

Date Printed: 04/23/2009

JTS Box Number: IFES_72
Tab Number: 67
Document Title: Voter education: Manual for Trainers
Document Date: 1992
Document Country: South Africa
Document Language: English
IFES ID: CE01817



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VOTER EDUCATION

A MANUAL FOR TRAINERS

A PROJECT VOTE PUBLICATION

Centre for Development Studies
University of the Western Cape

and

The National Democratic Institute
for International Affairs

VOTER EDUCATION: MANUAL FOR TRAINERS
ISBN #: 1-86808-197-4

Written and published by Project Vote
Centre for Development Studies
University of the Western Cape
National Democratic Institute for International Affairs
Washington DC
USA

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Third Edition, January 1994

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Acknowledgments:

We wish to thank the following people for their contributions to this publication: Barbara Hutton for the original text; Doug Anglin of the SACC for his input on the TEC; Community Law Centre (Durban) for 'Why Democracies Fail'; LEAP for the section on IDs; and Ina van der Linde for her contribution 'The Government of National Unity'.

We gratefully acknowledge the contributions of the Focus Group facilitators, moderators and organisers as well as those members of the disenfranchised communities who participated unselfishly in the study on which this manual is based.

The information on organisations involved in Voter Education was obtained mainly from 'BRIDGE 1993 — A Directory of Organisations and Conference Centres in South Africa', Published by HAP Organisational Services, phone (011) 337-8716/7/8.

The production of the Election Kit under Project Vote has been made possible through a grant from the South African Mission of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

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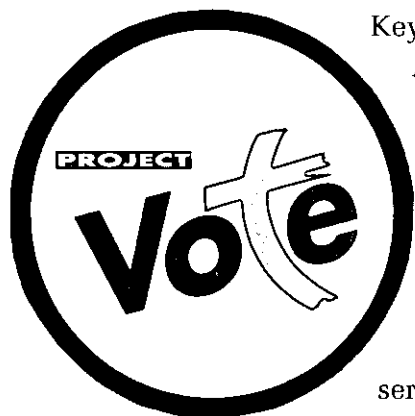
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Foreword

by Archbishop Desmond Tutu

The establishment of the **Transitional Executive Council (TEC)** marks the first major step in transforming South Africa from an apartheid state into a democracy.

Its role is to pave the way for the elections on 26, 27 and 28 April 1994. Key to the success of these elections will be the ability of all South Africans, to participate confidently in the electoral process. All South Africans should be looking forward to voting day with enthusiasm and excitement, not fear and apprehension.



Project Vote was initiated by the Centre for Development Studies (CDS) at the University of the Western Cape and the United States based National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI). It began in November 1991 as the result of a series of nine national voter education seminars.

Why elections education?

Over 70% of the nearly 22 million people eligible to vote have never done so before.

Angola, a country with one of the highest levels of literacy on the continent, had a 12% spoiled ballot rate in its last elections. South Africa cannot afford the wasted votes of 2.6 million people. We need to educate all voters on how this election will work.

Since its inception in 1991, **Project Vote** has been involved in voter education in the following ways:

- conducted a nationwide series of voter education workshops for civic and political leaders on issues ranging from election laws and procedures to the conduct of political organisations in election campaigns;
- produced a 15-minute video entitled *The Road To Democracy* which depicts each stage of the election process;
- distributed an elections training kit which serves as an educational tool during the training sessions. It consists of the video, this manual, a collapsible voting booth, ballot box and mock ballot papers. The motivational materials include posters and a tabloid *The Voting Times*;
- published *The Voting Times*, a newspaper which is distributed nationally. A second edition has been printed;
- produced a Community Educators' and Trainers' Manual;
- organised election training seminars in hundreds of communities throughout South Africa.

Voting Times

Named by Project Vote, in association with Media Trust
Ivoti yakho ibalulekile!

ISSUE No. 1
January/February 1993

KUQUQUZELELWA IMBUSO WESININZI

do yoluntu uyiyo yonke
o olungeyiyo.
wentando yoluntu.
a angaqinisekisa ukuba
umana imfundo ebheteke.
a baneencwadi ezibheteke,
ekugqibeleni ze babe
us bheteke. Ngokuvota
ona ukuba

Ukaze yonke lento yenzeke kufuneka ivoti
enzaneleyo.
Ubelungelo namandla okuvota kwaye ivoti
yakho ibalulekile.
Koko ke ukuba ufuna ukuphucula impilo
yakho qinisa ukuba uyavota. Ukuba
awenzeli wena buqu, wenzela abantwana
bakho.



During the run-up to the elections, **Project Vote** will intensify its efforts to prepare South Africans for the 1994 elections. It will do this by providing information on the electoral process in the period of transition and to motivate participation. An important aspect of this work is also to complement and strengthen efforts aimed at building a national movement to facilitate voter education.

Project Vote forms part of the steering committee of the Independent Forum for Electoral Education (IFEE) and is a participating member of the Democratic Education Broadcasting Initiative (DEBI).

Introduction

Why a voter education manual?

In order to do effective voter education, trainers should have all the information concerning the elections and voting at their fingertips. This manual is meant to be that tool which you can use as you undertake your important task of motivating and informing communities.

The manual is designed to provide guidance on the following aspects of voter education:

- Encouraging people to vote.
- Information about the voting process.
- Guidelines for organising workshops.
- Techniques to use in voter education workshops.

Who is this manual for?

The manual is meant to be used by trainers and others who are involved with voter education. It is divided into two sections.

Section 1 provides background information for trainers. It explains the voting process, election terminology, processes at work during the transition period and other important issues. Trainers can use this as a reference when planning their workshops.

Section 2 provides guidelines for running workshops. There is also a section on how to run workshops in general which can be used to plan sessions on topics other than the ones provided.

This section also deals with voter education workshops in particular, and provides details of sessions that have worked well in the past. It shows how workshops can be structured to provide maximum participation from those who attend.

It is a good idea to be familiar with the contents of the entire manual before proceeding with organising workshops.

Section 1:

Background information for trainers



Seraji Desai

Angola: Pre-election
campaigns in the
streets of Luanda

As a voter education trainer or workshop facilitator, you will need to be familiar with a number of terms and concepts relating to the elections. The following section is designed to help you do just that. It is also important that, in the period leading up to the elections, you keep in touch with all the current issues and new developments as they occur. In this way it will be easier for you to assist people in preparing to become informed and confident voters.

What is democracy?

It has been said that human nature is bad enough to make democracy necessary and good enough to make it possible.

The word democracy comes from two ancient Greek words *demos* which means the people; and *kratos* which means to rule. This means:

- People participate in decisions which affect their lives; and
- People elect their own government (**to rule**) which represents their views, beliefs, values and wishes.

It is through elections in a democracy that people themselves take responsibility for the decisions concerning their lives in a nation.

In a democracy people exercise their freedom by participating in government at all levels. Freedom is one of these pillars on which democracy rests. The second pillar is justice and the third pillar is equality: Everybody has the same rights and is equal before the law. In a democracy, **all** adult citizens have the right to vote.

A democratic government represents all of the people.

What is an election?

An election is the act by which people vote for the political party and the leaders they want in government. In the upcoming elections, you will be able to choose the party that you believe will represent your needs, and serve the interests of South Africa as a whole.

In the past, the majority of South Africans were not able to vote. Elections were for a privileged few. Now all citizens over the age of 18 will be able to vote in South Africa's first fully democratic elections.

Democratic elections must be free and fair. Voters must have the freedom to vote without intimidation, violence, force, bribery or false promises. With regard to the question of increased levels of violence and intimidation in the run-up to the elections, various steps will be taken by the IEC and the TEC to combat incidences thereof. There are various ways that a country can make sure that elections are free and fair:

- through the electoral system that is used, and good electoral laws;
- by protecting the rights of voters and political parties;
- by having a monitoring system;
- through all parties accepting the election result. This will lead to the necessary peace and stability in the post-election period;
- secret vote;
- an independent electoral commission.

How can elections bring about democracy?

One election will not magically bring about democracy overnight. Apartheid, although 'dead', has left behind it a trail of destruction. A 60% non-literacy rate, large-scale poverty, unemployment, homelessness and an inadequate education system are just some of the problems that have to be remedied on the road to reconstruction. This is beside the racial hatred and prejudices, and the disempowerment of the majority of the population from all spheres of political and economic life.

Democracy is about participation. By participating in these elections and using your single vote, you can start to bring about change. As many people as possible must vote, because only parties that have lots of support will be able to bring about changes. If you do not use your voting power, the dream of a democratic South Africa may never come true.

The elections are only the beginning: we are on the road to democracy. At every point along that road we must be involved and make sure that the government remains the peoples' government.

Why do democracies fail?

When people do not participate in elections

This happens when people are not informed about democracy and elections. It is like asking people to play games without telling them all the rules.

When there are no or few organisations to act as watchdogs

The party and people in power must be open to criticism and questioning. Those in power should not be allowed to violate rights and freedoms.

