

2026 ELECTION CALENDAR

TBC

Presentation of Elections Strategy to the Central Command Team



Table of Contents

2026 ELECTION CALENDAR	1
FOREWORD	3
INTRODUCTION	8
A. EFF KEY PRINCIPLES	12
B. 2026 LGE STRATEGY OBJECTIVES	15
C. OVERVIEW OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODIES	17
D. ELECTIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA	21
E. CAMPAIGN STRATEGIES AND TARGETS	60
F. MAYORAL AND WARD CANDIDATES SELECTION CRITERIA MANUAL	61
G. DO'S AND DON'TS DURING THE ELECTION PERIOD	61
H. ELECTION CAMPAIGN PHASES	64
CONCLUSION	102



FOREWORD



Commissars, Fighters and Groundforces.

The upcoming 2026 Local Government Elections (“**LGE**”) are likely to be the most difficult elections we will face since our establishment as a political party and our decision to contest elections. In recognition of the difficulty ahead, we have declared 2026 ***The Year of Victory or Death.***

This declaration is a call to action to all members and supporters of the Economic Freedom Fighters (“**EFF**”) to tighten up their boots and go to battle for the advancement of our generational mission of economic freedom in our lifetime. It is also a stark reminder of the fact that our electoral growth since we started participating in elections has not been as rapid as it should have, and considering this fact therefore, this movement for economic emancipation can hardly afford any electoral stagnation in 2026, because doing so would inadvertently lead to the decline of our political influence in the country, and would derail the project of economic freedom in our lifetime.

For the 2021 Local Government Elections, the EFF got an average of 7.87% of the vote in the Eastern Cape, 12.41% in the Free State, 11.89% in Gauteng, 8.64% in KwaZulu Natal, 14.27% in Limpopo, 15.21% in Mpumalanga, 16.51% in the North West, 10.46% in the Northern Cape, and just 3.42% in the Western Cape.

This is not a true reflection of what our value to society is and should be. The results are as poor as they are because of both internal and external factors. Internal factors relate to our organisational ability, and the availability of a dedicated cadreship of the movement that does the work of the movement without deceit. External factors relate to the fact that elections have become highly commodified, leading to those with access to unlimited money resources to be able to disproportionately grow even as they offer qualitatively inferior politics.

2026 marks thirteen years since our establishment as a political party. We have participated in two previous Local Government Elections, and three National and Provincial Elections. Over the past thirteen years, and through the experience we have accumulated in participating in elections, we ought to be performing at levels better than what we have done in the past. It is for this reason that the 2026 Local Government Elections must be seen as an opportunity to re-affirm our position as the vanguard of the people.

The value propositions we bring to society through our Founding Manifesto must be communicated to our people in painstaking detail, to allow for meaningful engagement between ourselves and the South African voter. To do this, it is important to go back to the basics, to explain to the voter what the EFF is and what kind of change we profess to bring to society.

The Founding Manifesto of the EFF remains the most instructive resource for our movement. It is through the Founding Manifesto that our program for fundamental changes to the structure and nature of the South African economy is rooted. Grounded in Marxist-Leninist and Fanonian conception of our struggle in South Africa, the Founding Manifesto defines the character of the EFF as *“a radical and militant economic emancipation movement that brings together revolutionary, fearless, radical, and militant activists, workers’ movements, nongovernmental organisations,*



community-based organisations and lobby groups under the umbrella of pursuing the struggle for economic emancipation.”

Further, the Founding Manifesto defines the movement thus;

“The EFF is a radical, leftist, anti-capitalist and anti-imperialist movement with an internationalist outlook anchored by popular grassroots formations and struggles. The EFF will be the vanguard of community and workers’ struggles and will always be on the side of the people. The EFF will, with determination and consistency, associate with the protest movement in South Africa and will also join in struggles that defy unjust laws.”

If we are true to this definition of the EFF, we should be in each and every village, farm, township, suburban area where any segment of the South African population is aggrieved, and where progressive politics are articulated. In every struggle for access to clean water, for proper quality roads, in every protest for access to universities and technical colleges, in every protest for student accommodation, in every industrial action for better wages and working conditions, in every community agitation for access to clinics that are able to serve communities at all hours; the EFF must be there to struggle with and for the people. That is what our Founding Manifesto demands of us.

This process cannot be cheated on Commissars and Fighters, it requires each and every one of us to be committed to this ideal of economic freedom in our lifetime.

We are going to be participating in the 2026 Local Government Election within the context of a very muddied political environment in the country. The electoral decline of the former liberation movement, which we correctly anticipated in our Founding Manifesto, has led to the wide opening up of the electoral terrain, which inadvertently makes space for very regressive political formations who offer nothing to the majority

of or people. The crowding up of this political terrains' risks reducing the appetite of the electorate for genuine progressive politics.

It is for this reason that we have decided to go back to the basics, equip our leaders and our ground forces with the necessary knowledge of the EFF and what society stands to benefit under the leadership of the EFF.

For the 2026 Local Government Election, all EFF Commissars are deployed back to their home provinces. Firstly, this is to promote efficiency by deploying people to the very constituencies that produced them. Secondly, it is to give confidence to the groundforces at the provincial and local level, who will now have to work with Commissars who know the terrain far better. This is also to test the mettle of our commissars, because if they cannot convince the people from whom they came, who else will they ever be able to convince?

We are further going to reinforce our voting districts with capable leaders. This election will be won or lost at the voting district level. It is therefore of cardinal importance that our voting districts have vibrant EFF structures equipped enough to respond to voting district specific challenges.

We have learnt from the past that the Electoral Commission processes are not immune to rigging, and that it is important to be vigilant and safeguard our votes from the voting station to the results centre. Our focus for 2026 will be to appoint a large group of party agents, to be rigorously trained well ahead of elections. These party agents will secure our votes at the voting stations, at the homes of special voters, right up to the results centres across the country.



All of this requires all of us to rededicate ourselves to the course for economic freedom in our lifetime, to the marginalised, dispossessed, jobless and exploited members of our society.

To Victory or Death!



INTRODUCTION

The evolution of South African history has unfolded through distinct political eras; the 1652 era of colonial settlement and dispossession; the 1948 era of institutionalisation of apartheid and legislated racial oppression; the 1994 era of the liberation movement.

The 2024 elections results outcome has brought South Africa into a new era of post-liberation movements, an era where the nation moves from struggle politics to governance politics, an era that ushers in generational shifts and these two major components are what will determine the future of South Africa.

