to the contesting parties. The sessions did not only cover the nomination processes but a wide range of electoral administrative issues and relevant legislation, for example the electoral code of conduct, roles of party agents, campaigning restrictions on Election Day, and arrangements for the counting of votes.

The operations of party liaison committees need to be reinforced in order to build capacity. If political parties were fully knowledgeable, the task of the election management would be made significantly easier and could curb litigation.

10.2 Registration of parties

Participation in elections requires the political parties to be registered with the Commission. The registration of 26 parties who were not represented in any sphere of government was cancelled due to failure to renew within the prescribed period. Only parties with valid registration status at the national level could contest national and provincial elections. A total of 75 parties met the criteria.

On registration the parties were *inter alia* required to submit the official party name, a symbol and an acronym that were to be reflected on the ballot paper. If the parties decided to change their symbols, they had to publish this change in the Government Gazette and allow 30 days for objections. The Electoral Commission had to be advised accordingly.

10.3 Nomination of candidates and payment of deposits

Political parties participate in an election by the submission of candidates' lists. Registration as a national political party is a prerequisite for submitting these lists for national and provincial elections. Thirty-seven of the 75 registered parties participated in the 2004 elections.

The procedures, requirements and time allowed for the submission of candidates' lists were outlined to political parties to ensure their understanding of the legislative requirements and administrative processes for this exercise. This procedure was deemed critical, especially as some political parties were contesting elections for the first time.

The political parties could submit different lists to indicate which election they were contesting. They selected areas of interest for contesting in terms of the support they enjoyed in the various provinces (see table 9 below):

- National Assembly and all nine provinces
- National Assembly and selected provinces
- National Assembly only
- Selected provinces.

Parties contesting Nationally and Provincially

No	Party	Acronym
1	African Christian Democratic Party	ACDP
2	African National Congress	ANC
3	Azanian People's Organisation	AZAPO
4	Democratic Alliance/Demokratiese Alliansie	DA
5	Independent Democrats	ID
6	Nuwe Nasionale Party/New National Party	NNP
7	Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) of Azania	PAC
8	United Christian Democratic Party	UCDP
9	United Democratic Movement	UDM
10	Vryheidsfront Plus	VF Plus



Parties contesting National Assembly only

No	Party	Acronym
11	Keep it Straight and Simple	KISS
12	The Employment Movement of South Africa	EMSA
13	The Organisation Party	T.O.P.
14	United Front	U.F.

Parties contesting National Assembly plus certain provincial legislatures

No	Party	Acronym	Provincial legislature
15	Christian Democratic Party	CDP	Eastern Cape, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga
16	Inkatha Freedom Party	IFP	Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, North West, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape, Western Cape
17	Minority Front	MF	KwaZulu-Natal
18	Nasionale Aksie	NA	Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, Limpopo, North West, Western Cape
19	New Labour Party	No Abbr	Western Cape
20	Peace and Justice Congress	P.J.C.	Gauteng, Western Cape
21	The Socialist Party of Azania	SOPA	Eastern Cape, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga

Parties contesting selected provincial legislatures only

No	Party	Acronym	Provincial legislature
22	Africa Muslim Party	AMP	Western Cape
23	Alliance for Democracy and Prosperity	ADP	Limpopo
24	Black People's Convention	BPC	Gauteng
25	The Cape People's Congress	CPC	Northern Cape, Western Cape
26	Dikwankwella Party of South Africa	DPSA	Free State
27	Economic Freedom Movement	EFM	Gauteng
28	Independent African Movement	IAM	KwaZulu-Natal
29	Izwi Lethu Party	ILP	KwaZulu-Natal
30	Moderate Independent Party	MiP	Western Cape
31	Peace and Development Party	PDP	KwaZulu-Natal, Western Cape
32	Pro-Death Penalty Party	No Abbr	Gauteng
33	Royal Loyal Progress	RLP	KwaZulu-Natal
34	Sindawonye Progressive Party	SPP	Mpumalanga
35	Universal Party	UP	Western Cape
36	The Green Party of South Africa	GPGP	Western Cape
37	Ximoko Party	XP	Limpopo

Tabel 10.1

In addition, contesting parties had to pay deposits. The total amount due by a party depended on the election the party wished to contest. The prescribed deposits amounted to R30 000 per provincial legislature election and R150 000 for the National Assembly election.

Some of the political parties expressed concern about the prescribed deposit amounts. It should be noted, however, that measures are required to ensure the integrity of the electoral process. The deposit was reimbursed to the political party if it secured one seat in the contested legislature. If a party failed to secure a seat, the amount was forfeited to the State Revenue Fund.



The following table depicts the deposits received and reimbursed:

No	Party	Acronym	Deposit received (R)	Deposit reimbursed (R)
1	African Christian Democratic Party	ACDP	420 000	330 000
2	African National Congress	ANC	420 000	420 000
3	Azanian People's Organisation	AZAPO	420 000	150 000
4	Demokratiese Alliansie/ Democratic Alliance	DA	420 000	420 000
5	Independent Democrats	ID	420 000	240 000
6	New National Party/Nuwe Nasionale Party	NNP	420 000	210 000
7	Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) of Azania	PAC	420 000	210 000
8	United Christian Democratic Party	UCDP	420 000	180 000
9	United Democratic Movement	UDM	420 000	300 000
10	Vryheidsfront Plus	VF Plus	420 000	300 000
TOTAL			4 200 000	2 760 000

Contesting parties (National Assembly)

No	Party	Acronym	Deposit received (R)	Deposit reimbursed (R)
11	Keep it Straight and Simple	KISS	150 000	0
12	The Employment Movement for South Africa	EMSA	150 000	0
13	The Organisation Party	T.O.P.	150 000	0
14	United Front	U.F.	150 000	0
TOTAL			600 000	0

Contesting Parties (National Assembly and provincial)

No	Party	Acronym	Deposit received (R)	Deposit reimbursed (R)
15	Christian Democratic Party	CDP	210 000	0
16	Inkatha Freedom Party	IFP	390 000	210 000
17	Minority Front	MF	180 000	180 000
18	Nasionale Aksie	NA	150 000	0
19	New Labour Party	No Abbr	180 000	0
20	Peace and Justice Congress	P.J.C.	210 000	0
21	The Socialist Party of Azania	SOPA	270 000	0
TOTAL			1 590 000	390 000

Contesting Parties (selected provinces)

No	Party	Acronym	Deposit received (R)	Deposit reimbursed (R)
22	Africa Muslim Party	AMP	30 000	0
23	Alliance for Democracy and Prosperity	ADP	30 000	0
24	Black People's Convention	BPC	30 000	0
25	The Cape People's Congress	CPC	60 000	0
26	Dikwankwella Party of South Africa	DPSA	30 000	0
27	Economic Freedom Movement	EFM	30 000	0
28	Independent African Movement	IAM	30 000	0
29	Izwi Lethu Party	ILP	30 000	0
30	Moderate Independent Party	MIP	30 000	0
31	Peace and Development Party	PDP	60 000	0
32	Pro-Death Penalty Party	No Abbr	30 000	0
33	Royal Loyal Progress	RLP	30 000	0
34	Sindawonye Progressive Party	SPP	30 000	0
35	Universal Party	U.P.	30 000	0
36	The Green Party of South Africa	GPGP	30 000	0
37	Ximoko Party	XP	30 000	0
TOTAL			540 000	0

The total amount in deposits received from parties:

Deposits received (R)	Deposits reimbursed	Forfeited to State Revenue Fund (R)
6 930 000	3 150 000	3 780 000

10.4 Objections

10.4.1 Repudiation of nominations

Two repudiations of nominations were received from candidates on the list for the Socialist Party of Azania (SOPA). The candidates stated that they had not accepted nomination for the party and requested that their names be removed from the list.

10.4.2 Non-submission of nomination acceptance

The Chief Electoral Officer lodged an objection in terms of S31 with regard to some parties that had not complied with the requirement to submit documentary acceptances of nomination by candidates.

10.4.3 Candidates not qualified to stand

The Chief Electoral Officer objected to nineteen candidates on ten party lists for the National Assembly and provincial legislatures on the basis that they did not qualify to stand as candidates. Section 47 of the Constitution applied, stipulating that members of the national and provincial legislatures had to be "qualified to vote".