When there is corruption and a lack of accountability by those in government

When there is no real representation

People must be able to reach their representatives and be heard.

When violence is used to maintain power

The electoral system

The method used by a country to run elections is called an electoral system. Each way determines how parties will be represented in the government.

The Westminster System

In the past, the Westminster system was used in South Africa. According to this system the country was divided into geographical areas or constituencies. The parties put up candidates for each constituency and voters voted for the candidate of their choice. The candidate who won the most number of votes in each of the constituencies went to parliament. It did not matter if the candidate had won the **majority** of the votes or not, just as long as he or she had won the **most number** of votes.

Since 1948 the National Party has won every election without getting a majority of votes. In the 1981 white elections, for example, with 59% of the votes, it won 79,5% of the seats of the seats in parliament. In the same election the HNP won 14,8% of the votes, but it won no seats at all.

The parties at the multiparty negotiations have agreed upon an electoral system called **proportional representation**.

Proportional Representation

Proportional representation will make the outcome of the 1994 elections more democratic. In this system, a voter votes for the political party of his or her choice, on the basis of a list system, and not for a particular party candidate. The number of people a party gets into parliament depends on the total number of votes it gets. Parties will be represented according to the percentage of votes they win.

For example, a party which wins 10% of the total vote will have 10% of the seats in parliament. A party which wins 25% of the vote will end up with 25 seats. In this system, even if a party is not in the majority, it will be represented in parliament according to the support it won. In this way, the voices of more people will be heard. (There is a minimum of 5% of the votes that a party has to win in order to be represented at cabinet level.)

In the system of proportional representation there is a direct relationship between the amount of support a party has and the number of seats it has in government.

Electoral laws

The election system was created by law as a result of the Multiparty Negotiating Forum. The electoral laws passed at the end of 1993 cover:



















- The requirements for voting
- How political parties are formed and their role in the election process
- Election campaigns
- How elections will be monitored
- Election day — from the time voters enter the voting booth to the announcement of results
- Code of Conduct for political parties and voters
- How voters get their identity documents and voter cards.

These laws and regulations allow elections to take place in an orderly way.

The ballot paper

A ballot is the paper which has the names of all the political parties taking part in the elections printed on it. It will also have the letters which abbreviate the party names, the party symbol in colour, and a photograph of the party leader. On election day each voter will receive a ballot paper

Sample of a ballot paper

BALLOT PAPER			
(Make a cross next to the party or organisation of your choice) : Vote for ONE party only.			
PAN AFRICANIST CONGRESS		PAC	
XIMOKO PROGRESSIVE PARTY		XPP	
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS		ANC	
AFRIKANER-VOLKSUNIE		AVU	
CONSERVATIVE PARTY		CP	
DEMOCRATIC PARTY		DP	
DIKWANKWETLA PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA		DPSA	
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY		IFP	
NATIONAL PARTY		NP	

*This is a sample and not an official ballot paper.
Some of the above political parties / organisations may choose not to enter the elections.
A Project Vote / Vectu Ballot Form
Copyright Project Vote 1993

which will be stamped by the voting officer. The voter has to ideally mark the ballot with a cross next to the name of the party of his or her choice. Ideally no other mark except the required cross (X) should be made. Remember, other marks like the tick or dot will be acceptable on election day for marking the ballot as well. Voters should not write their names on the ballot, or mark it with a thumb-print.

How can I fill in a ballot paper if I cannot read or write?

Six out of every 10 adults in South Africa are not literate. They, like all other adults, have the right to vote. In the short-term, voter education should aim to teach them how to 'read' the ballot and how to mark their choices. More importantly, non-literate people should be provided with as much information as possible about the elections so that they do not feel too intimidated to vote. According to the provisions made in the Electoral Act, if such a person prefers, he or she can request assistance from the presiding officer. This assisting person will then mark the ballot as directed by the voter in the presence of at least two party voting agents.

What about people with special needs?

Blind or partially sighted voters may be able to apply for special ballots printed in Braille, and these may be supplied where it is practicable. Or they could make use of the same option available to voters who are not literate. The same would apply to other people who are handicapped in some way, or have any other special needs.

What is a special vote?

There may be voters who for various reasons such as illness or physical infirmity will not be able to go to a voting station. Such voters could request permission to cast a special vote. This may be cast at the office of the presiding officer, at an arranged time. Or the presiding officer may call upon the person making the request. Presiding officers may also visit all registered hospitals and old-age homes in the electoral district so that special votes can be recorded here.

Voters who will need to cast a special vote, should make enquiries before election day. These voters will vote on 26 April.

What is a spoiled ballot?

If a ballot is marked incorrectly, it is regarded as spoiled and will not be counted. Sometimes people do not agree with the policies of any party and do not wish to vote for any of them. They may then deliberately spoil their ballot by making marks on them which should not be there.

Often ballots are spoiled accidentally because people do not know how to mark them correctly. If a voter makes a mistake on the ballot paper, he or she should ask the presiding officer to provide another one before it has been placed in the ballot box.

Why is the ballot secret?

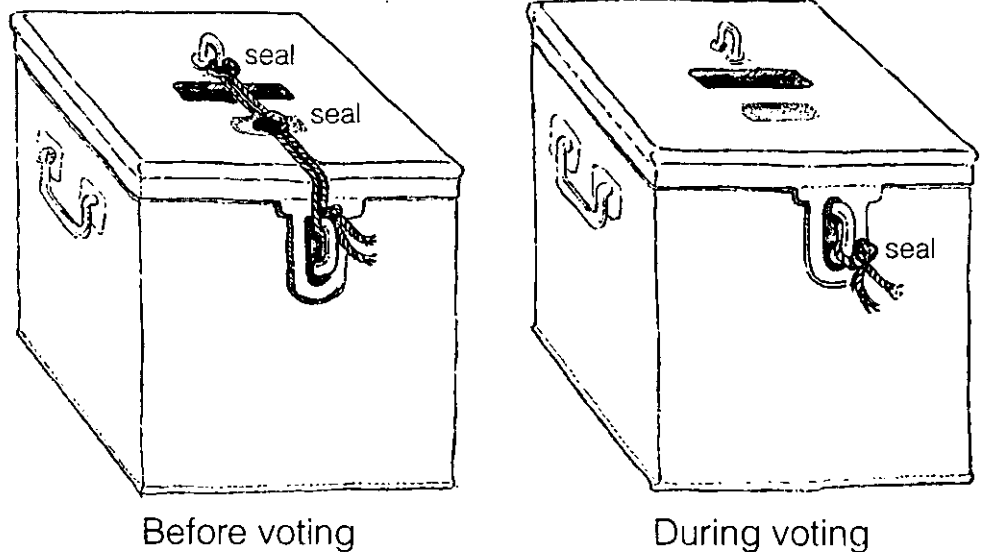
Some people say: "Democracy is about honesty and openness, so why should we have a secret ballot?"

The right to a secret ballot exists to ensure that you are free to vote for the party of your choice without fear of intimidation or force. It means that no-one except you, knows or sees who you have voted for.

Your right to secrecy is guaranteed and protected by the election laws and procedures. You must not write your name on the ballot. So no-one can ever find out who you voted for unless you tell them. You vote alone in the voting booth with no witnesses. You fold your own ballot before placing it in the box. No-one sees where you have placed your mark. A secret ballot ensures your right to free and fair elections.

What is a ballot box?

This is the box in which the voters will put their ballots after they have voted. (In your election kit there is a model ballot box to use in your workshops.)



The ballot box is locked before voting begins and sealed when voting ends. This security measure makes sure that once voters have put their ballots into the box they cannot be taken out until the seal is broken. Sometimes ballot boxes have to be transported to other places before votes can be counted. They will then be put into bigger boxes which will also be sealed. Officials from political parties must see that this is done and they must place their own seal on the box as an extra security measure. Officials from political parties must be present when ballot boxes are transported.

Only an election official called a counting officer can break the seals to count the votes. This is done in the presence of party agents and monitors. On election day the ballot box is guarded by an election official to make sure that no-one tampers with it.

Who can vote?

All South African men and women who are 18 years and older, will be able to vote. This includes people from the homelands and Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei (TBVC states).

On election day, all voters will need some proof of their identity, citizenship and age. Any recognised form of identity can be used. The following are all valid for this purpose:

- South African ID book
- TBVC Books of Life
- The old ID card
- The old pass books (dompas)
- New voter cards (to be issued from March onwards)

What must you do to get an ID?

Go to the nearest office of the Department of Home Affairs, to your nearest Magistrates' Court, or in some places the Tribal Authority Office. Take proof of your birth-date with you. But, if you do not have a birth-certificate, you can take along another document to prove your birth-date, for example:

- an old Reference Book ('dompas')
- a baptismal certificate (your church should have a record of your baptism)
- a clinic card from when you were a baby
- primary school letters
- an old house permit showing your name
- a letter from the chief of the area where you were born
- a letter from the owner of the farm where you were born
- an affidavit from two family members or old friends about your age and place of birth

If you have to get one of these documents, make sure you do it as quickly as possible so that you do not delay the processing of your ID application.