As the nation finds itself at a crossroads with the collapse of the liberation movement, the country is at a stage where it's trying to find its new identity in terms of leadership and governance.

The 2026 LGE will be an election that will produce the most coalition governments in the history of this country in the local sphere. These elections will be more complex in terms of various ideologies, political actors and the growing participation of individuals and formations with no traditional political background.

At local government level, coalition instability has resulted in frequent changes in executive leadership, motions of no confidence, administrative paralysis and policy inconsistency. In many municipalities, this instability has directly undermined service delivery, infrastructure maintenance, financial management and long-term development planning.

Municipalities remain the sphere of government closest to the people. They are responsible for water and sanitation, electricity distribution, refuse removal, local roads, spatial planning and community infrastructure. Yet audit outcomes continue to



reflect systemic governance weaknesses. Recent Auditor-General reports indicate that only a small percentage of municipalities achieve clean audits, while irregular expenditure, financial distress and infrastructure backlogs remain widespread.

It is within this context of governance crisis and political realignment that the organisation will be contesting the 2026 LGE. The theme “**Year of Victory or Death**” therefore reflects not rhetoric, but historical necessity. It signals the seriousness of the political moment and the non-negotiable requirement for disciplined and uncompromising organisational work across all structures.

Since its inception, the organisation has steadily consolidated its presence in local government. In the 2016 LGE, the organisation continued to build on its support base in all two-hundred and five (205) Local Municipalities, and eight (8) Metros in the country. Under the elections’ theme, “**Our Last Hope for Jobs & Service Delivery**”, the organisation’s campaign centred on providing better services to residents, job creation, and transparency in government.

The 2021 LGE provided another opportunity for the organisation to consolidate its presence in the politics of South Africa. Under the elections’ theme, “**Land and Jobs Manje**”.

Between 2021 and the 2026 pre-election period, the organisation has continued to contest by-elections across the country. Through sustained ward-level mobilisation and strategic consolidation.

Local government is the frontline of governance. It shapes the daily lived experience of the people; whether water flows, refuse is collected, roads are maintained, and communities are safe and economically active. The decline of municipal governance across large parts of the country has produced service delivery failures, infrastructure

collapse, financial mismanagement, weak administrative capacity, community protests and social instability.

The 2026 LGE therefore represents not a routine electoral contest, but a decisive confrontation over who governs the everyday life of the people. The outcome of these elections will determine control over municipal budgets, procurement systems, land allocation, infrastructure development and local economic opportunities.

This Elections Manual is a binding directive to all structures of the organisation; National, Provincial, Sub-Regional, Ward and Voting District (“VD”) level, to ensure uniformity of approach, clarity of responsibility and disciplined execution in preparation for and participation in the 2026 LGE.

The success of the 2026 LGE depends not on isolated efforts, but on coordinated national discipline. Deviation from prescribed processes weakens collective capacity. Uniform implementation strengthens it.

In a volatile political environment marked by voter dissatisfaction, declining confidence in municipal governance, and coalition instability, the organisation must consolidate ward-level structures and VD machinery, strengthen community-based engagement mechanisms, deepen political education and ideological clarity, maintain disciplined messaging and organisational cohesion.

In this historical context, of contesting elections, the organisation has made serious gains. These gains are not symbolic, they reflect expanding, formidable and resilient political infrastructure of the organisation.

The 2026 Victory or Death Elections Manual will therefore transverse and give clarity on the following key aspects:



1. EFF Key Principles;
2. 2026 NPE Strategy Objectives;
3. Overview of South Africa's legislative bodies;
4. Overview of Elections in South Africa;
5. Campaign strategies and targets;
6. Phase One – Mayihlome;
7. Phase Two – Mamela; and
8. Phase Three – Tshela Thupa.

These components constitute a comprehensive guide and command to all EFF structures and Ground Forces on “***What is to be Done***” towards total victory in 2026. These are not empty slogans and hollow aspirations, but clearly articulated and scientifically informed perspectives that draw useful and meaningful lessons from the EFF's participation in electoral politics.

A. EFF KEY PRINCIPLES

This document presents the Elections Strategy which should be strictly adhered to by all organisational structures; Central Command Team (“**CCT**”), Provincial Command Teams (“**PCTs**”), Sub-Regional Command Teams (“**SRCTs**”), Branch Command Teams (“**BCTs**”), Voting District Coordinating Committees (“**VDCCs**”) and the entire membership. This strategy is to be executed in line with the principles of the EFF as outlined by Section 6 of the Constitution which are:

1. Elected and collective leadership

All leaders of the EFF are democratically and transparently elected in People’s Assemblies and should always work as a collective.

Collective leadership means that all leaders of the EFF should carry the obligation to consult the collective before engaging in activities and programmes that have organisational consequences and must not act in silos.

2. Powers of the NPA

The NPA is the highest decision-making body of the EFF and all programmes and resolutions adopted at the NPA guide the organisation until the next NPA.

The CCT, PPAs, PCTs, SRPAs, SRCTs, BPAs, BCTs, and all members must be guided by the core thrust of the resolutions of the NPA.

The CCT is the highest decision-making body in between NPAs.

The NPA is the only assembly that can amend and adopt the Constitution.



3. Democratic centralism

Democratic centralism refers to the practice of democratic consultation and engagements before decisions are adopted and once adopted, they are binding on all members and structures of the organisation. The key and non-negotiable themes under democratic centralism are:

The majority rules over the minority, and once the majority has taken a decision, there is no expression of minority reports and perspectives that contradict the adopted positions.

Decisions of upper structures are binding on all lower structures and should be implemented and adhered to without any form of defiance.

Once decisions are adopted, they are binding on all members and structures.

4. Mandates, accountability and reporting

Once members are mandated tasks, they must fulfil the mandate. Whoever is given responsibility at all levels of the organisation and in deployments is obliged to account for and report on the mandated work.

After every meeting, each member of the EFF participating in or belonging to the Command Team should have absolute clarity on what is expected from them over what period.



5. Constructive criticism and self-criticism

From time to time, members and structures of the EFF should engage in constructive criticism and self-criticism, meaning they should openly and honestly review the work they do and avoid all forms of boastfulness and self-glorification over minor achievements. The people's assemblies, CCT, PCTs, SRCTs, BCTs, deployed cadres and members should periodically review the work they are doing against their set targets. They should always ask whether they have taken the correct decisions, whether they have achieved what they intended to achieve within the periods they decided on.