The Commission dismissed fifteen objections and four objections were upheld.

10.4.4 Late submission of candidates' lists

The Liberal Party wanted to submit its list of candidates after the prescribed time for submission of candidates' lists had elapsed. The Chief Electoral Officer refused to accept the list. The party approached the Electoral

Court for relief but was unsuccessful. A subsequent appeal to the Constitutional Court was dismissed.

10.5 Dispute resolution

The Electoral Commission partnered with the Electoral Institute of Southern Africa (EISA) to manage the programme. Provincial co-ordinators managed implementation of the programme and worked in close contact with panellists identified by the provincial electoral officers. The programme operated in conjunction with party liaison committee structures.

Panellists were deployed to intervene between disputing parties or in dissatisfied communities who wanted to use the election as a platform for their grievances. Not all the provinces deployed panellists as most issues were resolved directly by provincial personnel.

A significant challenge was that some panellists that were not directly involved felt left out from active participation. However, this could also denote a maturing democracy. Issues logged included arguments over double-bookings of venues for rallies and imbizos, canvassing by parties on Election Day, defacing of party posters, intimidation, and alleged bussing of voters.

Complaint calls logged per location

Location	Calls logged	Interventions
Eastern Cape	3	0
Free State	41	4
Gauteng	119	5
KwaZulu-Natal	67	8
Limpopo	71	0
Mpumalanga	49	0
North West	62	3
Northern Cape	25	3
Western Cape	2	0
TOTAL	439	23

Table 10.2





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11. OBSERVERS

The role of election observers cannot be overstated. Observers enhance the domestic and international credibility of the electoral process. In South Africa, the accreditation of observers is governed by Section 84 of the Electoral Act of 1998, as amended in 2003, and by the Regulations concerning Accreditation of Election Observers and the Code of Conduct for Accredited Observers. In terms of the Act, any juristic person may apply to the Commission for accreditation as an observer.

11.1 International observers

Invitations were sent to all electoral management bodies on the continent, to the African Union (AU), the United Nations, the Commonwealth, the European Union, the Secretariat of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the SADC Parliamentary Forum, and the Electoral Institute of Southern Africa. The European Union, the Commonwealth and the United Nations did not send observers, stating that they were confident about South Africa's ability to run free and fair elections.



The following organisations and bodies were accredited and certificates of accreditation, signed by the Chief Electoral Officer, were issued to them.

(a) International and regional organisations

- SADC Parliamentary Forum
- The SADC Secretariat
- Electoral Institute of Southern Africa

(b) Electoral management bodies:

- Gabon
- Kenya
- Liberia
- Mali
- Namibia
- Rwanda
- Uganda
- Zimbabwe

11.2 Domestic observers

An advertisement appeared in the main national and regional newspapers for suitable candidates to apply. The response from domestic observers was very good: 120 applications were received, of which 99 met all the criteria. The biggest teams in the domestic observers' group were the KwaZulu-Natal Elections and Democracy Forum and the South African Civil Society Organisations' Coalition.

A panel was established to assess and approve the accreditation of qualifying candidates. All the accredited domestic observers were issued with observer certificates.

Reports received from the observer groups proclaimed the elections to have been free, fair and credible.





12. VOTING

12.1 Recruitment and training of voting station staff

12.1.1 Recruitment of voting station staff

Municipal electoral officers recruited volunteers to provide assistance at the 16 966 voting stations across the country. A total of 215 000 volunteers were recruited.

Provinces	Voting officers
Eastern Cape	43 803
Free State	12 199
Gauteng	32 019
KwaZulu-Natal	45 596
Limpopo	27 016
Mpumalanga	15 178
Northern Cape	16 447
North West	5 058
Western Cape	18 145
TOTAL	215 461

Tabel 12.1



Recruitment was based on specific selection criteria: gender, previous election experience, employment/unemployment status, language, age, disability and literacy.

Persons with a high party-political profile or office bearers of political parties were not qualified to serve as voting officers. The names of presiding officers were submitted to local party liaison committees where political parties had the opportunity to raise substantive objections to their appointments.

Details of voting station staff members were captured on the electoral staff system software. Presiding and deputy presiding officers were mostly drawn from the existing pool of staff who had gained experience during the 1999 and 2000 elections and municipal ward by-elections.

The following are interesting statistics:

Voting officers	Percentage
Male	64,44
Female	35,56
Unemployed	77,0
Teachers	13,75
Officers who had worked in 1999, 2000 and 2004	16,81
Average age	39 years

Table 12.2

Voting station staff received a basic travel and subsistence allowance to attend training events, to work on special voting days and on Election Day.

12.1.2 Training of voting staff

The training of presiding and deputy presiding officers, party agents and security personnel was outsourced to a training service provider. Following a public tender process, the ABET Institute at the University of South Africa (Unisa) was awarded the contract. The ABET Institute provided 300 skilled trainers in the

nine provinces. Core staff from the Electoral Commission's training department provided two-day train-the-trainer sessions for the Unisa trainers, to familiarise them with electoral processes and the legal framework for elections. In turn, the trainers, working with electoral project co-ordinators, conducted 3 525 training sessions for 16 962 presiding officers and 17 210 deputy presiding officers.

The training was conducted over two days, using a participatory methodology driven by the trainer. The training was based on the following materials:

- Training manuals (for registration and voting)
- Training videos (before, during and after voting, special voting days and people with special needs (the disabled and the non-literate)
- Z-cards which summarised a description of activities for presiding and deputy presiding officers and voting and counting officers
- Posters with the different legal forms that would be used at the voting stations.

Presiding and deputy presiding officers had to train their own voting station staff a few days before the elections.

Provincial offices either had Unisa trainers, electoral project co-ordinators, or a combination of Unisa trainers and electoral project coordinators to conduct the training for party agents and security personnel. About 50 000 party agents and security personnel were trained for the elections.

A service provider was responsible for independent monitoring and evaluation. The service provider's methods consisted of a combination of observations (on training and Election Day) and focus-group interviews. The monitoring and evaluation report for registration provided guidance for election training. A quality assurance tool was



developed for trainers and participants by the service provider and administered by the trainers. The quality assurance tool had an expected pass rate of 80% for voting officers. The average achieved by voting officers was 82%.

The holistic approach to the training of voting officers for the 2004 elections was aimed at ensuring that voting stations were staffed by professional and competent people who respected the dignity and privacy of each voter.

A unit standard, Managing Voting Stations to Contribute to Free and Fair Elections, was registered with the South African Qualifications Authority (SAQA) and 300 presiding and deputy presiding officers were to be assessed in terms of this standard. The standard was registered at National Qualifying Authority level 5 and was worth six credits towards a qualification.

12.2 Special votes

The proclamation of the election by the President on 11 February 2004 initiated the process for notifications and applications for special votes. Three days were prescribed for the casting of special votes: 7 April, 12 April and 13 April 2004.

Special votes were allowed to voters who could not vote on 14 April 2004 at a voting station in the voting district in which they were registered, due to their:

- physical infirmity or disability or pregnancy;
- absence from the Republic on government service or membership of the household of the absent person;
- absence from the voting district while serving as an officer in the election concerned;



- being on duty as a member of the security services in connection with the election; or
- temporary absence from the Republic for purposes of a holiday, a business trip, attendance of a tertiary institution or an educational visit or participation in an international sports event, if the person notified the Chief Electoral Officer within 15 days after proclamation of the date of the election of his or her intended absence from the Republic, his or her intention to vote, and the place where he or she would cast a vote.

A total of 651 438 people applied for special votes. The majority of these applications were from either the physically infirm, disabled or pregnant voters. These persons could apply for a special vote to their local municipal electoral officers before 8 April 2004 or alternatively on 12 April at the office of the presiding officer. Those whose applications were approved were visited at home for casting of their ballots.



12.3 Voting outside the Republic

Every South African mission abroad - a total of 105 - served as special voting stations. An additional ten voting stations were added to cater specifically for South African National Defence Force personnel on peacekeeping and other missions.