Take 2 passport-size photos with you, if you are in a position to. In the period leading up to the elections the Department of Home Affairs has agreed to provide 2 x passport size photos free of charge for those who cannot pay for them. There should be a photographer at the Home Affairs Offices or the Magistrates' Court.

If you are applying for an ID for the first time, it is free. If you are asking for a re-issue of an ID, it costs R3.

You will have to fill in ID application forms. If you need help with this, take someone along with you or ask the clerk at Home Affairs or the Magistrates' Court to help you. Make sure that you fill in the form fully and correctly.

Home Affairs - Regional Directors

Region	Regional Director	Telephone
Western Cape	Mr JJ van Wyngaardt	(021) 462 4990
Witwatersrand	Mr G Orr	(011) 834 3405
Natal	Mr JV Grobler	(031) 306 2760
Northern Transvaal	Mr DJ Vermeulen	(01311) 53 100
Central Transvaal	Mr PD Harzenberg	(012) 326 2450
Eastern Cape	Mr W Espag	(041) 55 1088
Northern Cape	Mr GS Reyneke	(0531) 81 2862
Orange Free State	Mr FJ Fourie	(051) 30 1130

Your fingerprints will then be taken. Everyone who gets an ID, has to be fingerprinted.

Where can you go for help?

If you are having trouble getting your ID, then contact one or more of these places:

- the director of Home Affairs in your region (see list above)
- your nearest Black Sash office (or other para-legals in your community)
- your political party/organisation.

No birth Certificate

Remember that you use other documents to prove your birth-date — so you do not have to get a birth certificate. If you want to get a birth certificate, you have to go through a procedure called a 'late registration of birth', following these steps:

- pay R12;
- take along other documents to identify yourself, eg, baptismal certificate, old house permit, affidavit from two family members or old friends, or your clinic card;
- fill in forms at Home Affairs or the Magistrates' Court;
- be interviewed about your application.

Citizenship

If you came into South Africa (excluding the TBVC states) before 1 July 1986, you can get an SA citizen ID.

If you came into SA after 1 July 1986, you will only get a non-SA citizen ID (you are treated like an immigrant). This means that you do not have the vote. As a non-SA citizen, you have to stay in SA as a 'permanent resident' for 5 years before you can apply for an SA citizen ID. This is why TBVC citizens must be allowed to use their 'homeland' IDs for this first election — otherwise, they would have to prove 5 years permanent residence in SA before being allowed to vote in these elections.

Voter Card

The waiting period when applying for an ID book can be up to two months. Because of this, it is likely that people applying for ID books from February onwards will be issued with Voters' Cards by the IEC. This card can be used as identification for voting purposes. It is a temporary document, valid for the purposes of the election only. Photographs will be taken at no cost. Citizens still need to apply for their ID documents.

Rights of Voters

- Voters have the right to vote once only.
- Voters have the right to vote in secret.
- Voters have the right to vote for the party of their choice, without fear of intimidation or violence.
- Voters have the right to free and fair elections.
- Voters must have access to all parties' views and positions, so that they can make informed choices. The mass media — radio, newspapers, television and magazines — should allow each party equal space and time to present their positions.
- All votes should have equal value.

Why would some people not vote?

In previous workshops some people have said that they would not vote. Here are some of the reasons they cited for having taken this position.

- Often people do not think that voting will improve their lives, and solve everyday problems. "The elections won't change anything. After voting there will be no changes in the oppression in our villages."
- Some people have voted before in elections. These people talk about lies, unfulfilled campaign promises and elections that make no difference to the quality of their lives. "Nothing will come of it."
- Many people doubt that the present government will hold a fair and honest election. "Elections will not be conducted in an honest way. Some movements will try to steal votes and manipulate results."
- People take it for granted that any national elections will be accompanied by intimidation and violence. "There are fears ... and fears about voting."

- People are naturally anxious and fearful about doing something they have never done before. “I wouldn’t take part because I have never taken part in an election before.”

United Nations
election monitors
observe elections in
Namibia in 1990



The role of election monitors

Monitors work to protect the election process — their job is to ensure that elections are free and fair. There will be different type of monitors.

Party Agents are representatives from political parties who monitor the voting process on election day.

Domestic Monitors who do not belong to any political party. For example, church officials and other ordinary citizens are being trained as monitors.

International Observers

The United Nations (UN), the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), the Commonwealth of Nations, the World Council of Churches (WCC) and other international bodies will observe the elections.

Monitors observe the process leading up to election day, the actual election day procedures, including the counting of the votes, what takes place after the elections and where necessary, the transfer of power to the new government. They report problems to the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC).

Electoral laws specify the rights and duties of domestic and international monitors. All accredited monitors will wear special identity cards.

The role of the media during elections

The media consists of the public media which includes radio, television and newspapers. The media's role is important during elections. The media should:

- Inform the public about the election procedure.
- Make important announcements, such as where and when to vote.
- Reflect all points of view and not favour any party.
- Report election information fairly and in a balanced manner.
- Cater for non-literate people. At present the media favours literate people.

Structures for the period of transition

The period from now until the elections is an important one. Political parties have to prepare themselves for South Africa's first democratic elections. Voters have to get to know the policies and the candidates of the parties, so that they can make an informed choice.

All parties and political organisations must have access to the people through the mass media and through government structures. To ensure that this does happen, 4 bodies have been created to ease the country through this difficult transition period. These bodies will ensure that the present government does not have the monopoly over the national structures and finances. They have to work to create an atmosphere for free and fair elections.

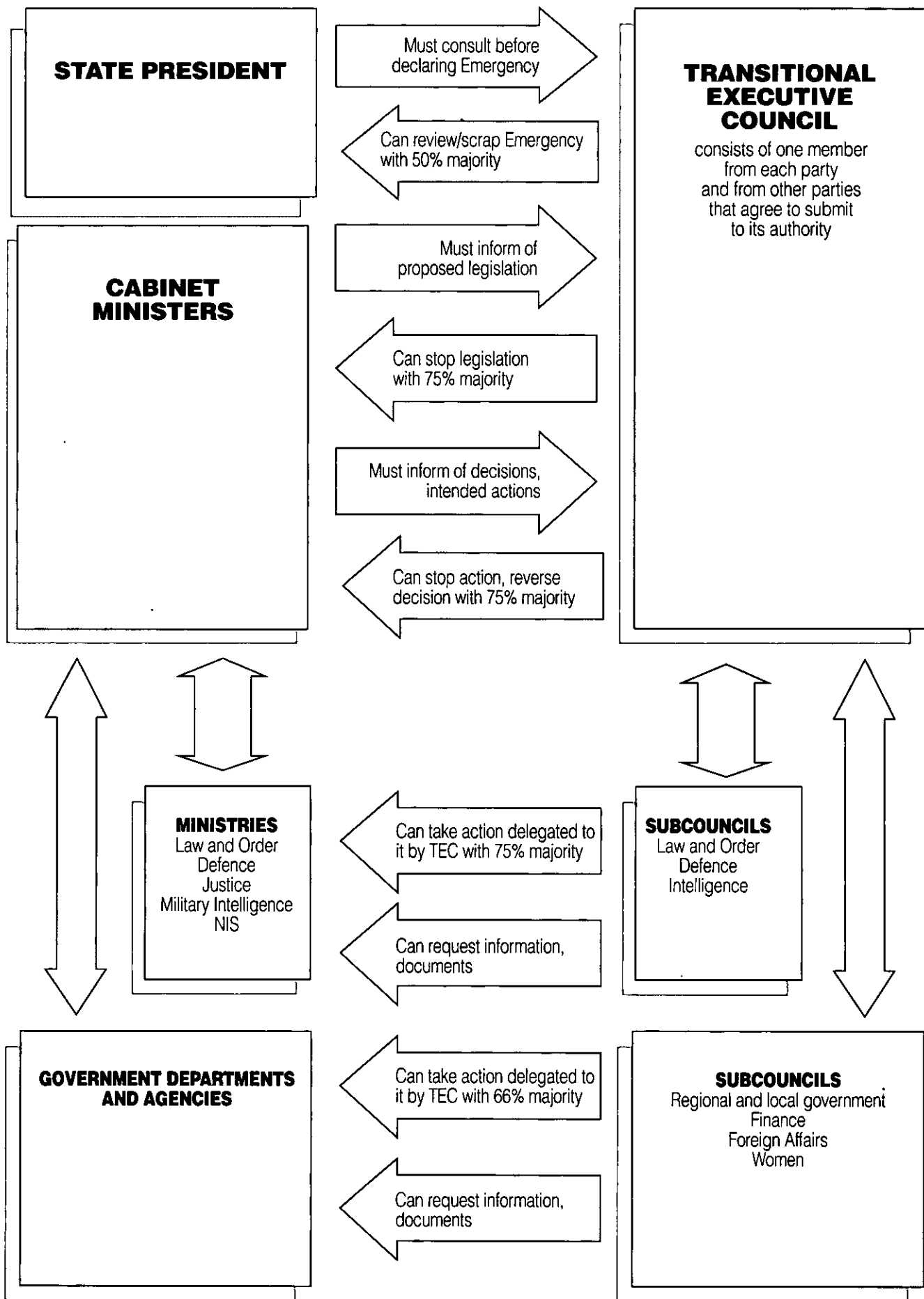
Transitional Executive Council (TEC)

The establishment of the Transitional Executive Council (TEC) marks the first major step in transforming South Africa from an apartheid state into a democracy. Its role is to pave the way for the elections. More specifically it has a two-fold task to create and promote:

- a climate for free political participation in the election; and
- conditions conducive to the holding of free and fair elections.