6. Discipline and hard work

Discipline in a revolution is not a side issue, it is an essential ingredient and component of what the EFF seeks to achieve. Without discipline and hard work, all the objectives and aspirations of the EFF will not be achieved. Discipline means utmost adherence to organisational resolutions and programmes. Discipline means punctuality in fulfilling organisational mandates. Discipline means that members and leaders must be able to publicly own up to everything they do in private.

Hard work means that in addition to fulfilling mandates, leaders are willing to go the extra mile and perform constructive and organisational tasks that seek to improve, enhance and harness the organisation.

7. Selflessness, loyalty to the organisation and love for one another

Selflessness means that members and leaders perform tasks and mandates without expecting financial benefits, promotions or recognition. Selflessness means members and leaders do not claim individual victory for collective work or for work they did in



service of the revolution. Selflessness means that instead of heaping individual praise and worship, members and leaders must always make the organisation shine.

Loyalty to the organisation means that at all times, members and leaders will not keep quiet when the organisation is unfairly criticised and attacked in private and in public. Loyalty to the organisation means that members will remain active members even when removed from positions of responsibility or deployment. Loyalty means members of the EFF will not join in the opposing and opposition forces who unfairly criticise the organisation and its leadership.

Love for one another means that all members and leaders should always look after each other and should not amass privileges and wealth when other members of the organisation are living in poverty and suffering.

These organisational principles of the EFF are an important instrument of organisational discipline and unity of purposes and must at all times be understood with the duties and obligations of EFF Members as contained in Section 9 of the EFF Constitution.

B. 2026 LGE STRATEGY OBJECTIVES

This strategy is to be executed through the *Umntu Emntwini/Motho Mothong* approach, which must strictly be implemented through a person-to-person interaction.

The objectives of the EFF's 2026 Victory or Death Elections Manual are:

1. Outline a path towards EFF victory in the 2026 Municipal Elections;
2. Give a step-by-step approach to the implementation of the election programme;



3. Equip internal structures and members on what is expected from them and what they need to do;
4. Get people registered to vote for the 2026 Municipal Elections;
5. Centralise the importance and urgency of one-to-one interaction with voters;
6. Guide the organisation on the elections campaign phases which the organisation will engage on, in the period towards the 2026 Municipal Elections;
7. Set the minimum discipline standards for EFF structures, Ground Forces and Members in the period towards and after the 2026 Municipal Elections.

The above constitute the core objectives of the EFF towards the 2026 Municipal Elections, and yet for purposes of internal coordination and seamlessness of the entire process, below are additional complimentary but integral objectives of the 2026 Victory or Death Elections Manual:

1. To build efficient election administration with the capacity to:
 - a) produce credible reports, support the work of the whole organisation at all levels;
 - b) maximise limited resources through efficient allocation;
 - c) provide assistance to voters in correcting and amending their voting addresses to ensure accurate voter registration; and
 - d) provide community service through the organisation's command structures and community initiatives.
2. To develop a communication strategy that:
 - a) will speak to unregistered voters to go and register to vote for the EFF;
 - b) will demonstrate the EFF's believable and practical alternative for people's municipalities; and



- c) will vigorously and relentlessly politically engage voters to galvanise their support for the organisation's programmes.
3. To maximally use technology to:
- a) run a localised election campaign informed by most updated voters' roll;
 - b) provide street volunteers with the tools to capture members and supporters during the election period;
 - c) communicate instantly with supporters and street volunteers; and
 - d) make credible projections of election outcomes at a voting district level

C. OVERVIEW OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODIES

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 establishes Local Government as a distinct sphere of government, which is interdependent and interrelated with the National and Provincial spheres.

In terms of Section 151 of the Constitution, the executive and legislative authority of a municipality is vested in its Municipal Council. Municipalities have the right to govern, on their own initiative, the local government affairs of their communities, subject to national and provincial legislation as provided for in the Constitution.

The objects of Local Government, as set out in Section 152 of the Constitution, are to:

- a) Provide democratic and accountable government for local communities;
- b) Ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner;
- c) Promote social and economic development;
- d) Promote a safe and healthy environment; and
- e) Encourage the involvement of communities and community organisations in matters of local government.



Local Government is therefore not administrative in character alone; it is constitutionally mandated to drive development and democratic participation.

In terms of Section 155 of the Constitution, municipalities are categorised as follows:

Category A – Metropolitan Municipalities (exclusive municipal executive and legislative authority within their areas)

Category B – Local Municipalities (share authority with District Municipalities)

Category C – District Municipalities (have authority in areas that include more than one Local Municipality)

South Africa currently has 257 Municipalities and the breakdown is as follows:

- a) 8 Metropolitan Municipalities;
- b) 44 District Municipalities; and
- c) 205 Local Municipalities.

Local Government operates within a structured legislative framework, primarily:

- a) The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.
- b) **The Local Government: Municipal Structures Act, 1998:** This Act regulates the types of municipal executive systems (Executive Mayor, Collective Executive and Plenary), establishment of Ward Committees, determination of councillor numbers and the electoral arrangements at municipal level.
- c) **The Local Government: Municipal Systems Act, 2000:** This Act governs community participation mechanisms, Integrated Development Plans (“IDPs”), performance management systems, administrative governance and the Code of Conduct for Councillors.

- d) **The Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), 2003:** The MFMA regulates Municipal budgeting processes, financial management standards, oversight of municipal expenditure, accountability of Municipal Managers and Chief Financial Officers.

The control of municipal councils therefore determines control over budget approval, oversight of expenditure, and development planning.

Municipal Councils exercise both legislative and oversight authority at local level. Councils are responsible for:

- a) Passing by-laws;
- b) Approving municipal budgets;
- c) Adopting Integrated Development Plans (IDPs);
- d) Exercising oversight over the municipal administration;
- e) Electing the Mayor or Executive Committee (depending on system).
- f) Municipal Councils appoint a Municipal Manager as head of administration, who is responsible for implementing council decisions.

Local Government Elections operate through a mixed electoral system, combining:

1. Ward-based elections (50%);
 - 1.1. Municipalities are divided into wards;
 - 1.2. Each ward elects one councillor;
 - 1.3. The candidate with the highest number of votes in that ward wins.