Voting took place on 7 April 2004 to allow for timeous return to South Africa of the ballot papers and other election materials. Voting materials were despatched overseas as diplomatic parcels via a courier company. Voting opened in Canberra, Australia, when the mission opened (approximately 24:00 on 6 April 2004 South African time) and continued around the world until 2:30 on 8 April 2004 (South African time) when the last mission in Los Angeles, USA, closed.

At the close of voting, ballot papers were put in diplomatic bags and prepared for the return journey to Pretoria.

In respect of voters in government service, the chief electoral officer delivered the ballots cast abroad to the local presiding officers so that they could be counted and added to the voting district total. These voters had been registered against the voting districts in which their head offices were situated.

The votes of South Africans who were temporarily abroad were counted at the commission's head office at the close of voting on 14 April 2004. The results were then added to those of the voting districts in which the voters were registered.

A total of 1 568 special votes were cast outside the RSA. Of these, 1 379 were cast by persons in government service, and 156 by South Africans who were temporarily absent from the RSA. Thirty-three ballots were rejected as spoilt. Of the 115 special voting stations

abroad, two reported no votes cast, and the ballots of another seventeen arrived after the cut-off time on the voting day.

12.4 Logistics

The logistics for the 2004 elections were planned well in advance with care and precision. Detailed planning began early in 2003 with a workshop that identified the following key strategic objectives for the elections:

- A cost-effective logistics regime through open tender procurement and the devolution of procurement to local and provincial levels for certain items combined with the use of economies of scale at national level as appropriate
- A quality service through accurate material specifications, service level agreements with suppliers and quality assurance measures
- Warehousing network stability
- A streamlined bill of materials to reduce waste and ensure fit-for purpose
- A distribution network largely informed by local requirements by involving provincial offices in planning routes.

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

The entire logistics plan encompassed the following key criteria:

- Forecasting (materials requirement planning)
- Procurement (identification, specification and purchase)
- Warehousing and storage (processes and procedures)
- Inventory control (warehouse stock management)
- Supplier management (production quality and schedules)
- Distribution planning



- Distribution communication (track and trace)
- Voting station provisioning
- Customer service (delivery of election materials to municipal electoral officers and presiding officers)
- Stock returns (roll-back)
- Salvage, recycling and disposal of redundant items.

12.4.1 Bill of materials

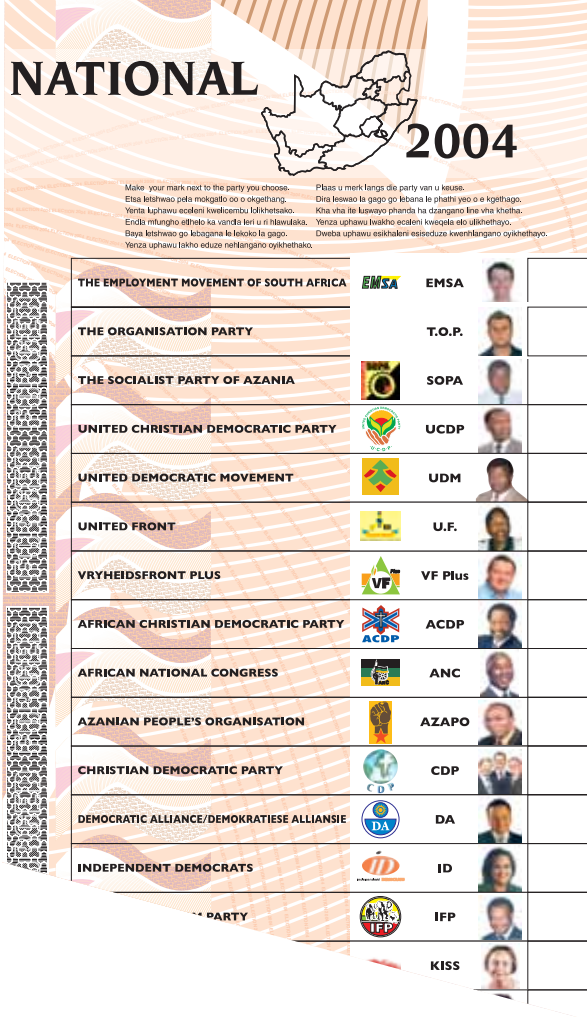
Having carefully studied the Electoral Act of 1998 and relevant regulations, a bill of materials was produced with a careful balance between cost and need. The final bill of materials issued to presiding officers on voting day contained 28 items – reduced from over 80 in 1999. This achieved a substantial cost saving.

12.4.2 Materials that required planning

Several key factors were taken into account:

- Number of voting stations and streams
- Number of election staff, including party agents and observers
- Number of voters.

The main planning tool was a unique electronic logistics information system. This system enabled management to conduct scenario planning based on a combination of factors, including the number of registered voters per voting district, individual voting station characteristics, and the desired range of electoral materials. The logistics information was accessible to all levels of the organisation – national, provincial, and municipal.



12.5 Ballot papers and other security materials

12.5.1 Ballot papers

The national and provincial ballot papers were all locally produced. Ballots were printed at four separate sites in South Africa on standard 80 gsm paper. In the process 415 t of paper were used to produce 56 million ballot papers. An excess of 2,5 t of paper remained after printing, and was sold back to the printers at cost price. The Government Printing Works and the Printing Federation of South Africa (Pifsa) provided expert assistance to.

The ballot papers were delivered directly to provincial warehouses, under security escort.

Ballots were printed in full colour, containing the name, emblem and abbreviated name of



the party as well as a photograph of the party leader. The ballot papers were not numbered – to ensure secrecy of the ballot – but they were supplied in stapled books of 100 with numbered, detachable counterfoils to enhance counting accuracy.

Following interaction between the Electoral Commission and representatives of persons with disabilities, a simple template was devised and produced to aid blind persons during voting. The template allowed the voter to find the box on the ballot where the mark was to be made for the selected party. The templates – one for the national ballot and one for the relevant provincial ballot - were available at every voting station.

12.5.2 Security materials

As required by Section 38 of the Electoral Act of 1998, the Commission determined the manner in which a voter's hand was to be marked and how the ballot paper was to be marked. Security materials were designed and produced for this purpose, and additional security measures were provided.

Security materials were handled separately from the mainstream of deliveries to voting stations. This allowed the Commission to allocate enhanced and focused security for the packaging, storage and transport of these items to each voting station. A dedicated service provider was contracted to provide this service countrywide, from supplier to the voting station, in close collaboration with security forces.

12.5.3 Voting materials

A successful strategy of simplifying and reducing the number of items to be delivered to voting stations was pursued.

Cardboard furniture and ballot boxes were used in the voting stations. This material is relatively inexpensive to produce, is

economical to transport, and does not require high-volume storage after the election. Cartage and storage costs could therefore be dramatically reduced compared to other types of material. The cardboard material could also be recycled after use.

12.6 Distribution

A well-defined distribution network was established between suppliers, the nine provincial warehouses and the central national warehouse. A secondary network was established to service the 237 municipal sites.

A long-term service provider was contracted to provide the necessary vehicles and resources for transporting materials between the sites. This service provider also had to provide various warehouse services, for example forklifts, since the Commission does not own any trucks or heavy equipment.

Having the suppliers deliver materials in the appropriate quantities directly to the provincial warehouses substantially reduced the distribution costs. Handling costs were minimised by careful design of parcelling and packaging. As far as possible, items were pre-packed for use at the voting stations.

Municipal distribution to voting stations was carried out by municipal electoral officers, using the most practical and cost-effective means of transport available in each area.

12.7 Voting day

Most of the 16 966 voting stations opened at 7:00 on 14 April 2004. By 11:00 all voting stations were open. A total of 15 612 671 persons, representing a 76,73% poll, voted during voting hours. Only a few voting stations remained open after the closing time of 21:00.

On voting day each presiding officer sent, via SMS, confirmation that the voting station was



open. Voter turnout statistics were similarly relayed to the national results centre in Pretoria every four hours.

A new step in the voting process, introduced by legislation, required each voter to have his or her identity document stamped with an official stamp. This was an additional safeguard against fraudulent voting.