The TEC is not a government. The National Party Cabinet will continue in office, as will members of the tri-cameral Parliament, until a new government is elected in April. Moreover, the mandate of the TEC is confined to those aspects of government relevant to levelling the playing field in the run-up to elections. The TEC will institutionalise and greatly extend the requirement that the government consult all other parties on important policy matters.

The TEC comprises one representative of each government, party or organisation, whether presently participating in the Multiparty Negotiation Forum or not, that:



- commits itself to the objects of the TEC;
- undertakes to be bound by decisions of the TEC adopted in the absence of consensus by a 75 percent majority; and
- renounces violence as a means of achieving political objectives.

Sub-councils

Much of the day-to-day work of the TEC takes place in its sub-councils. These are special committees consisting of six to eight experts. The eight sub-councils deal with the following:

- Law and Order, Stability and Security
- Defence
- Intelligence
- Finance
- Regional and Local government and Traditional Authorities
- Foreign Affairs
- and Status of Women
- Implication of the Interim Constitution and the Role of Parliament.

The Independent Electoral Commission (IEC)

The Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) has been set up to administer, monitor and certify the elections. It will be guided by the Electoral Act. The IEC will:

- conduct the elections;
- undertake voter education;
- mediate in disputes between political parties;
- monitor the election campaign so that irregularities can be prevented;
- act against any party that does not follow the election rules;
- count the votes.

The members of the IEC have been appointed by the TEC. The chairperson is Justice Kriegler with Advocate Dikgang Moseneke acting as vice-chairperson. Dawn Mokhobo is responsible for preparing and educating the South African electorate. Albert Mokoena is heading their voter education programmes. Humphrey Khoza is the Communications Director. Their phone number is 011-928 1000.

The job of the IEC is also to ensure that the election is Free and Fair and to announce the election result after the voting has taken place.

The IEC has asked the Goldstone Commission to take on election related complaints. A joint control room will be established at the Goldstone Commission's offices, and in liaison with the IEC, it will monitor complaints so as to decide which matters the commission should handle. Special investigation units will be set up in each of the nine regions. A special mobile tenth unit will be equipped for quick response in any part of the country, or to help any of the nine units.

A Free and Fair Election

An election is free when people have been able to vote for the party of their choice without fear of intimidation. It is the right of all parties to organise meetings without being threatened or having their meetings disrupted. One of the ways of ensuring that elections are Free and Fair is through monitoring the whole campaign period. In the event of intimidation taking place, the affected party can take their complaints to a monitor. The monitor will negotiate the disputes with a Party Liaison Committee. If that is not successful the matter is taken up with the Electoral Tribunal.

These Tribunals can order Parties to obey rulings that they pass or they can penalise those who violated the Code of Conduct.

If a party is dissatisfied with the findings of the tribunal they can appeal to an Electoral Appeal Tribunal.

A final appeal can be made to the Special Electoral Court. The Court will have one judge from the Appeal Court, two judges of the Supreme Court, and two other members, one of whom must be a lawyer. The decision of the Special Electoral Court is final.

The Special Electoral Court can also review decisions of the IEC.

The Independent Media Commission (IMC)

The Independent Media Commission (IMC) is responsible for regulating the media to ensure that no party receives preferential treatment during the campaign period. It will regulate broadcasting, state-financed publications and state information services during the election campaign. It has to ensure fair treatment of parties by the media at all levels.

The above 3 bodies will cease to exist after the elections once they have dispensed with all issues related to the election.

The Independent Broadcasting Association (IBA)

The Independent Broadcasting Association (IBA) is responsible for assigning and regulating broadcasting licences. These licences can be issued to public broadcasters such as the SABC, private broadcasters and community broadcasters. They should see to it that political parties do not hold broadcasting licences.

The IBA will continue to exist after the elections.

The interim constitution

South Africa's interim constitution took eight months to negotiate and write. It is called an interim constitution because it has been agreed that it will be in place for five years.

After the April 26 elections, the Constituent Making Body (CMB) will use this interim constitution as the basis on which to draw up the final constitution. The CMB will finalise the constitution after the elections. The Multiparty-Party Negotiating Forum have laid down the most important constitutional principles in the interim constitution, and these cannot not be changed by the CMB.

The Government of National Unity

What will we be voting for?

On election day we will be voting to elect a new National Assembly, as well as the legislative bodies for each of the nine regions. The third level of government, the Senate, will be elected by the regional legislative bodies.

The elections will take place according to the system of proportional representation whereby each voter will cast **one** vote, in **secret** for his/her party.

The National Assembly

The National Assembly will consist of 400 members. 200 of these will be chosen from the first lists submitted by parties (of candidates for the National Assembly); 200 will be chosen from the second lists (of candidates for each region).

Counting of the votes

Each vote will be counted twice. The first count will be a total count of all the votes. This will be to choose the 200 members from the national lists. Then all the votes in every region will be counted separately so as to choose the 200 from the regional party lists.

The following is an example of how this will be done. If the Party A gets 60% of the votes nationally, it qualifies to have 60% of the seats on the National Assembly, or 120 of the 200 seats. In this instance, the first 120 names on Party A's national list will be chosen to serve on the National Assembly. If Party B gets 16% of the votes, they will have 32 of the candidates from their national list serving on the National Assembly.

NATIONAL

THE SENATE

Consists of
10 members elected by each
of the provincial governments

**THE NATIONAL
ASSEMBLY**

Consists of
400 members elected by
proportional representation
from national and regional
candidate lists

**THE
LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY**

Together, the Senate
and the National
Assembly make up the
Legislative Assembly
which will decide on
the final constitution.

**THE
CONSTITUTIONAL
COURT**

ensures protection
of the constitution

PROVINCIAL

**PROVINCIAL
GOVERNMENTS**

The number of seats
determined by the
number of votes
cast in each province

**REGIONAL
GOVERNMENT
COMMISSION**

advises on
provincial boundaries

But, the number of seats in the National Assembly allocated to the provinces will vary according to the number of voters in each province. If Party A, for example, wins 80% of the votes in the PWV, they will be able to appoint 16 of the 20 members in that province.

The Provincial Government

Nine electoral regions have been decided upon. They are:

- Pretoria–; Wits–; Vereeniging/PWV area;
- Northern Transvaal;
- Eastern Transvaal;
- Kwa-Zulu/Natal;
- Orange Free State;
- North Western Cape;
- Northern Cape;
- Western Cape; and
- Eastern Cape/Kei.

A region can be restructured if in a referendum, at least 60% of the residents vote against the way it is composed.

Each province will have a provincial legislative body. The number of people who vote in each region will determine how many seats each party will have in the legislative body. In the larger regions, these bodies will consist of up to 100 members, and in smaller regions, there will be a minimum of 30.

The provincial legislative body will be led by a premier who will appoint 10 executive members to administer regional departments and determine policy. A party must have at least 10% of the seats in the regional legislative body to qualify to sit on the executive council.

Decisions here will be reached by means of consensus, and by a special majority if this cannot be achieved. The regions can legislate on matters such as education, housing, public transport, language policy, health services, police work and local authorities.

The President

The President will be elected by a simple majority in the National Assembly (NA).

Deputy Presidents

All parties having 80 representatives in the NA are entitled to one Deputy President. Should no party obtain 80 representatives, the party with the most representatives is entitled to one Deputy President. The Deputy President has no right of veto.

The Cabinet

The Cabinet will be the most powerful instrument in the new dispensation. It will be responsible for governing the country and deciding upon national policy.

It will consist of the President, Deputy Presidents and not more than 27 members appointed by the President. Each party which has at least 20 seats in the National Assembly will be entitled to a number of cabinet portfolios in proportion to the number of representatives they have in the National Assembly.

Decisions will be reached in the “spirit of consensus”. No fixed percentage has been set, according to which decisions will be made.

The Senate

Each of the 9 regions will elect 10 members. These 90 members will make up the senate. The senate can bring about necessary changes to the borders, powers and functions of the regions. Matters will be decided upon by a two-thirds majority.