2. Proportional Representation (50%).

- 2.1. Voters cast a separate vote for a political party;
- 2.2. PR seats are allocated in proportion to the total votes received by each party within the municipality.

The total number of councillors in a municipality is determined by population size and demarcation decisions by the Municipal Demarcation Board (“**MDB**”). This hybrid system makes ward-level organisation decisive, while overall municipal vote share determines proportional balance within councils.

In terms of the Municipal Structures Act:

- a) Each ward may establish a Ward Committee.
- b) Ward Committees consist of the Ward Councillor and up to 10 elected community representatives.
- c) They serve as advisory bodies to enhance community participation.

For electoral purposes:

- a) Wards are subdivided into Voting Districts (“**VDs**”).
- b) Voting Districts form the smallest operational unit of electoral administration.
- c) VD-level organisation is essential for voter registration, turnout coordination and data consolidation.



D. ELECTIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA



In South Africa, elections are held at various levels of government. Elections must be held regularly, at least every five years, for the national, provincial, and local levels of government. The Constitution recognises the role of political parties in the democratic process and guarantees the right of citizens to form and participate in political parties.

The Constitution establishes Chapter 9 institutions, including the Independent Electoral Commission (“IEC”), to promote and protect democracy in South Africa. The

IEC has a mandate to safeguard the integrity of elections and resolve electoral disputes.

Since the establishment of democracy in South Africa in 1994, the country has held seven (7) NPEs and five (5) LGEs. For this 2026 Victory or Death Election Manual, the document will make reference to the 2021 LGE.

1. VOTER TURNOUT AND ANALYSIS



1.1. REGISTERED AND NON-REGISTERED VOTERS

According to Statistics South Africa's 2025 Mid-Year Population Estimates, South Africa's population is estimated at approximately 63,1 million people. The majority of the population remains concentrated in the country's largest provinces, particularly Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape and Western Cape, which collectively account for the largest share of the national population. Gauteng alone hosts more than 16 million people, followed by KwaZulu-Natal with approximately 12,2 million

residents, reflecting the continued concentration of economic activity and migration into these provinces.

Of the total estimated population, approximately 20,9 million people are youth between the ages of 15 and 34, representing nearly one-third of the country's population and constituting a significant demographic bloc with important implications for the labour market, social development and political participation.

In terms of gender composition, women account for approximately 51% of the population, translating to about 32,2 million females, slightly outnumbering the male population.

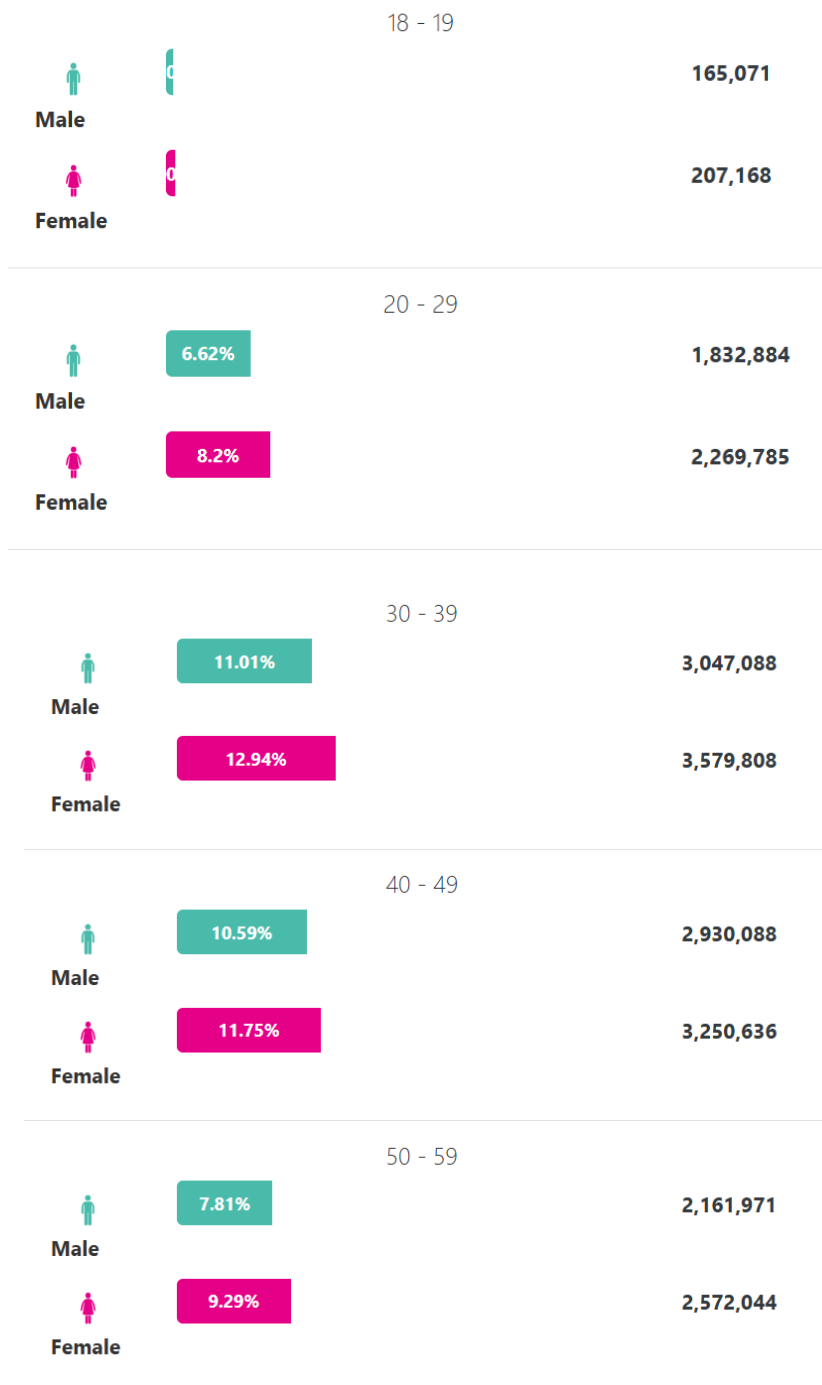
The racial composition of the population continues to reflect South Africa's historical demographic structure. Approximately 51,6 million people are Black African, 5,3 million are Coloured, 4,5 million are White, and about 1,6 million are Indian or Asian.