During the hours of voting, voters had to present themselves at a voting station, where they presented a barcoded identify document or a temporary identity certificate. Voters would then be marked off the voters roll and have their left thumb inked as precautions to prevent multiple voting. A ballot for each of the national and the relevant provincial elections would be issued, allowing the voter to vote once per ballot before leaving the voting station.

Provision for voting outside your voting district was also made for the 2004 elections. Section 24A of the Electoral Laws Amendment Act (Act 34 of 2003) enabled voters to vote at voting stations where they were not registered. A total of 1 844 987 people voted in terms of the Section 24A procedure, representing 11,82% of the total number of votes cast.

Before Voting Day, ballots cast during special votes days were collected for the voting district where the votes were cast. These would have been placed into a ballot box for special votes, which was kept at the voting station. On Voting Day, before the close of voting, special votes envelopes were removed from this ballot box, the details checked against the voters' roll and the record of such applications. With the double-envelope system that was used, the outer envelope was removed and kept aside, whilst the inner envelope with its ballots intact were mixed in with the votes cast on Voting Day. These would be opened at the start of counting, so as to ensure the secrecy of the votes cast using this avenue.



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Votes cast in prisons were treated in a similar fashion. Voting in prisons were conducted on Voting Day as a "satellite" station of the main station in the same voting district. Eligible prisoners, registered in the relevant province, were given two ballots. Prisoners imprisoned outside the provinces where they were registered would only receive a national ballot paper along the same lines as those voters who found themselves outside the voting district where they were registered. Votes from a prison would be taken to the main station before 21h00, mixed in with and accounted with the votes cast during the course of the day at that station.

According to the HSRC exit poll (report of April 2004' p3). The Commission displayed high overall levels of operational and logistical efficiency. 76,6% of voters reached their voting station on foot, and 78,2% took less

than 30 minutes to get to their voting station. This attests to well located and easily accessible voting stations.

In terms of queuing, more than two thirds of respondents waited for less than 30 minutes to vote, while almost all respondents (98,5%) found the procedures inside the voting station easy to understand. 99% of voters thought that

the voting officials understood the procedures clearly.

The results operations centre received 2 023 calls requesting assistance from the public or voting officers on Election Day. Of these calls, 61% were SMS requests for the location of voting stations.





GCIS

13. COUNTING AND RESULTS

13.1 Counting process

In terms of the applicable legislation, voting stations closed at 21:00 and no further voting was allowed unless the voter was within the boundaries of the voting station at 21:00. On the whole, the overwhelming majority of the 16 966 voting stations closed at 21:00. Counting took place at the voting stations.

Ballot boxes were opened in the presence of party agents. The ballot papers were checked to ensure that each one carried an official stamp, failing which the ballot was discarded as spoilt. The ballots were then sorted according to political party and counted. The counting officers completed a slip on which they indicated the results of the voting as well as the number of special votes, reconciled with the ballot papers issued at the station. The political party agents then signed off the results slip in the appropriate space. However, the absence of a party agent or signature on a results slip did not invalidate the process.



A copy of the results slip was displayed in a prominent position at the voting station for the information of the general public. The original results slip was sealed in a tamper-proof envelope that was then, together with all the voting materials, taken to the office of the municipal electoral officer.

13.2 Capturing and auditing of results

The counting officers or their area managers were responsible for ensuring that the results slips and the balloting materials were returned to the Commission's local municipal offices as soon as possible. The information on every results slip was then captured on the results system. The data capturer had to enter the information twice to ensure that the capturing was done correctly. The results captured by the data capturer were checked against the results slip by an independent auditor. If the auditor was satisfied, he or she entered a specific code and the result was then saved onto the results system.

The Commission's use of independent auditors was one way to ensure that the results were correctly captured. The Commission deployed 512 auditors to the municipalities in the country. The auditors were appointed after a national tender had been issued and evaluated. The following four auditing firms / consortia audited the results:

- SAB&T, Waymark Infotech, IBM, Afripeak Management, Vuyo JPA
- PricewaterhouseCoopers Inc (PWC)
- Sithole Incorporated and KPMG Services (Pty) Ltd
- Electo4 Consortium (Deloitte & Touche, Manase & Associates, iNtatakusa Consulting & Bigen Africa).

When the auditor had saved the results, the information was transferred either on the

WAN or on the LAN line to the Commission's national office. The information would then be made available on the leader boards at the ROC as well as on the website of the Commission.

Unlike the 1999 elections when the verification and auditing of results took place nationally, the Commission, using the model of the 2000 local government elections, ensured that verification and auditing took place locally. This model ensured that verification and auditing could proceed more speedily and that discrepancies were detected and resolved at municipal level.

13.3 Objections

The Commission received, considered and decided a total of eight formal objections lodged in terms of Section 55 of the Electoral Act, 1998.

13.4 Declaration and announcement of results

In terms of Section 5(n) of the Electoral Commission Act, 1996, the Commission is obliged to declare the results of an election within seven days.

The results of the elections were declared at 19:30 on Saturday 17 April 2004. At the same time the number of seats allocated to parties in the National Assembly and the provincial legislatures were announced. On 18 April 2004 the Commission designated the representatives in those seats from the respective party candidates' lists, and on 20 April 2004 published the names of the designated representatives.

The HSRC survey, based on a statistically representative and stratified sample, concluded that 98,4% of the South African



voters who had participated in the elections on 14 April 2004 deemed the election procedures to have been "free and fair".

No results were received from three voting districts located in very remote areas where no voters were registered:

- Oviston Nature Reserve (VD 1130010) in the Eastern Cape
- DMA Lowveld (VD 548 40124) in Mpumalanga and
- Bushbuckridge (VD 76170528) also in Mpumalanga.

13.5 Seat allocation

The results of the national and provincial elections held on 14 April 2004 with their concomitant seat allocations are set out in the following tables.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Party	Acronym	Number of votes	%	Seats
Employment Movement of South Africa	EMSA	10 446	0,07	0
The Organisation Party	T.O.P.	7 531	0,05	0
Socialist Party of Azania	SOPA	14 853	0,1	0
United Christian Democratic Party	UCDP	117 792	0,75	3
United Democratic Movement	UDM	355 717	2,28	9
United Front	U.F.	11 889	0,08	0
Vryheidsfront Plus	VF Plus	139 465	0,89	4
African Christian Democratic Party	ACDP	250 272	1,6	7
African National Congress	ANC	10 880 917	69,69	279
Azanian People's Organisation	AZAPO	39 116	0,27	1
Christian Democratic Party	CDP	17 619	0,11	0
Democratic Alliance	DA	1 931 201	12,37	50
Independent Democrats	ID	26 9765	1,73	7
Inkatha Freedom Party	IFP	1 088 664	6,97	28
Keep it Straight and Simple	KISS	6 514	0,04	0
Minority Front	MF	55 267	0,35	2
Nasionale Aksie	NA	15 804	0,1	0
New Labour Party	NLP	13 318	0,09	0
Nuwe Nasionale Party / New National Party	NNP	257 824	1,65	7
Pan Africanist Congress of Azania	PAC	113 512	0,73	3
Peace and Justice Congress	P.J.C.	15 187	0,1	0
TOTAL SEATS				400

EASTERN CAPE LEGISLATURE

Party	Acronym	Number of votes	%	Seats
Socialist Party of Azania	SOPA	3 356	0,15	0
United Christian Democratic Party	UCDP	2 707	0,12	0
United Democratic Movement	UDM	205 993	9,23	6
Vryheidsfront Plus	VF Plus	5 692	0,26	0
African Christian Democratic Party	ACDP	17 372	0,78	0
African National Congress	ANC	1 768 987	79,27	51
Azanian People's Organisation	AZAPO	3 884	0,17	0
Democratic Alliance	DA	163 785	7,34	5
Independent Democrats	ID	17 314	0,78	0
Inkatha Freedom Party	IFP	4 373	0,2	0
Nasionale Aksie	NA	1 672	0,07	0
Nuwe Nasionale Party / New National Party	NNP	14 084	0,63	0
Pan Africanist Congress of Azania	PAC	22 324	1	1
TOTAL SEATS				63