Legislature Parliament (Legislative Assembly)

Parliament will consist of the National Assembly and the Senate. Ordinary laws will be passed by means of a simple majority in each of the houses. If the legislation is rejected by one of the houses, it can be passed by a majority of the total number of members in both houses.

Extraordinary legislation — the budget and tax laws — can only be introduced by the National Assembly. If the Senate does not approve it, the President will have the final say.

Drawing up of the final constitution

When the Senate and the National Assembly sit jointly, they will be known as the Legislative Assembly. This body has to write the final constitution.

It will be guided by the principles of a multiparty-party democracy, three levels of government with specific powers, and a bill of rights. The final constitution should be drawn up within the next two years. It must be accepted by a two-thirds majority of the members of the Legislative Assembly.

Mechanisms to prevent a dead-lock in the final acceptance of the constitution, make allowance for a drawn-out process if the final constitution is not accepted by a two-thirds majority. It can lead to a referendum, where the constitution must be accepted by a 60% majority.

The final constitution will come into effect as soon as it is accepted, but

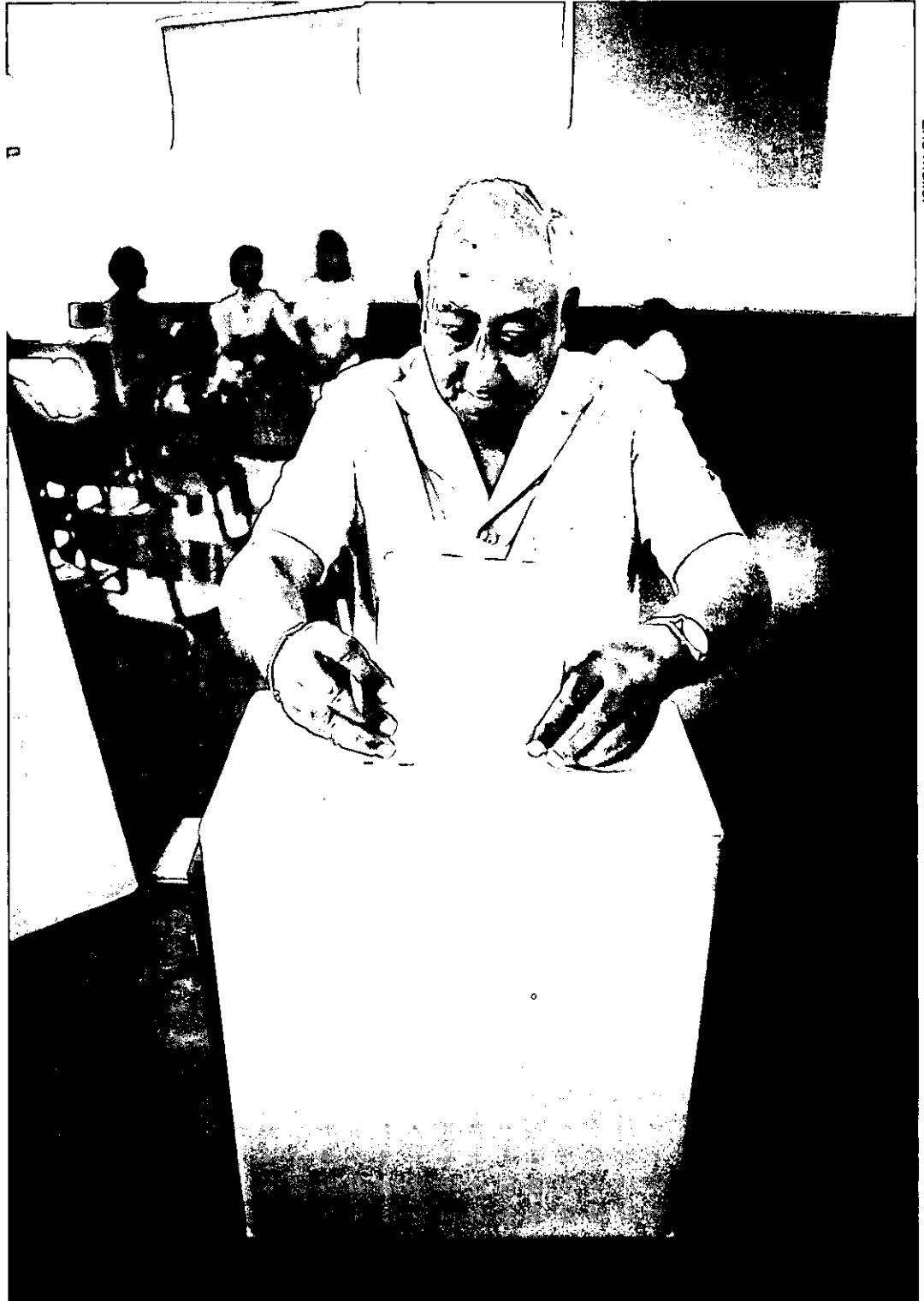
power-sharing at Cabinet-level will continue until April 1999. Only then will elections be held again, except if Parliament accepts a motion of no-confidence in the Cabinet.

The Constitutional Court

The Constitutional Court is a safety measure to ensure that the government does not abuse the constitution. It will have the final say in all constitutional matters. The interpretation, application and protection of all provisions of the constitution on all three levels of government is in the hands of the Constitutional Court. It has the power to bring about changes in the constitution in accordance with constitutional principles. A decision made here is final and binding and no other court will have jurisdiction over it.

The Constitutional Court also has another function: to protect the freedom and rights of all South Africa's citizens on the basis of the Bill of Rights. This includes all basic freedoms such as the right to human dignity, personal freedom and safety; the right to privacy and religion; freedom of speech, association and movement; political rights and access to the courts of law.

Section 2: Workshops



Eric Muller

A workshop
participant places
his ballot in the
ballot box

General guidelines for running workshops

A workshop is an effective way to pass on information and get people talking. A well-planned workshop should be **interesting** as well as **informative**, and should **stimulate** participants to get involved and want to find out more. A workshop should not resemble a traditional teacher-centred classroom where only one person imparts information. It should rather encourage a flow of ideas, acknowledging each participant as a source of some kind of information. A workshop should stress **learning** rather than teaching.

Something to bear in mind: People remember 20% of what they hear, 40% of what they hear and see, 80% of what they do and discover for themselves.

Workshop Methods

Giving input at a workshop is often necessary, but workshop leaders should attempt to employ different ways to engage the participants and keep them interested. Here are some suggestions:

- Role-plays
- Large group discussions
- Small buzz-groups
- Panel discussions
- Question and answer sessions
- Debates
- Brainstorms
- Games
- Audio-visuals (overhead transparencies; videos)

Some do's and don'ts when running workshops

Do:

- Respect the knowledge and experiences of participants.
 - Draw on the collective wisdom of the group.
 - Build tolerance and patience for the views of others.
 - Involve everyone in the workshop.
 - Vary your activities so as not to bore people.
 - Present each theme or issue clearly.
 - Encourage people to ask questions.
-

- Plan your session.
- Read through this manual beforehand.
- Plan your time and try hard to stick to it.
- Use familiar words and terms.
- Be flexible. Adapt your workshop to meet the needs of the participants.

Don't:

- Leave all your planning to the last minute.
- Bore your participants by giving long lectures.
- Use unfamiliar jargon which no-one understands.
- Allow any individuals to dominate the discussions or intimidate others.
- Be dogmatic about your own point of view. Listen to others.
- Advocate any political party.

Before the workshop...

Step 1

Ask yourself the following questions: What do I want to achieve in the workshops? What are my main aims? What will people know or be able to do by the end of the workshop?

Step 2

Find out everything you can about the workshop participants. What is their language preference? Are they urban or rural based? Do they belong to organisations? This will enable you to prepare your programme so that it meets the needs of the participants, as well as your aims.

Step 3

Structure the programme. Look at your aims. Ask yourself: What information and experiences do the participants need to achieve these aims? Don't try to cover too much in one session. It can be confusing.

Step 4

Structure each session. Decide in which order you will present the material. What will you do first? Where will you go from there.

Step 5

How will you present each issue? What techniques are best suited to the subject matter? A short talk? A group discussion? A game?

Step 6

How will you end the session? Remember to sum up what you have covered, and indicate what you hope to do in the next. You may even ask participants to assess what they learnt in the session. When you introduce the next session, refer briefly to what was previously covered.

Checklist

Venue

Where will the workshop be held?
What facilities are there? (electricity? tables? and chairs? etc)

Food

Will you be providing tea/coffee/biscuits?
Will you be providing meals?

Participants

How will you invite them to the workshops?
How many will be attending?
Are any of the participants not literate?

Materials and equipment

Do you have enough writing materials?
Do you need newsprint and kokis for reports?
Do you need special equipment for any of the sessions?

Use this Checklist to help you plan a successful workshop

A multi-faceted approach

Workshops are not the only way of reaching people. Choose a range of strategies to enable you to reach people at different times. Use methods that will encourage people to talk and discuss. Make the elections a popular topic that people would want to find out more about for themselves.