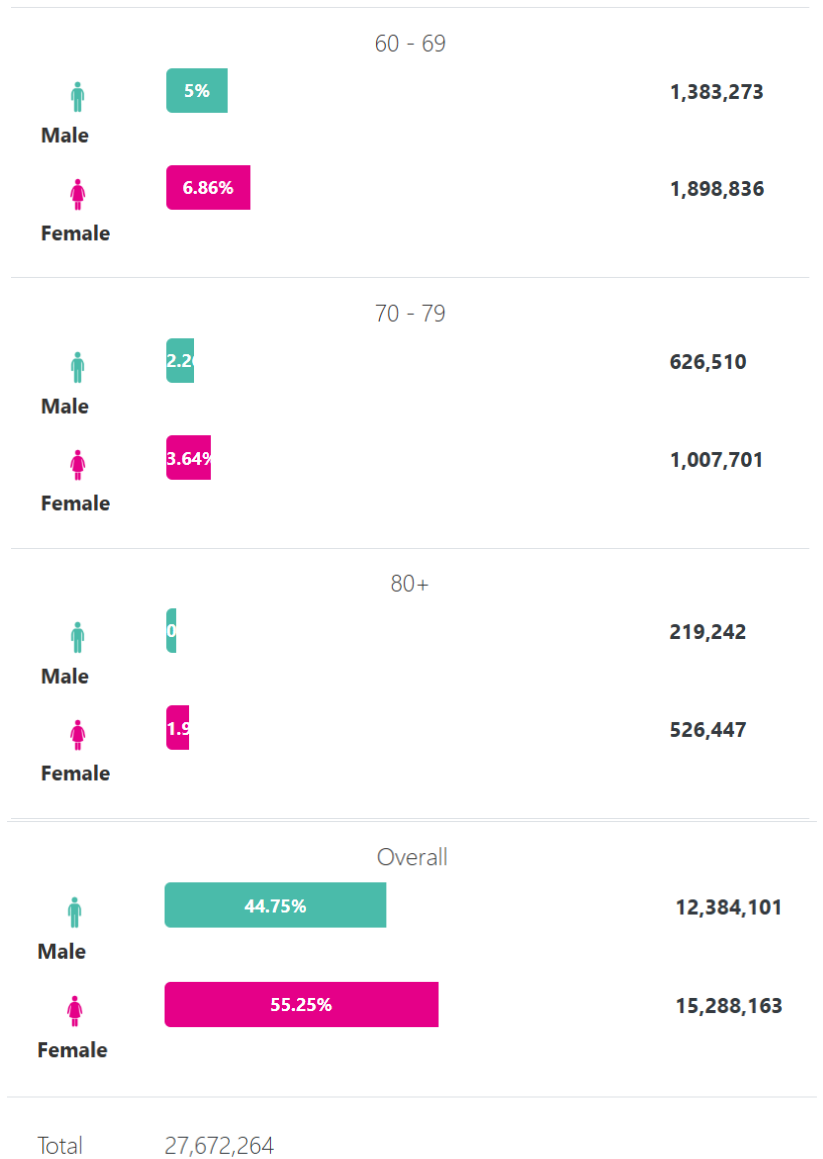
It is estimated that more than 48 million people in South Africa are aged 15 years and older, representing the portion of the population that will progressively enter the voting age bracket and participate in the country's democratic processes.

According to the Electoral Commission of South Africa, the national voters' roll currently stands at approximately 27,6 million registered voters. This means that millions of eligible South Africans of voting age remain outside the voters' roll, presenting both a democratic deficit and a strategic opportunity for voter registration campaigns ahead of upcoming election. **See *Picture 1 for registered voters' demographics by age-group and gender.***

Picture 1: Registered voters demographics by age-group and gender

Registered voters demographics by age-group and gender





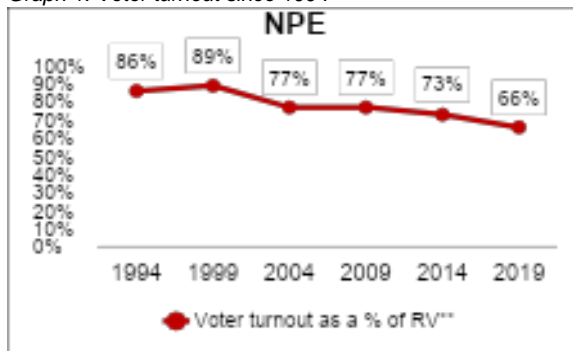
Statistical analysis shows the rate of new voters’ registration has not kept pace with the growth in the voting-age population. Consequently, the gap between registered and unregistered voters has increased steadily over time. According to the recent surveys conducted in South Africa, patterns of political participation in South Africa continue to vary significantly across demographic groups. Evidence suggests that young citizens remain the least likely to register and participate in elections, with disengagement particularly pronounced among urban youth and economically active

young men. These trends suggest that political disengagement, particularly among younger urban populations, remains a critical challenge for electoral participation in South Africa. This demographic profile underscores the strategic importance of targeted voter registration campaigns focused on young, urban populations, particularly first-time voters and economically active youth.

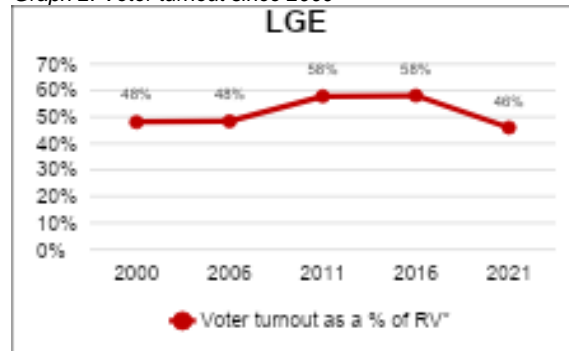
1.2. VOTER TURN OUT

The trend we are witnessing is a voter turnout that continues to decrease. **See Graph 1 and 2 on voter turnout.** (Note: RV stands for registered voters)

Graph 1: Voter turnout since 1994



Graph 2: Voter turnout since 2000



The 2021 Local Government elections registered the lowest voter turnout since the first elections ever held in this country. The total number of people who voted in these elections is 12 063 759 or 45% of the registered population.