FREE STATE LEGISLATURE

Party	Acronym	Number of votes	%	Seats
United Christian Democratic Party	UCDP	7 825	0,77	0
United Democratic Movement	UDM	8 947	0,88	0
Vryheidsfront Plus	VF Plus	24 946	2,47	1
African Christian Democratic Party	ACDP	13 119	1,3	1
African National Congress	ANC	827 338	81,78	25
Azanian People's Organisation	AZAPO	3 571	0,35	0
Democratic Alliance	DA	85 714	8,47	3
Dikwankwella Party of South Africa	DPSA	9 806	0,97	0
Independent Democrats	ID	5 289	0,52	0
Inkatha Freedom Party	IFP	3 563	0,35	0
Nasionale Aksie	NA	1 224	0,12	0
Nuwe Nasionale Party / New National Party	NNP	8 295	0,82	0
Pan Africanist Congress of Azania	PAC	11 969	1,18	0
TOTAL SEATS				30



GAUTENG LEGISLATURE

Party	Acronym	Number of votes	%	Seats
Socialist Party of Azania	SOPA	3 191	0,09	0
United Christian Democratic Party	UCDP	8 857	0,26	0
United Democratic Movement	UDM	33 644	0,99	1
Vryheidsfront Plus	VF Plus	45 648	1,34	1
African Christian Democratic Party	ACDP	55 991	1,64	1
African National Congress	ANC	2 331 121	68,4	51
Azania People's Organisation	AZAPO	8 670	0,25	0
Black People's Convention	BPC	1 236	0,04	0
Christian Democratic Party	CDP	7 773	0,23	0
Democratic Alliance / Demokratiese Alliansie	DA	708 081	20,78	15
Economic Freedom Movement	EFM	1 862	0,05	0
Independent Democrats	ID	51 921	1,52	1
Inkatha Freedom Party	IFP	85 500	2,51	2
Nasionale Aksie	NA	4 712	0,14	0
Nuwe Nasionale Party / New National Party	NNP	25 992	0,76	0
Pan Africanist Congress of Azania	PAC	29 076	0,85	1
Peace and Justice Congress	PJC	3 208	0,09	0
Pro-Death Penalty Party	PRO-D	1 825	0,05	0
TOTAL SEATS				73

KWAZULU-NATAL LEGISLATURE

Party	Acronym	Number of votes	%	Seats
Socialist Party of Azania	SOPA	5 023	0,18	0
United Christian Democratic Party	UCDP	3 921	0,14	0
United Democratic Movement	UDM	20 546	0,75	1
Vryheidsfront Plus	VF Plus	7 764	0,28	0
African Christian Democratic Party	ACDP	48 892	1,78	2
African National Congress	ANC	1 287 823	46,98	38
Azania People's Organisation	AZAPO	7 061	0,26	0
Christian Democratic Party	CDP	4 980	0,18	0
Democratic Alliance	DA	228 857	8,35	7
Independent African Movement	IAM	1 546	0,06	0
Independent Democrats	ID	13 556	0,49	0
Inkatha Freedom Party	IFP	1 009 267	36,82	30
Izwi Lethu Party	ILP	4 858	0,18	0
Minority Front	MF	71 540	2,61	2
Nuwe Nasionale Party / New National Party	NNP	14 218	0,52	0
Pan Africanist Congress of Azania	PAC	5 118	0,19	0
Peach and Development Party	PDP	3 154	0,12	0
Royal Loyal Progress	RLP	3 141	0,11	0
TOTAL SEATS				80

LIMPOPO LEGISLATURE

Party	Acronym	Number of votes	%	Seats
United Christian Democratic Party	UCDP	3 477	0,22	0
United Democratic Movement	UDM	27 780	1,72	1
Vryheidsfront Plus	VF Plus	9 724	0,6	0
Ximoko Party	XP	9 587	0,59	0
African Christian Democratic Party	ACDP	20 418	1,26	1
African National Congress	ANC	1 439 853	89,18	45
Alliance for Democracy and Prosperity	ADP	9 933	0,62	0
Azania People's Organisation	AZAPO	8 204	0,51	0
Democratic Alliance	DA	57 930	3,59	2
Independent Democrats	ID	2 730	0,17	0



Nasionale Aksie	NA	2 213	0,14	0
Nuwe Nasionale Party / New National Party	NNP	7 443	0,46	0
Pan Africanist Congress of Azania	PAC	15 222	0,94	0
TOTAL SEATS				49

MPUMALANGA LEGISLATURE

Party	Acronym	Number of votes	%	Seats
Socialist Party of Azania	SOPA	1 424	0,13	0
United Christian Democratic Party	UCDP	1 878	0,17	0
United Democratic Movement	UDM	11 161	1,0	0
Vryheidsfront Plus	VF Plus	13 732	1,24	1
African Christian Democratic Party	ACDP	12 065	1,09	0
African National Congress	ANC	959 436	86,3	27
Azanian People's Organisation	AZAPO	2 113	0,19	0
Democratic Alliance	DA	77 119	6,94	2
Independent Democrats	ID	3 406	0,31	0
Inkatha Freedom Party	IFP	10 643	0,96	0
Nuwe Nasionale Party / New National Party	NNP	5 122	0,46	0
Pan Africanist Congress of Azania	PAC	7 668	0,69	0
Sindawonye Progressive Party	SPP	5 925	0,53	0
TOTAL SEATS				30

NORTHERN CAPE LEGISLATURE

Party	Acronym	Number of votes	%	Seats
Cape People's Congress	CPC	392	0,12	0
United Christian Democratic Party	UCDP	1 042	0,33	0
United Democratic Movement	UDM	1 431	0,45	0
Vryheidsfront Plus	VF Plus	4 948	1,55	1
African Christian Democratic Party	ACDP	5 995	1,88	1
African National Congress	ANC	219 365	68,83	21
Azanian People's Organisation	AZAPO	1 645	0,52	0
Democratic Alliance	DA	35 297	11,08	3
Independent Democrats	ID	22 485	7,06	2
Inkatha Freedom Party	IFP	751	0,24	0
Nuwe Nasionale Party / New National Party	NNP	23 970	7,52	2
Pan Africanist Congress of Azania	PAC	1 381	0,43	0
TOTAL SEATS				30

NORTH WEST LEGISLATURE

Party	Acronym	Number of votes	%	Seats
United Christian Democratic Party	UCDP	110 233	8,49	3
United Democratic Movement	UDM	12 513	0,96	0
Vryheidsfront Plus	VF Plus	17 123	1,32	1
African Christian Democratic Party	ACDP	15 138	1,17	0
African National Congress	ANC	1 048 089	80,71	27
Azanian People's Organisation	AZAPO	3 718	0,29	0
Democratic Alliance	DA	64 925	5,0	2
Independent Democrats	ID	5 709	0,44	0
Inkatha Freedom Party	IFP	3 211	0,25	0
Nasionale Aksie	NA	1 389	0,11	0
Nuwe Nasionale Party / New National Party	NNP	5 592	0,43	0
Pan Africanist Congress of Azania	PAC	10 923	0,84	0
TOTAL SEATS				33



WESTERN CAPE LEGISLATURE**Party**

	Acronym	Number of votes	%	Seats
Cape People's Congress	CPC	1 960	0,13	0
Green Party of South Africa	GPSA	3 317	0,21	0
United Christian Democratic Party	UCDP	3 575	0,23	0
United Democratic Movement	UDM	27 489	1,75	1
Universal Party	UP	735	0,05	0
Vryheidsfront Plus	VF Plus	9 705	0,62	0
Africa Muslim Party	AMP	11 019	0,7	0
African Christian Democratic Party	ACDP	53 934	3,44	2
African National Congress	ANC	709 052	45,25	19
Azanian People's Organisation	AZAPO	1 455	0,09	0
Democratic Alliance	DA	424 832	27,11	12
Independent Democrats	ID	122 867	7,84	3
Inkatha Freedom Party	IFP	2 222	0,14	0
Moderate Independent Party	MIP	953	0,06	0
Nasionale Aksie	NA	2 248	0,14	0
New Labour Party	NLP	10 526	0,67	0
Nuwe Nasionale Party / New National Party	NNP	170 469	10,88	5
Pan Africanist Congress of Azania	PAC	6 524	0,42	0
Peace and Development Party	PDP	789	0,05	0
Peace and Justice Congress	PJC	3 278	0,21	0
			TOTAL SEATS	42

Table 13.1 Seat allocation

ELECTION TIMETABLE

The Commission hereby gives notice that it has compiled the election timetable in terms of Section 20 of the Electoral Act of 1998, set out below, to apply to the election of the National Assembly that will be held on 14 April 2004. (A reference to "section" in this election timetable is a reference to that section of the Electoral Act of 1998, and a reference to "regulation" is a reference to the Election Regulations, 2004.)