Provide edu-tainment

There are plays, election demonstrations and music performances that can be arranged to reach large audiences. These events can encourage people to find out more.

Use networks

Arrange session with people who have contacts of their own: teachers, ministers, clinic sisters, etc.

Meet people at gathering points

Volunteers using posters and discussion guides can sometimes do voter education in places such as canteens, clinics and pension pay-outs.

Remember that people respond and work together better if they feel comfortable. Especially if the participants do not know each other, introductions and ice-breakers play an important part in creating a relaxed atmosphere. Your manner and approach should also be such that people feel at ease with you.

Create public displays

Find places where people pass often and create displays which they can look at. Advertise events and give information. Change displays regularly.

Voter education workshop sessions

You will need to have prepared from Section 1 of this manual before presenting workshops. Refer to the relevant notes as you need to.

Remember that these are just suggestions for workshop sessions: you may be able to use them as they are, or you may need to adapt them. It depends on the needs of the group, and the time you have available.

You may also need to make time within the programme for other questions and concerns which might surface. Try not to stifle a discussion because it is “not on the agenda”. Important issues may arise, and you should try to accommodate them, if not at that very minute, then at some other point on the programme. Be flexible, but be careful not to wander too far away from the stated aim/s of the workshop. You may end up wanting to touch on every topic, and not do justice to any.

Remember that as a trainer you do not have to give every answer. You may have to provide much of the technical and factual data, but also allow for input from other sources. Remember that the participants are not empty vessels waiting to be filled with information. They are adults with their own wealth of knowledge and experience.

Why vote?

Besides the people who are undecided about who to vote for, there are many others who have decided not to vote, or are undecided. (For possible reasons, see Section 1, paragraph 10).

Read through the following section and bear the points mentioned in mind before presenting the workshop. (i.e. **Why Vote?**)

How can we motivate people? How do we convince them that by voting they can shape their own lives, their children’s lives and the future of their country? One way is to give people as much information about elections and voting as possible. Listen to peoples’ fears and try to respond honestly and truthfully. Focus on the positive reasons for voting, on the democratic process and on the benefits to peoples’ own lives.

Use the non-partisan approach to voter education.

There are two approaches:

The partisan approach of political parties which says which party you should vote for. This is part of the democratic process which allows parties the right to campaign. Inform participants that political parties who register to participate in the elections will be issuing their manifestoes which will state their party's position on various policies and issues.

The non-partisan approach is not in opposition to the partisan approach. In fact, it complements it. It is important to reach all the people in our country, irrespective of party preference. Some people will not be open to participation in the elections regardless the efforts of the political parties. This method encourages participation and discussion. It starts where people are. It begins by looking at what they know, their concerns and fears. It seeks to provide information about the elections, and secondly to motivate people enough so that they would go out and vote on election day.

Voter education in South Africa is part of the of the ongoing struggle for justice and peace for all our people. To vote is to exercise a human right and so when you do vote, you must take care that you vote in a responsible manner and make an informed choice.

How does one choose a party to vote for?

The following 3 P's are useful tools:

Principles How does each party on the ballot paper reflect the values of justice, peace and equality? Refer also to the section on democracy.

Platform Find out as much as you can about a party's manifesto, that is its policy on various issues, such as health, education etc. How does this compare with your own views?

Performance Enquire about the track-record and history of the parties involved in the election campaigns.

On the basis of the above information using reason you then decide what party would best serve your needs and the interest of our country.

Participants should be encouraged to create forums, where necessary, to which representatives of the different parties should be invited to present their party's position. In this way people can form their own opinion and again this forms part of the necessary dialogue between political parties and the electorate.

Why vote?

Aim:

- to motivate participants to vote on election day;
- to help them to list ideas on how to motivate others to vote.

Time: 1 hour

Materials:

- a list of reasons why people would not vote
- a list of voting slogans
- newsprint and kokis

What to do:

Divide participants into 2 groups. One group will prepare to argue for voting; the other group will prepare to argue against voting. Give each group the relevant list. Each group has to spend 20 minutes preparing their arguments. Each group is given 10 minutes to argue their point. They have to decide who will present their arguments. Give the group in favour of voting the task of convincing the others of the importance of voting.

Conclusion:

Discuss if the arguments in favour of voting were convincing enough. How can participants go about convincing others that they should vote? What methods can be used in the community? Use newsprint to list ideas.

List of “Why vote?” slogans

- Vote for Education, Jobs, Housing, Peace
- Vote for Democracy in South Africa
- Vote to End Apartheid Forever
- Vote to Support Your Party
- Vote for a New South Africa
- Vote to End the Violence
- Vote for Peace

List of “Don’t vote” reasons

- Elections won’t change anything
- Nothing will come of it
- There will be cheating when they count the votes
- I am too scared
- I don’t know how
- I don’t know what it’s all about
- There will be violence
- I already know which party will win

Filling in the ballot

Aims:

To show people what a ballot is and how to fill it in correctly.

Time: 1 hour

What you need:

- poster 'Ballot' in the pocket at the back of the manual
- prestik
- mock ballots for each person
- pencils
- voting booth
- ballot box
- voting station poster

Step 1: Set up the room

Place the poster 'Ballot' where everyone can see it. Explain that it is an enlarged version of the ballot which each voter will receive on election day. Show where voters must mark the ballot.



Seraf Desai

Inside a voting station during the Angolan elections

Place the voting booth in the corner of the room. Explain that it is a private area which voters will enter on their own, and where no-one can see when you make your mark on the ballot paper. Voting takes place in secret. No-one will know who you voted for unless you tell them.

Place the ballot box on a table. Explain that after voting, people will fold the ballot paper length wise and place it in the box.

Step 2: Explain the activity

Hand out the mock ballots. Explain that each person can only vote once.

Using the poster, explain each column on the ballot: the party names; abbreviations of the party names; the party symbols and the photograph of the party leaders. Clearly indicate the column in which voters will make their marks.

Step 3: How do you mark a ballot?

The ballot will be marked with a cross (X). Show people in which column the cross has to be made. Show examples using different parties so that you will not influence the way people vote.

Explain that the vote is a **secret**. Explain that no names must be written; ideally no thumb-prints or other marks must be made on the ballot.

Step 4: Practise marking the ballot.

Each person goes into the voting booth, one at a time, to mark his or her ballot using a cross (X). The ballots are then folded: no-one sees where the cross has been made. The ballots are all put into the ballot box.

Step 5: Count the votes

Open the ballot box and count the votes. This gives you an opportunity to see if there are any spoilt ballots. If there are any, ask people to tell you what is wrong with the spoilt ballot. Repeat the exercise.

Sum up:

emphasise the following:

- Do not write anything other than a cross on the ballot;
- You can only vote once;
- The ballot is secret — no-one knows who you voted for;
- If you spoil your ballot, it will not count as a vote. (Refer to Section 1 to paragraph on spoilt ballots; explain what to do if a voter makes a mistake on the ballot.)

Working with non-literate voters

Aims:

- to show non-literate voters how to mark a ballot
- to give them practice in doing this

Time: 1 hour

What you need:

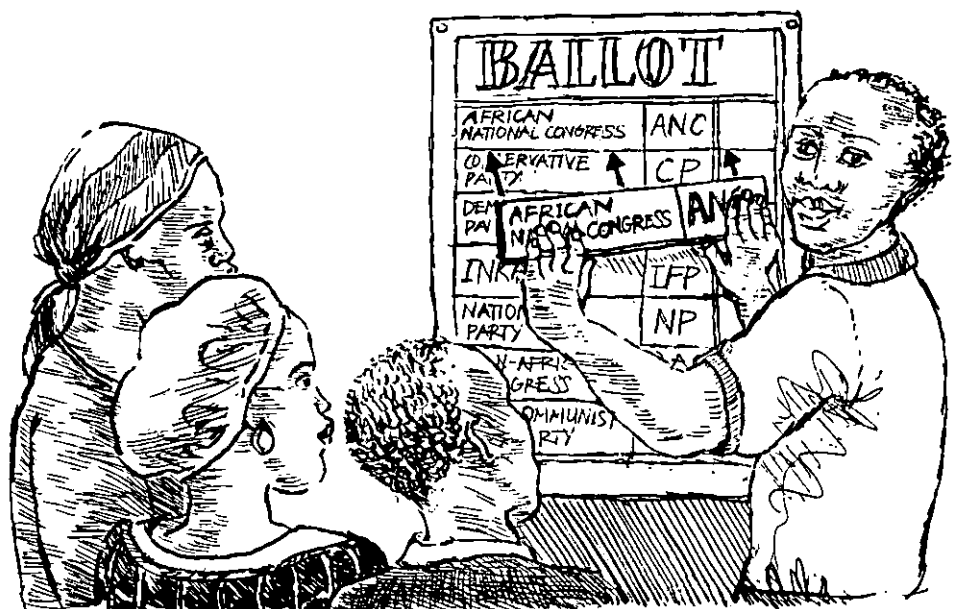
- poster 'Ballot'
- flashcards of names of parties for each participant
- mock ballots for each participants
- rough paper, pencils, prestik
- voting booth
- ballot box
- poster of a voting station

What to do:

Explain that you will be teaching people how to vote. Emphasise that you will not tell them who to vote for. Set up the room in the same way as described in the previous session. Then follow these steps:

Step 1

Go through each name on the poster 'Ballot' with the group. Read it to them while pointing to the name on the poster. Read each name together as a group. Show the flashcards. Explain and show how each one matches a name on the ballot. Place a flashcard under the name it matches. Say the name out loud and get the group to repeat it. Stick the flashcard on top of the correct name with prestik. Repeat the flashcards one by one, again saying the names.