The subject of voter turnout and political participation is increasingly attracting the attention of researchers and public opinion institutes. Afrobarometer, an independent pan-African survey network, has conducted several studies in South Africa examining citizens' attitudes toward democracy and public institutions. Recent findings indicate a significant decline in public trust in political institutions, including Parliament, political parties, and other elected representatives. According to Afrobarometer's Round 9

survey, large proportions of South Africans express little or no trust in key institutions, with 73% indicating no trust in Parliament, 75% indicating no trust in the ruling party, and 72% indicating no trust in opposition parties, reflecting widespread political disillusionment.

These findings point to a broader erosion of confidence in democratic institutions and processes. Afrobarometer research has also documented a long-term decline in satisfaction with democracy and support for democratic governance in South Africa, with growing concerns about corruption, poor service delivery, and the perceived lack of responsiveness from elected representatives.

Public pessimism about the country's direction has also been confirmed by other research institutions. Ipsos, an independent global research company, has consistently found that a large majority of South Africans believe the country is moving in the wrong direction. According to Ipsos' "What Worries the World" study, approximately 80% of South Africans believe that the country is on the wrong track, reflecting deep dissatisfaction with governance, economic performance, and public service delivery.

The combination of declining institutional trust and increasing dissatisfaction with governance has direct implications for voter turnout and electoral participation. In particular, municipalities tend to receive some of the lowest levels of public confidence, largely due to persistent challenges related to service delivery failures, corruption, administrative inefficiencies, and perceived lack of accountability among councillors and municipal officials. These governance challenges contribute to voter apathy and declining participation in local government elections.



The University of Johannesburg conducted a study to understand why many eligible voters did not participate in elections. The study identified four primary reasons for low voter turnout:

- a) **Registration challenges:** Approximately 34% of respondents indicated confusion around voter registration procedures, with some arriving at voting stations where they were not registered. Others reported being unable to vote due to work commitments or logistical challenges.
- b) **Administrative barriers:** Around 22% of respondents experienced administrative barriers, including not possessing valid identity documents or discovering on election day that they were not registered to vote.
- c) **Service delivery dissatisfaction:** Approximately 19% of respondents stated that they did not vote because of dissatisfaction with public services, expressing little confidence that voting would bring meaningful improvements to their lives. These sentiments were particularly prevalent among residents of informal settlements, townships, backyard dwellings, and RDP housing communities.
- d) **Political disillusionment:** About 17% of respondents reported being disinterested or disillusioned with the electoral process altogether, with higher levels of disinterest observed among men and among individuals with higher levels of education.

2. ELECTIONS RESULTS

Under the elections results, the report will cover the following:

- 2.1. National Overview and Election Outcomes;
- 2.2. Provincial and Municipal Election Outcomes; and
- 2.3. EFF Wards and Voting Stations Analysis.

2.1. NATIONAL OVERVIEW AND ELECTION OUTCOMES

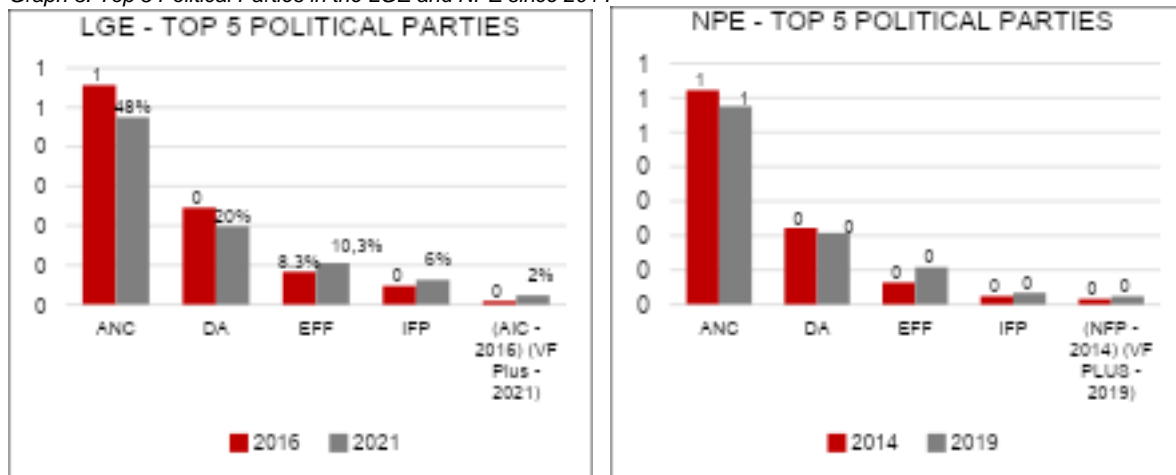
According to the Electoral Commission, a total of 566 political parties, including independents, contested the 2021 Local Government Elections. **See below Table 2: share of total votes for all political parties in 2021 Local Government Elections.**

Table 2: Share of total votes for all political parties in 2021 Local Government Elections

POLITICAL PARTIES	Total Valid Votes	% Total Valid Votes
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS	14 537 337	47,51%
DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE	6 078 624	19,87%
ECONOMIC FREEDOM FIGHTERS	3 224 349	10,54%
INKATHA FREEDOM PARTY	1 915 532	6,26%
VRYHEIDSFRONT PLUS	710 939	2,32%
ACTIONS	556 721	1,82%
INDEPENDENT	406 135	1,33%
PATRIOTIC ALLIANCE	265 261	0,87%
AFRICAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY	217 652	0,71%
AFRICAN TRANSFORMATION MOVEMENT	189 943	0,62%
OTHER POLITICAL PARTIES	2682723	8,86%
TOTAL	30 785 216	100,00%

In the past three elections, 2014 National Provincial Elections, 2016 Local Government Elections, and 2019 National Provincial Elections, the share of valid votes for the top five political parties averaged 94,5 % of total valid votes. However, in 2021 Local Government Elections, the share of valid votes for the top five political parties as a percentage of total votes declined by 8 % to 86,5 %. Comparing the past elections performance of the top five political parties, the organisation and the Inkatha Freedom Party (“IFP”) are the only two parties that have seen consistent growth (**See Graph 3 for top 5 political parties in the previous elections**). The organisation grew its share of total valid votes from 8,3% in 2016 Local Government Elections to 10,3% in 2021 Local Government Elections.