Cut-off time for act to be performed

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

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

2. The chief electoral officer must give notice by 16 February 2004 that from the date of the notice until the voting day, copies of a list containing the addresses of all voting stations will be available for inspection.

Notice of route of mobile voting stations

3. The chief electoral officer must give notice by 16 February 2004 of the route, including the locations and estimated times of stopping of each mobile voting station.

Cut-off date for publication of voters' roll

4. By 20 February 2004, the chief electoral officer must publish the voters' roll or the segments of the voters' roll to be used in this election in terms of Section 24(2).

Cut-off date for submission of list of candidates

5. Registered parties that intend to contest this election must nominate and submit a list of their candidates for the election to the chief electoral officer in the prescribed manner by 27 February 2004.

Notice of non-compliance

6. (1) The chief electoral officer must notify a registered party that has submitted a list of candidates in terms of Section 27 but that has not fully complied with that section of that non-compliance by 3 March 2004.

(2) If the notified party takes the opportunity to comply with Section 27, that party must do so by 8 March 2004.

Inspection of lists of candidates and accompanying documents

7. The chief electoral officer must give notice by 11 March 2004 that on 12 March 2004 and 15 March 2004, between 09:00 and 17:00, copies of the following documents will be available for inspection: the lists of candidates and accompanying documents submitted by registered parties in terms of Section 27, as amended and supplemented in terms of Section 28.

Cut-off date for objections to a candidate

8. Any person, including the chief electoral officer, may object to a candidate to the Commission in the prescribed manner by 15 March 2004.

Decision of objections to a candidate

9. The Commission must decide an objection under Section 30, and must notify the objector and the registered party that



nominated the candidate of the decision in the prescribed manner by 18 March 2004.

Cut-off date for appeals against decisions

10. The objector or the registered party who nominated the candidate may appeal against a decision of the Commission in terms of Section 30(3) of the Electoral Court in the prescribed manner by 23 March 2004.

Deciding appeals

11. The Electoral Court must consider and decide an appeal brought under Section 30(4) and notify the parties to the appeal, and the chief electoral officer, of the decision in the prescribed manner by 26 March 2004.

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

12. By 29 March 2004, the chief electoral officer:

(a) must give effect to a decision of the Commission in terms of Section 30(3) or a decision of the Electoral Court in terms of Section 30(5)

(b) must compile a list of the registered parties entitled to contest the election and the final list of candidates for each of those parties.

Issue of certificate to candidates

13. By 5 April 2004, the chief electoral officer must issue in the prescribed manner to each candidate on a final list of candidates a certificate stating that the person is a candidate in this election.

Application for special vote to the Municipal Electoral Officer

14. A person who wants to apply to the municipal electoral officer for a special

vote in terms of Section 33(1)(a) read with Regulations 7 and 8, may do so by 8 April 2004.

Application and casting of votes at foreign missions

15. A person who wants to apply and cast a special vote at a foreign mission in terms of Section 33(1)(b) or (e), read with Regulations 9 and 11, may do so on 7 April 2004 during the office hours of that mission.

Application to the presiding officer at the office of the presiding officer for visitation to cast special vote

16. A person who wants to apply to the presiding officer at the office of the presiding officer for visitation by voting officers to cast a special vote in terms of Section 33(1)(a) read with Regulation 7, may do so on 12 April 2004 between 09:00 and 17:00.

Visitation for the purposes of casting a special vote

17. A person who has applied for a special vote in terms of Section 33(1)(a) may be visited by voting officers on 12 April 2004 or 13 April 2004.

Application for and casting of special votes at the office of the presiding officer

18. A person who wants to apply for and cast a special vote at the office of the presiding officer in terms of Section 33(1)(c), (d) or (e), read with Regulations 7, 10 and 13, may do so on 12 April 2004 or 13 April 2004 between 09:00 and 17:00.



GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

ATM	Automatic teller machines
BOM	Bill of materials
CBO	Community Based Organisations
CEO	Chief Electoral Officer
CSO	Civil society organizations
DCEO	Deputy CEO
DRP	Distribution Requirement Plans
EDDE	Electoral Democracy Development Education
EPC	Electoral Provincial Co-ordinator
FBO	Faith-Based Organisations
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GPS	Global Positioning Satellite
IEC	Independent Electoral Commission
IPM	Institute of People Management
IT	Information Technology
IVR	Intergrated Voice Response
LAN	Local area network
LGE	Local Government Elections
LIS	Logistics Information Systems
LPLC	Local Party Liaison Committee
MEO	Municipal Electoral Officer
MRP	Material requirement Plans
NA	National assembly
NAD	National address directory
NCOP	National Council of Provinces
NGO	Non-governmental organisations
NOC	National Operations Centre
PEO	Provincial Electoral Officer
PFSA	Printing federation of South Africa
PLC	Party Liaison Committee
RAD	Rapid Application Development
ROC	Results Operation Centre
RVS	Results verification system
SABC	South African Broadcasting Corporation
SAHRC	South Africa Human Rights Commission
SANDF	South African National Defence Force
SAQA	South African Qualification Authority
SQL	Structured Query Language
TEC	Transitional Executive Council
VD	Voting districts
VRS	Voting registration system
VSAT	Very Small Aperture Terminal
VSM	Voting station monitoring
WAN	Wide Area Network



RESULTS OPERATION CENTRE-FACTS

Hall:	12,000 square meters split across two levels
Carpeting:	11000 sq/m
Carpet tiles:	44 000 tiles
Telephones:	approximately 300 units
Network cabling:	approximately 2km of data and telephone cabling
Number of offices:	300
Radio stations:	26
National Television channels:	4
Television organization:	SABC, e-TV, European Broadcast Union, APTN
Number of PCs :	350
Air-conditioning units:	12x170 000 BTU units
Security staff deployed:	80 security guards
Guests invited to launch:	600
Electrical power points:	1000
Backup power generators:	2x400KVa generators
.	Number of people during the
the IEC operational period:	1000 per shift
Lights installed:	200
Extra Vodacom microwave tower installed;	
Extra Telkom Microwave tower installed;	
eTV Satellite Tower and microwave tower installed;	
Mobile Telkom Exchange installed;	
Projectors:	Concert style projectors x 2(8500 lux)
Projection screens:	Concert style projectors x2 (5mx4m)



BALLOT PAPERS

NATIONAL 2004

Make your mark next to the party you choose.
Etsa letshwao pela mokgatlo oo o okgethang.
Yenza uphawu eceleni kwelocembu lolikhetsako.
Endla mfungho ethelo ka vanda leni u ri hlawulaka.
Baya letshwao go lebagana le lekoko la gago.
Yenza uphawu lakho eduze nehlangano oyikhetshako.

Please u merk langs die party van u keuse.
Dira leswao la gago go letšana le phatlhi yeo o e kgethago.
Kha vha ite luswayo phanda ha dzangano line vha khetha.
Yenza uphawu lwakho eceleni kweqela elo ulkhetshayo.
Dweba uphawu esikhateni esiseduze kwentlangano oyikhetshayo.