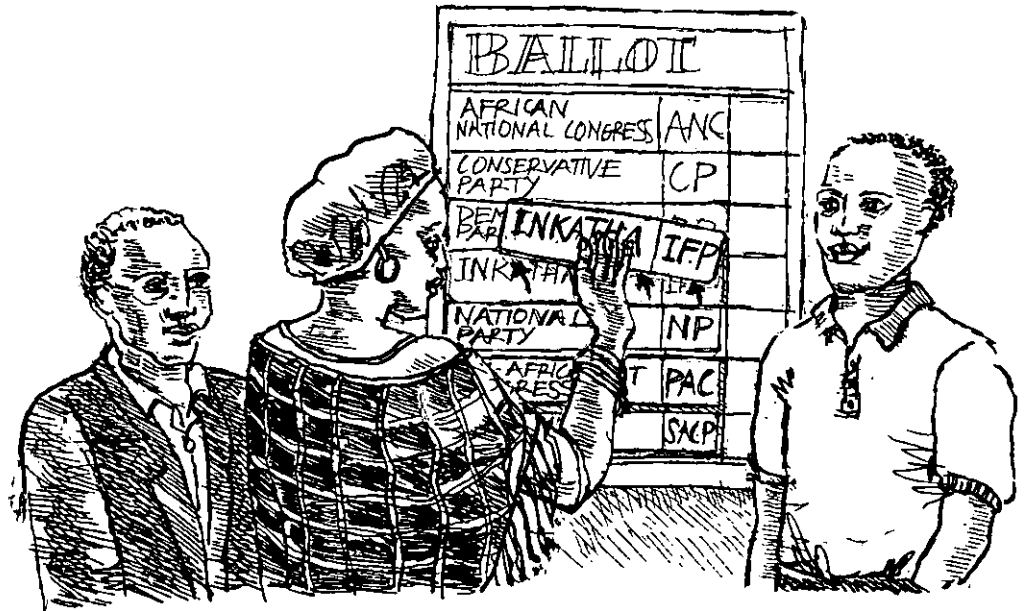


Step 2

Ask each participant to come up to the poster and match any flashcard to a name on the poster. When they have done this, they must stick the flashcard on top of the name and say it out loud. Continue in this way until all the names have been found.

Step 3

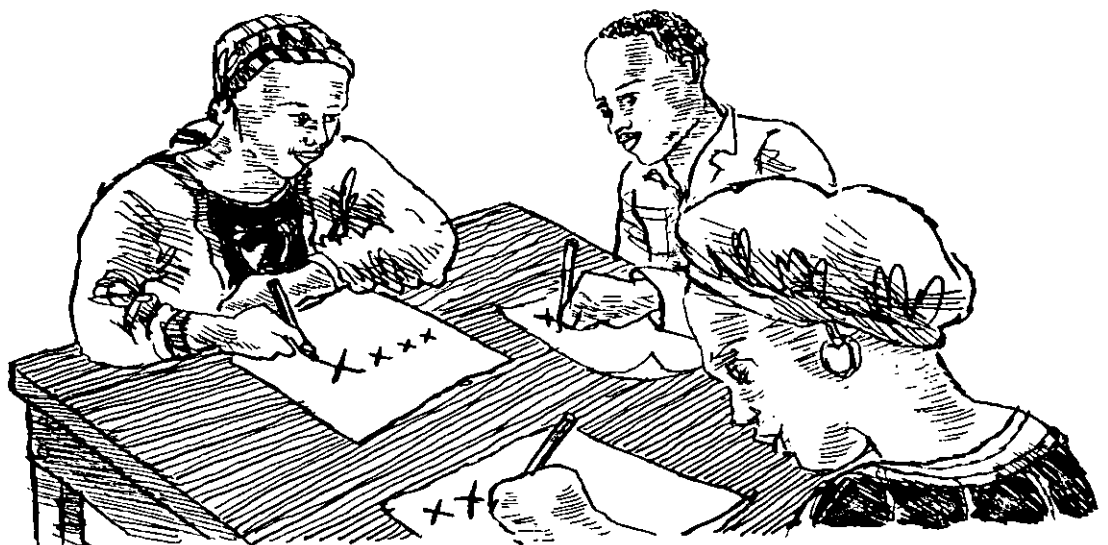
Ask people to remove the flashcards one at a time, saying the name on the flashcard. Practise this a number of times.



Step 4

Hand out the mock ballots. Explain what they are.

Now explain how to mark the ballot, i.e. to make a cross next to the party of their choice. Show people how to write a cross. Let people practise writing crosses several times on rough paper. Remember, non-literate people might be resistant to using a writing instrument.



Using the poster 'Ballot', show where voters will be required to make their cross.

(Be careful not to influence the way that people vote.) Explain that everyone will need to decide on a party, and make a cross next to that party's name or symbol. Demonstrate for all to see. Use many examples.

Finally, ask people to practise drawing the cross on the model ballot. Go around and help, if necessary. Explain that everyone will have to decide on one party, and make their cross next to the party's name or symbol.



Step 5

Finally ask people to go into the voting booth one at a time, to mark their ballot. Everyone must fold their own ballot and put it into the ballot box. Count the votes. Use this opportunity to explain about spoiled ballots as explained in previous section. Let people take their model ballots with them so that they can practise at home.



Election day

Aims:

- to show the role of each election official;
- to familiarise people with what happens in an election;
- to help people to see how the secret ballot is protected.

Time: 1 hour

Materials:

- poster 'Vote'
- polling booth
- ballot box
- cut up copies of the instruction sheets for the various roles
- name tags for role players
- tally sheets

What to do:

Explain what a role-play is, and what this specific one is about. Choose 11 people to play the different roles, or call for volunteers. Give out instruction sheets for the different roles:

- 1 counting officer
- 1 presiding officer
- 5 election officials
- 2 representatives of political parties (in the actual elections each party has party agents)
- one International Observer
- one IEC Monitor
- the rest are voters

Using the step-by-step description below, explain what each person will do and what steps you will follow. Let people ask questions. Show the '*Road to Democracy*' video.

Step 1: Getting ready

Set up the voting station. Position people correctly inside the voting station. Set up the ballot box, ballots and voting booth.

Step 2: Taking an oath of secrecy

Once you have assigned all the roles, the presiding officer gets all the election officials, party representatives and monitors to take an oath of secrecy.

Step 3: Opening the poll

The presiding officer counts the number of new ballot papers; opens the ballot box and shows everyone that it is empty, then closes it and fastens the string.

Photocopy and cut up this sheet

Election day role-play instruction sheets

The counting officer:

- Opens the ballot box in the presence of party agents and monitors for the counting.
- Counts the votes with the help of a clerk.
- After counting, returns all ballots to the ballot box and seals it.

The presiding officer:

- Checks that voting runs smoothly.
- Administers the oath of secrecy. (In this role-play just get people to promise to respect the secrecy of the ballot.)
- Opens the box before voting begins to show that it is empty; closes and seals the box.
- Shows voters where to go.
- Seals the box after voting.
- After voting, closes the poll and announces the results.

The clerk who checks identity:

- Checks voters' eligibility documents (ID's and Voters Cards).
- Helps count and mark the tally sheet.

The ballot clerk:

- Hands out a ballot to each voter.
- Closely watches the box to make sure that no-one tampers with it.
- One clerk checks that each voter's hand is not already marked with ink.
- One clerk pretends to mark voters' hands with ink.

Party agents and monitors:

- Watch the procedures and see how many people have voted.
- Watch the sealing and opening of the ballot box.
- Watch the counting of the votes.

Step 4: Voting

Voters queue at the table and show their identity documents to the election official on duty. An official checks the person's hand to see that it is not already marked with the special ink. The ballot clerk stamps a ballot paper and gives it to the person. The next election official marks the person's hand. The person goes into the voting booth to mark the ballot. The person then folds the ballot and puts it into the ballot box.