Graph 3: Top 5 Political Parties in the LGE and NPE since 2014



For the 2021 Local Government Elections, political parties and independent candidates contested 10 468 municipal council seats and the organisation got 1066 of those seats. The organisation contested all 4 468 IEC wards and received votes in all wards. The organisation received less than one hundred votes in 1 409 wards and received 100 or more votes in 3 060 wards. **See Table 3 for details of wards where the organisation received zero and less than 100 votes between 2016 and 2021 Local Government Elections.**

Table 3: Wards where the organisation received zero and less than 100 votes (2016 vs. 2021)

ELECTIONS	0 VOTES	LESS 100	100 AND ABOVE	TOTAL IEC WARDS
2016	2	1 488	2 904	4 392
2021	0	1 409	3 059	4 468
CHANGES	-2	-79	+155	+76

In the 2021 Local Government Elections, the Electoral Commission opened 23 147 voting stations nationwide. The organisation did not receive votes in 658 voting stations, a decrease from 1 109 voting stations in 2016 Local Government Elections. The 2024 National Provincial Elections, the number of voting stations where the organisation did not receive a vote decreased to 560 as compared to the 2021 Local Government Election.

In 2016 the organisation had 1 488 wards with less than 100 votes and decreased to 1 409 in 2021. The organisation had 2 094 wards with 100 and above in 2016 and increased to 3 059 in 2021. Below is the provincial breakdown.

Table 4: Wards Analysis (2016 vs. 2021)

PROVINCE	2016 LGE WARDS			2021 LGE WARDS			LESS 100 INCREASE/ DECREASE	100 & ABOVE INCREASE/ DECREASE
	LESS THAN 100	100 & ABOVE	IEC WARDS	LESS THAN 100	100 & ABOVE	IEC WARDS		
EASTERN CAPE	389	316	705	329	381	710	-60	65
FREE STATE	51	258	309	56	263	319	5	5
GAUTENG	22	507	529	37	492	529	15	-15
KWAZULU-NATAL	524	346	870	367	534	901	-157	188
LIMPOPO	29	537	566	101	467	568	72	-70
MPUMALANGA	54	346	400	42	358	400	-12	12
NORTH WEST	46	361	407	44	359	403	-2	-2
NORTHERN CAPE	104	100	204	133	99	232	29	-1
WESTERN CAPE	269	133	402	300	106	406	31	-27
TOTAL	1488	2904	4392	1409	3059	4468	-79	155

The organisation received a total of 3,2 million votes, of which included 1,1 million ward votes, 1,2 million proportional representation votes and 804 399 district council votes. Compared to the 2016 Local Government Elections, the organisation increased its share of votes by 0,7 percent of total votes (**See Table 5.1 and 5.2: EFF total votes of 2016 v 2021 Local Government Elections**).

Table 5.1 EFF total votes of 2016 v 2021 Local Government Elections

ECONOMIC FREEDOM FIGHTERS	WARD	PR	DISTRICT	TOTAL
2016 LGE	1 217 713	1 228 949	755 431	3 202 093
2021 LGE	1 194 144	1 225 806	804 399	3 224 349
% GROWTH (-DECLINE)	-1,9%	-0,3%	6,5%	0,7%

Table 5.2: EFF total votes of 2016 v 2021 Local Government Elections

ECONOMIC FREEDOM FIGHTERS	WARD	PR	DISTRICT	TOTAL
2016 LGE	1 217 713	1 228 949	755 431	3 202 093
2021 LGE	1 194 144	1 225 806	804 399	3 224 349
NOMINAL GROWTH (-DECLINE)	-23 569	-3 143	48 968	22 256

The organisation received a total of 1 066 seats. **See Table 6 for detailed breakdown of seats by categories and province.** The organisation increased its share of seats by 240, from 826 received in 2016 Local Government Elections.

Table 6: Seats by Category and Province

PROVINCE	2016				2021				GAIN/LOSS
	WARD	PR	DISTRICT	TOTAL	WARD	PR	DISTRICT	TOTAL	
EASTERN CAPE	1	72	5	78	0	114	9	123	45
FREE STATE	0	63	7	70	2	81	7	90	20
GAUTENG	1	121	4	126	1	133	6	140	14
KWAZULU-NATAL	0	59	5	64	1	149	14	164	100
LIMPOPO	3	187	19	209	8	160	16	184	-25
MPUMALANGA	0	79	7	86	0	126	12	138	52
NORTH WEST	6	114	13	133	3	133	13	149	16
NORTHERN CAPE	0	34	4	38	4	43	6	53	15
WESTERN CAPE	0	21	1	22	0	24	1	25	3
TOTAL	11	750	75	826	19	963	84	1066	240

In 2016, the organisation did not have councillor representation in 49 municipalities, whereas in 2021 there is a decrease by 19 as the organisation does not have representation in 30 municipalities.

Table 7: Municipalities where the organisation is not represented

#	PROVINCE	MUNICIPALITY
1.	Eastern Cape	Inxuba Yethemba
2.	Eastern Cape	Kou Kamma
3.	KwaZulu-Natal	uMzinyathi
4.	KwaZulu-Natal	uMvoti
5.	KwaZulu-Natal	Endumeni
6.	Northern Cape	Kamiersberg
7.	Northern Cape	Usobomvu
8.	Northern Cape	Gamagara
9.	Northern Cape	uBuntu
10.	Northern Cape	Siyathemba
11.	Northern Cape	Karoo Hoogland
12.	Northern Cape	Nama Khoi
13.	Northern Cape	Hantam

#	PROVINCE	MUNICIPALITY
14.	Western Cape	Langeberg
15.	Western Cape	Beaufort West
16.	Western Cape	Laingsberg
17.	Western Cape	Prince Albert
18.	Western Cape	Bitou
19.	Western Cape	Hessequa
20.	Western Cape	Kannaland
21.	Western Cape	Mossel Bay
22.	Western Cape	Oudtshoorn
23.	Western Cape	Cape Agulhas
24.	Western Cape	Swellendam
25.	Western Cape	Bergrivier
26.	Western Cape	Cederberg
27.	Western Cape	Central Karoo
28.	Western Cape	Garden Route
29.	Western Cape	Overberg
30.	Western Cape	West Coast

2.2. PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL ELECTION OUTCOMES

2.2.1. EASTERN CAPE

OVERVIEW

A total of 59 political parties contested the 2021 Local Government Elections in the Eastern Cape and 3 975 807 valid votes were counted. The organisation received a total of 312 955 votes, an increase from 5.1% in 2016 to 7,87 % in 2021.

In the 2021 Local Government Elections, the organisation emerged as the third largest political party in the province, after the ANC and the DA. This position was maintained in the 2024 National and Provincial Elections.