THE EMPLOYMENT MOVEMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA		EMSA		<input type="checkbox"/>
THE ORGANISATION PARTY		T.O.P.		<input type="checkbox"/>
THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF AZANIA		SOPA		<input type="checkbox"/>
UNITED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY		UCDP		<input type="checkbox"/>
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT		UDM		<input type="checkbox"/>
UNITED FRONT		U.F.		<input type="checkbox"/>
VRYHEIDFRONT PLUS		VF Plus		<input type="checkbox"/>
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY		ACDP		<input type="checkbox"/>
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS		ANC		<input type="checkbox"/>
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION		AZAPO		<input type="checkbox"/>
CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY		CDP		<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE/DEMOKRATIESE ALLIANSE		DA		<input type="checkbox"/>
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS		ID		<input type="checkbox"/>
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY		IFP		<input type="checkbox"/>
KEEP IT STRAIGHT AND SIMPLE		KISS		<input type="checkbox"/>
MINORITY FRONT		MF		<input type="checkbox"/>
NASIONALE AKSIE/NATIONAL ACTION		NA		<input type="checkbox"/>
NEW LABOUR PARTY				<input type="checkbox"/>
NUWE NASIONALE PARTY/NEW NATIONAL PARTY		NNP		<input type="checkbox"/>
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA		PAC		<input type="checkbox"/>
PEACE AND JUSTICE CONGRESS		P.J.C.		<input type="checkbox"/>

Western Cape PROVINCIAL Western Cape 2004

Make your mark next to the party you choose.
Etsa letshwao pela mokgatlo oo o okgethang.
Yenza uphawu eceleni kwelocembu lolikhetsako.
Endla mfungho ethelo ka vanda leni u ri hlawulaka.
Baya letshwao go lebagana le lekoko la gago.
Yenza uphawu lakho eduze nehlangano oyikhetshako.

Please u merk langs die party van u keuse.
Dira leswao la gago go letšana le phatlhi yeo o e kgethago.
Kha vha ite luswayo phanda ha dzangano line vha khetha.
Yenza uphawu lwakho eceleni kweqela elo ulkhetshayo.
Dweba uphawu esikhateni esiseduze kwentlangano oyikhetshayo.

THE CAPE PEOPLE'S CONGRESS		CPC		<input type="checkbox"/>
THE GREEN PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA		GPGP		<input type="checkbox"/>
UNITED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY		UCDP		<input type="checkbox"/>
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT		UDM		<input type="checkbox"/>
UNIVERSAL PARTY		U.P.		<input type="checkbox"/>
VRYHEIDFRONT PLUS		VF Plus		<input type="checkbox"/>
AFRICA MUSLIM PARTY		AMP		<input type="checkbox"/>
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY		ACDP		<input type="checkbox"/>
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS		ANC		<input type="checkbox"/>
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION		AZAPO		<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE/DEMOKRATIESE ALLIANSE		DA		<input type="checkbox"/>
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS		ID		<input type="checkbox"/>
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY		IFP		<input type="checkbox"/>
MODERATE INDEPENDENT PARTY		MIP		<input type="checkbox"/>
NASIONALE AKSIE/NATIONAL ACTION		NA		<input type="checkbox"/>
NEW LABOUR PARTY				<input type="checkbox"/>
NUWE NASIONALE PARTY/NEW NATIONAL PARTY		NNP		<input type="checkbox"/>
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA		PAC		<input type="checkbox"/>
PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT PARTY		PDP		<input type="checkbox"/>
PEACE AND JUSTICE CONGRESS		P.J.C.		<input type="checkbox"/>



Mpumalanga

PROVINCIAL Mpumalanga



Make your mark next to the party you choose.
Etsa letshwao pela mokgatlo oo o okegethang.
Yenta laphawu eceleni kwelembu bokhethsako.
Endla mfungho ethelo ka vanda leri u ri hlawulaka.
Baya letshwao go lebagana le lekoko la gago.
Yenza uphawu lakho edize nehlangano oyikhetthayo.

Plaas u merk langs die party van u keuse.
Dira letshwao la gago go lebana le phathi yeo o e kgethago.
Kha vha ile luswayo phanda ha dzangano line vha khetha.
Yenza uphawu lwakho ecaleni kweqela ebo ulkhetthayo.
Dweba uphawu esikheleni esiseduze kwentlangano oyikhetthayo.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF AZANIA		SOPA		<input type="checkbox"/>
UNITED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY		UCDP		<input type="checkbox"/>
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT		UDM		<input type="checkbox"/>
VRYHEIDFRONT PLUS		VF Plus		<input type="checkbox"/>
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY		ACDP		<input type="checkbox"/>
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS		ANC		<input type="checkbox"/>
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION		AZAPO		<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE/DEMOKRATIESE ALLIANSIE		DA		<input type="checkbox"/>
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS		ID		<input type="checkbox"/>
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY		IFP		<input type="checkbox"/>
NUWE NASIONALE PARTY/NEW NATIONAL PARTY		NNP		<input type="checkbox"/>
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA		PAC		<input type="checkbox"/>
SINDAWONYE PROGRESSIVE PARTY		SPP		<input type="checkbox"/>

Free State

PROVINCIAL Free State



Make your mark next to the party you choose.
Etsa letshwao pela mokgatlo oo o okegethang.
Yenta laphawu eceleni kwelembu bokhethsako.
Endla mfungho ethelo ka vanda leri u ri hlawulaka.
Baya letshwao go lebagana le lekoko la gago.
Yenza uphawu lakho edize nehlangano oyikhetthayo.

Plaas u merk langs die party van u keuse.
Dira letshwao la gago go lebana le phathi yeo o e kgethago.
Kha vha ile luswayo phanda ha dzangano line vha khetha.
Yenza uphawu lwakho ecaleni kweqela ebo ulkhetthayo.
Dweba uphawu esikheleni esiseduze kwentlangano oyikhetthayo.

UNITED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY		UCDP		<input type="checkbox"/>
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT		UDM		<input type="checkbox"/>
VRYHEIDFRONT PLUS		VF Plus		<input type="checkbox"/>
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY		ACDP		<input type="checkbox"/>
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS		ANC		<input type="checkbox"/>
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION		AZAPO		<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE/DEMOKRATIESE ALLIANSIE		DA		<input type="checkbox"/>
DIKWANKWETLA PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA		DPSA		<input type="checkbox"/>
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS		ID		<input type="checkbox"/>
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY		IFP		<input type="checkbox"/>
NASIONALE AKSIE/NATIONAL ACTION		NA		<input type="checkbox"/>
NUWE NASIONALE PARTY/NEW NATIONAL PARTY		NNP		<input type="checkbox"/>
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA		PAC		<input type="checkbox"/>



Gauteng

PROVINCIAL Gauteng



2004

Make your mark next to the party you choose.
Eisa letshwao pela mokgatlo oo o okgethang.
Yenta laphawu eceleni kwelocemtu lokhethako.
Endla mfungho ethelo ka vanti la ri u hlalulaka.
Baya letshwao go lebagana le lekoko la gago.
Yenza uphawu lakho eduze nehlangano oyikhethako.

Please u merk langs die party van u keuse.
Dira letswao la gago go lebana le phathi yeo o e kgethago.
Kha vha ile luvoye phanda ha dzangano line vha khetha.
Yenza uphawu lwakho ecaleni kweqela elo ulikhethayo.
Dweba uphawu esikhaleni esiseduze kwenhlangano oyikhethayo.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF AZANIA		SOPA		<input type="checkbox"/>
UNITED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY		UCDP		<input type="checkbox"/>
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT		UDM		<input type="checkbox"/>
VRYHEIDFRONT PLUS		VF Plus		<input type="checkbox"/>
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY		ACDP		<input type="checkbox"/>
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS		ANC		<input type="checkbox"/>
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION		AZAPO		<input type="checkbox"/>
BLACK PEOPLE'S CONVENTION		BPC		<input type="checkbox"/>
CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY		CDP		<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE/DEMOKRATIESE ALLIANSIE		DA		<input type="checkbox"/>
ECONOMIC FREEDOM MOVEMENT		EFM		<input type="checkbox"/>
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS		ID		<input type="checkbox"/>
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY		IFP		<input type="checkbox"/>
NASIONALE AKSIE/NATIONAL ACTION		NA		<input type="checkbox"/>
NUWE NASIONALE PARTY/NEW NATIONAL PARTY		NNP		<input type="checkbox"/>
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA		PAC		<input type="checkbox"/>
PEACE AND JUSTICE CONGRESS		P.J.C.		<input type="checkbox"/>
PRO-DEATH PENALTY PARTY				<input type="checkbox"/>

KwaZulu Natal

PROVINCIAL KwaZulu Natal



2004

Make your mark next to the party you choose.
Eisa letshwao pela mokgatlo oo o okgethang.
Yenta laphawu eceleni kwelocemtu lokhethako.
Endla mfungho ethelo ka vanti la ri u hlalulaka.
Baya letshwao go lebagana le lekoko la gago.
Yenza uphawu lakho eduze nehlangano oyikhethako.