A voting station
in Rumania —
showing proof of
identity, age and
citizenship



Step 5: Counting

Once everyone has voted (including the officials and observers) close the poll. The ballot box is sealed by the presiding officer. Only the counting officer can break the seal. This officer opens the ballot box and empties the ballots on the table in full view of the other officials. After ensuring that the ballots are marked in the correct way, the counting officer sorts the ballots and makes a separate pile for each party, and each party's votes are counted. The ballot clerk, party agents and monitors keep count of the total number of votes for each party on the tally sheets. Spoiled ballots are put to one side. They are also counted at the end and written on the tally sheets. The totals are calculated. The presiding officer announces the results. All the ballots are put back into the ballot box, which is resealed by the counting officer.

Ideas for after the role-play

Aims:

- to discuss what happened in the role-play
- to reflect on the process

What to do:

Discuss the election procedure. Encourage people to ask questions. Each participant talks about how their particular role was important to the election process. Discuss how the secrecy of the ballot was guarded. Look at why secrecy is important. If you are able, show the show-and-tell section of the video *'The Road to Democracy'*. Discuss spoiled ballots and practise filling in the ballot again. Collect all ballots and destroy them.

Outline for shorter workshop

At some stage you may be called upon to conduct workshops within a very limited time-period, for example, during a lunch-time. You may need to cover a number of topics in a short space of time. The following is a guide for a 2-hour workshop which you can use. If you have even less time available, decide beforehand which sections you will leave out.

Two-hour voters' workshop

Welcome and introduction (5 mins)

Welcome the people and explain who you are and the programme. Tell people that the elections are for a National Assembly that will decide the future of the country and why it is important that every South African will have the vote.

Why is it important to vote? (10 mins)

Ask the group why they think it is important to vote and let a few people give their views. Summarise the discussion if necessary. Explain that democracy means that everyone has a say, and people can change things by using their vote.

What may stop you from voting? (15 mins)

Ask people to speak to the two next to them for five minutes (buzz groups) and to list all the things that could stop people from voting. After a few minutes, ask each group to report on one point they came up with. Ask people not to repeat points already made.

How elections will work (15 mins)

Explain how the elections will be run. (Refer to the system of proportional representation, the TEC, IEC, IMC and IBA, terms such as voting stations, ballot, election days, identification and voter cards, voters' rights, monitoring). Allow a few questions. Explain where people can go for help if they are intimidated or have other problems about voting.

Getting ID's. Discussion (20 mins)

Ask what problems people have had getting ID's. Once a few people have come up with problems, go through some of the solutions.

Election day role-play (45 mins)

Do the Election day Role-play. First explain how voting works and show people how to make the cross. Then let people vote. While the votes are being counted, answer any questions people have.

Conclusion (10 Mins)

Round off the workshop. Allow a few more general questions. Assess how the workshop went. Hand out resources and discuss any other “way forward” plans or needs.

The message which runs through this manual and through the workshops is this: By voting you can bring real democracy to South Africa. Democracy can bring dignity and an end to the humiliation experienced by millions of people in the past. Voting is not just a right.....it is a responsibility. By voting you can help shape the future for yourself and for your children.

A directory of organisations

The following organisations are involved in voter education in South Africa.

Project Vote
701 Scotts Corner Building
10 Plein Street
Cape Town 8000
Tel: 021 45 3207/3492
Fax: 021 45 3494

Independent Electoral Commission
Tel: 011 928 1000
Fax: 011 928 1184

Democracy Education Broadcast Initiative (DEBI)
Tel: 089 1101102/3/8/9
Fax: 089 1101115

Independent Forum for Electoral Education (IFEE)
Tel: 011 484 2984
Fax: 011 484 2610

Voter Education and Elections Training Unit (VEETU)
Tel: 021 47 5090
Fax: 021 47 5086

Matla Trust (MT)
Tel: 011 836 8061
Fax: 011 838 1910

South African Council of Churches (SACC) & Women's Ministries
Tel: 011 492 1380
Fax: 011 492 1448

Institute for Contextual Theology (ICT)
Tel: 011 339 2562
Fax: 011 339 3704

Institute for Multi-Party Democracy (MPD)
Tel: 031 304 3863
Fax: 031 304 0556

Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)
Tel: 011 838 1097/8
Fax: 011 492 1448/9

Church of the Province of South Africa (CPSA)
Justice and Reconciliation (Incorporating Women's Section)
Tel: 836 7197
Fax: 836 5782

Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU)
Tel: 011 339 4911/24
Fax: 011 403 6162/4

National Council of Trade Unions (NACTU)
Tel: 011 29 8031
Fax: 011 333 7625

Institute for a Democratic Alternative for SA (IDASA)
Tel: 011 484 3694/021 689 8389
Fax: 011 484 2610/021 689 3261

South African Catholic Bishop's Conference (SACBC)

Tel: 012 323 6458

Fax: 012 326 6218

Diakonia

Tel: 031 305 6001

Fax: 031 305 2486

Karoo, Mobilisasie, Beplanning & Rekonstruksie Organisasie (KAMBRO)

Tel: 02032 429

Fax: 02032 429

Karoo Resource Centre

Tel: 0201 2890

Fax: 0201 3945

Black Sash National Office

Tel: 021 685 3515

Fax: 021 685 7510

Community Resource and Information Centre (CRIC)

Tel: 021 637 8040

Fax: 021 633 9022

Legal Action Project (LEAP)

Tel: 021 650 2680

Fax: 021 650 3790

Methodist Church of South Africa (MCSA)

Christian Citizenship Department

Tel: 011 403 4293

Fax: 011 339 3526

Theology Exchange Programme (TEP)

Tel: 021 696 8347/50

Fax: 021 696 6349

Lawyers for Human Rights

Tel: 012 212144

Fax: 012 3256318

CPSA: Diocesan Organisers for Voter Education (DOVE)

Tel: 021 231253

Fax: 021 235782

Foundation for Contemporary Research (FCR)

Tel: 021 471600

Fax: 021 471702

Community Arts Project (CAP)

Tel: 021 453689

Fax: 021 453648

Education Resource and Information Project (ERIP)

Tel: 021 959 2132

Fax: 021 9592536

Afesis Community Advice and Resource Centre

Tel: 0431 433830

Fax: 0431 432200

Centre for Community and Labour Studies (CCLS)

Tel: 031 3093463

Fax: 031 309 2278

Storyteller Group

Tel: 011 482 3008

Fax: 011 7261632

National Literacy Cooperation (NLC)

Tel: 011 339435
Fax: 011 339 4736

Quaker Peace Centre (QPC)

Tel: 021 685 7800
Fax: 021 686 8167

Community Law Centre

Tel: 031 202 7190
Fax: 031 21 0140

Ecumenical Confessing Fellowship

Tel: 0159 22804
Fax: 0159 23139

Democratic Development Programme (DDP)

Tel: 031 306 0341
Fax: 031 306 0355

Human Sciences Research Council

Tel: 012 202 9111
Fax: 012 202 2284

Helen Suzman Foundation

Tel: 011 45 5847
Fax: 011 453 741

The National Council for the Physically Disabled in South Africa

Tel: 011 726 8040
Fax: 011 726 5705

Independent Mediatoral Service of South Africa

Tel: 011 726 7104
Fax: 011 726 2540

Afrikaanse Taal en Kultuurvereniging (ATKV)

Tel: 011 725 1995
Fax: 011 725 1527

Institute for Independent Research on Peace and Human Rights

Tel: 0433 33773
Fax: 0433 33890

Rural Foundation

Tel: 012 663 7745/7
Fax: 012 663 7748

Muslim Judicial Council

Tel: 021 593 5188
Fax: 021 696 5150

Consultative Business Movement (CBM)

Tel: 011 614 2213/7
Fax: 011 618 2079

Street Law National Office

Tel: 031 812 358
Fax: 031 266 8155

USWE

Tel: 021 448 7070
Fax: 021 448 1837

At the time of going to print these are the names and addresses of organisations with Voter Education Programmes that we were familiar with. Any omission is therefore not intentional. Trainers and participants alike are urged to add to the above list of organisations.

10 Commandments For Voters



- 1 You have nothing to fear. Remember that your vote is secret. Only you and God know how you vote.***
- 2 Watch out for wolves in sheep's clothing. Do not vote for a party without knowing its aims and policies.***
- 3 People who promise things that they never give are like clouds and wind that bring no rain: do not be misled by promises.***
- 4 Your vote is your power: use it to make a difference to your life and your country.***
- 5 Do not vote for a party which offers money or food in exchange for your vote. One who tries this is corrupt.***
- 6 Do not be afraid of the future. Vote and put your faith into action.***
- 7 Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness. Vote so that justice can flow like a river, and peace like a mighty flood.***
- 8 We have been made for freedom. Use your vote to ensure that we do not become slaves again.***
- 9 We are one nation made up of many parties, as our bodies are made up of different parts. Respect and defend the rights for others to vote for the party of their choice without fear or intimidation.***
- 10 Your responsibility does not end on the day of the election. Do not expect personal favours from those elected, but watch out for their actions and demand that they fulfill their promises.***