Please u merk langs die party van u keuse.
Dira letswao la gago go lebana le phathi yeo o e kgethago.
Kha vha ile luvoye phanda ha dzangano line vha khetha.
Yenza uphawu lwakho ecaleni kweqela elo ulikhethayo.
Dweba uphawu esikhaleni esiseduze kwenhlangano oyikhethayo.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF AZANIA		SOPA		<input type="checkbox"/>
UNITED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY		UCDP		<input type="checkbox"/>
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT		UDM		<input type="checkbox"/>
VRYHEIDFRONT PLUS		VF Plus		<input type="checkbox"/>
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY		ACDP		<input type="checkbox"/>
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS		ANC		<input type="checkbox"/>
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION		AZAPO		<input type="checkbox"/>
CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY		CDP		<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE/DEMOKRATIESE ALLIANSIE		DA		<input type="checkbox"/>
INDEPENDENT AFRICAN MOVEMENT		IAM		<input type="checkbox"/>
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS		ID		<input type="checkbox"/>
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY		IFP		<input type="checkbox"/>
IZWI LETHU PARTY		ILP		<input type="checkbox"/>
MINORITY FRONT		MF		<input type="checkbox"/>
NUWE NASIONALE PARTY/NEW NATIONAL PARTY		NNP		<input type="checkbox"/>
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA		PAC		<input type="checkbox"/>
PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT PARTY		PDP		<input type="checkbox"/>
ROYAL LOYAL PROGRESS		RLP		<input type="checkbox"/>



North West

PROVINCIAL North West



2004

Make your mark next to the party you choose.
Etsa letshwao pela mokgatlo oo o kgethang.
Yentsa luphawu eceleni kwelembu folikhetshako.
Endla mfungho ethelo ka vandra leni u ni hlalulaka.
Baya letshwao go lebagana le leleko la gago.
Yenza uphawu lakho eduze nehlangano cyikhetshako.

Plaas u merk langs die party van u keuse.
Dira leswao la gago go lebagana le phathl yeo o e kgethago.
Kha vha ite luvwayo phanda ha dzangano line vha khetha.
Yenza uphawu twakho ecaleni kweqela elo ukhetshayo.
Dweba uphawu esikhaleni episeduze kwenhlangano cyikhetshayo.

UNITED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY		UCDP		<input type="checkbox"/>
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT		UDM		<input type="checkbox"/>
VRYHEIDFRONT PLUS		VF Plus		<input type="checkbox"/>
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY		ACDP		<input type="checkbox"/>
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS		ANC		<input type="checkbox"/>
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION		AZAPO		<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE/DEMOKRATIESE ALLIANSIE		DA		<input type="checkbox"/>
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS		ID		<input type="checkbox"/>
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY		IFP		<input type="checkbox"/>
NASIONALE AKSIE/NATIONAL ACTION		NA		<input type="checkbox"/>
NUWE NASIONALE PARTY/NEW NATIONAL PARTY		NNP		<input type="checkbox"/>
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA		PAC		<input type="checkbox"/>

Northern Cape

PROVINCIAL Northern Cape



2004

Make your mark next to the party you choose.
Etsa letshwao pela mokgatlo oo o kgethang.
Yentsa luphawu eceleni kwelembu folikhetshako.
Endla mfungho ethelo ka vandra leni u ni hlalulaka.
Baya letshwao go lebagana le leleko la gago.
Yenza uphawu lakho eduze nehlangano cyikhetshako.

Plaas u merk langs die party van u keuse.
Dira leswao la gago go lebagana le phathl yeo o e kgethago.
Kha vha ite luvwayo phanda ha dzangano line vha khetha.
Yenza uphawu twakho ecaleni kweqela elo ukhetshayo.
Dweba uphawu esikhaleni episeduze kwenhlangano cyikhetshayo.

THE CAPE PEOPLE'S CONGRESS		CPC		<input type="checkbox"/>
UNITED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY		UCDP		<input type="checkbox"/>
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT		UDM		<input type="checkbox"/>
VRYHEIDFRONT PLUS		VF Plus		<input type="checkbox"/>
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY		ACDP		<input type="checkbox"/>
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS		ANC		<input type="checkbox"/>
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION		AZAPO		<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE/DEMOKRATIESE ALLIANSIE		DA		<input type="checkbox"/>
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS		ID		<input type="checkbox"/>
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY		IFP		<input type="checkbox"/>
NUWE NASIONALE PARTY/NEW NATIONAL PARTY		NNP		<input type="checkbox"/>
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA		PAC		<input type="checkbox"/>

PROVINCIAL Eastern Cape



2004

Make your mark next to the party you choose.
Etsa letshwao pela mokgallo oo o kgethang.
Yenta liphawu eceleni kwelcembu lokhethako.
Endla mfungho ethelo ka vandra leri u ri hlawulaka.
Baya letshwao go lebagana le lekoko la gago.
Yenza uphawu fakhole eduze nehlangano oyikhethako.

Plaas u merk langs die party van u keuse.
Dira letshwao la gago go lebana le phathi yeo o e kgethago.
Kha vha ile luswayo phanda ha dzangano lina vha khetha.
Yenza uphawu lwakho ecaleni kweqela elo ulikhethayo.
Dweba uphawu esikheleni esiseduze kwenhlangano oyikhethayo.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF AZANIA		SOPA		<input type="checkbox"/>
UNITED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY		UCDP		<input type="checkbox"/>
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT		UDM		<input type="checkbox"/>
VRYHEIDFRONT PLUS		VF Plus		<input type="checkbox"/>
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY		ACDP		<input type="checkbox"/>
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS		ANC		<input type="checkbox"/>
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION		AZAPO		<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE/DEMOKRATIESE ALLIANSE		DA		<input type="checkbox"/>
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS		ID		<input type="checkbox"/>
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY		IFP		<input type="checkbox"/>
NASIONALE AKSIE/NATIONAL ACTION		NA		<input type="checkbox"/>
NUWE NASIONALE PARTY/NEW NATIONAL PARTY		NNP		<input type="checkbox"/>
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA		PAC		<input type="checkbox"/>

PROVINCIAL Limpopo



2004

Make your mark next to the party you choose.
Etsa letshwao pela mokgallo oo o kgethang.
Yenta liphawu eceleni kwelcembu lokhethako.
Endla mfungho ethelo ka vandra leri u ri hlawulaka.
Baya letshwao go lebagana le lekoko la gago.
Yenza uphawu fakhole eduze nehlangano oyikhethako.

Plaas u merk langs die party van u keuse.
Dira letshwao la gago go lebana le phathi yeo o e kgethago.
Kha vha ile luswayo phanda ha dzangano lina vha khetha.
Yenza uphawu lwakho ecaleni kweqela elo ulikhethayo.
Dweba uphawu esikheleni esiseduze kwenhlangano oyikhethayo.

UNITED CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY		UCDP		<input type="checkbox"/>
UNITED DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT		UDM		<input type="checkbox"/>
VRYHEIDFRONT PLUS		VF Plus		<input type="checkbox"/>
XIMOKO PARTY		XP		<input type="checkbox"/>
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY		ACDP		<input type="checkbox"/>
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS		ANC		<input type="checkbox"/>
ALLIANCE FOR DEMOCRACY AND PROSPERITY		ADP		<input type="checkbox"/>
AZANIAN PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION		AZAPO		<input type="checkbox"/>
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE/DEMOKRATIESE ALLIANSE		DA		<input type="checkbox"/>
INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATS		ID		<input type="checkbox"/>
NASIONALE AKSIE/NATIONAL ACTION		NA		<input type="checkbox"/>
NUWE NASIONALE PARTY/NEW NATIONAL PARTY		NNP		<input type="checkbox"/>
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS OF AZANIA		PAC		<input type="checkbox"/>

Acknowledgements

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