VOTER TURNOUT

The Eastern Cape has a total of 3.3 million people registered to vote and account for 12.4 % of the total registered voters in South Africa. 1.5 million people turned out to vote in the 2021 Local Government Elections, a voter turnout of 46,5%.

ELECTION RESULTS

The organisation contested all wards in the province. The organisation received votes in all wards and did not receive votes in 160 voting stations in 2021, a decrease from 423 in 2016. The organisation grew its seats from 78 in 2016 to 123 in 2021 Local Government Elections, of which 114 are proportional representation seats and 9 are district council seats. The organisation did not win any ward seats and lost a ward in Nelson Mandela Bay, Ward 43. The organisation grew by 45 seats. Below is the table in relation to council seats.

Table 8: EFF Eastern Cape Seat Allocation

MUNICIPALITY/DISTRICT	2016 WARD SEATS	2016 PR SEATS	DISTRICT SEATS 2016	TOTAL SEATS 2016	2021 WARD SEATS	2021 PR SEATS	DISTRICT SEATS 2021	TOTAL SEATS 2021	LOSS/ GAIN
Buffalo City Metropolitan	0	8		8	0	13		13	5
Nelson Mandela Bay	1	5		6	0	8		8	2
Alfred Nzo District	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	1
Matatiele Local	0	3		3	0	7		7	4
Ntabankulu Local	0	2		2	0	4		4	2
Umzimvubu Local	0	3		3	0	6		6	3
Winnie Madikizela	0	4		4	0	4		4	0
Amathole District	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	1
Amahlathi Local	0	3		3	0	2		2	-1
Great Kei Local	0	1		1	0	1		1	0
Mbhashe Local	0	2		2	0	4		4	2
Mnquma Local	0	3		3	0	5		5	2
Ngqushwa Local	0	2		2	0	3		3	1
Raymond Mhlaba Local	0	3		3	0	3		3	0
Chris Hani District	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
Emalahleni Local	0	1		1	0	2		2	1
Engcobo Local	0	2		2	0	2		2	0
Enoch Mgijima Local	0	6		6	0	6		6	0
Intsika Yethu Local	0	3		3	0	4		4	1
Inxuba Yethemba Local	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
Sakhisizwe Local	0	1		1	0	1		1	0
Joe Gqabi District	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0

MUNICIPALITY/DISTRICT	2016 WARD SEATS	2016 PR SEATS	DISTRICT SEATS 2016	TOTAL SEATS 2016	2021 WARD SEATS	2021 PR SEATS	DISTRICT SEATS 2021	TOTAL SEATS 2021	LOSS/ GAIN
Elundini Local	0	1		1	0	2		2	1
Senqu Local	0	1		1	0	4		4	3
Walter Sisulu Local	0	1		1	0	3		3	2
OR Tambo District	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2	1
Ingquza Hill Local	0	4		4	0	6		6	2
King Sabata Dalindyebo Local	0	3		3	0	5		5	2
Mhlontlo Local	0	2		2	0	3		3	1
Nyandeni Local	0	3		3	0	4		4	1
Port St Johns Local	0	1		1	0	3		3	2
Sarah Baartman District	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Blue Crane Route Local	0	0		0	0	1		1	1
Dr Beyers Naudé Local	0	0		0	0	1		1	1
Kouga Local	0	0		0	0	1		1	1
Koukamma Local	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
Makana Local	0	2		2	0	2		2	0
Ndlambe Local	0	1		1	0	3		3	2
Sundays River Valley Local	0	1		1	0	1		1	0
TOTAL	1	72	5	78	0	114	9	123	45

The organisation is represented in 31 municipalities, out of 33, and represented in all 6 district councils in the Province.

The organisation received less than 100 votes in 329 wards and received 100 and above votes in 381 wards. Below are the results outcomes per municipality.

Table 9: Districts votes comparison

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	EFF 2016 RESULTS	EFF 2021 RESULTS	INCREASE/DECREASE
SARAH BAARDMAN	4136	7521	3385
AMATHOLE	12734	15246	2512
CHRIS HANI	11900	13075	1175
JOE GQABI	3745	7363	3618
OR TAMBO	14248	18817	4569
ALFRED NZO	13377	18663	5286
TOTAL	60140	80685	20545

Table 10: Ward and PR Ballot Comparison

MUNICIPALITY	2016 LGE			2021 LGE			DIFFERENCE OF 2016 & 2021 VOTES	DIFFEREN CE OF 2016 & 2021 %
	WARD BALLOT	PR BALLOT	PERCENTAGE %	WARD BALLOT	PR BALLOT	PERCENT AGE %		
BUF - Buffalo City	17 697	18 693	8,17%	21 165	22 301	12,06%	3 608	3,89%
EC101 - Dr. Beyers Naude	399	459	1,83%	782	760	4,18%	301	2,35%

MUNICIPALITY	2016 LGE			2021 LGE			DIFFERENCE OF 2016 & 2021 VOTES	DIFFERENCE OF 2016 & 2021 %
	WARD BALLOT	PR BALLOT	PERCENTAGE %	WARD BALLOT	PR BALLOT	PERCENTAGE %		
EC102 - Blue Crane Route	221	217	1,94%	582	575	6,22%	358	4,28%
EC104 - Makana	1 127	1 382	5,65%	1 130	1 050	5,91%	-332	0,26%
EC105 - Ndlambe	464	601	2,67%	2 658	2 688	14,69%	2 087	12,02%
EC106 - Sundays River	758	727	4,87%	631	647	5,62%	-80	0,75%
EC108 - Kouga	298	431	1,12%	618	641	1,85%	210	0,73%
EC109 - Kou-Kamma	237	308	2,54%	257	293	2,67%	-15	0,13%
EC121 - Mbhashe	1 942	2 401	3,42%	3 041	3 386	5,86%	985	2,44%
EC122 - Mquma	2 713	3 183	4,19%	3 766	3 845	7,58%	662	3,39%
EC123 - Great Kei	489	523	4,79%	782	1 031	9,33%	508	4,54%
EC124 - Amahlathi	2 249	2 326	8,06%	1 431	1 660	6,78%	-666	-1,28%
EC126 - Ngqushwa	1 662	1 830	8,17%	1 849	2 245	11,27%	415	3,10%
EC129 - Raymond Mhlaba	2 097	2 711	5,92%	2 277	2 806	6,98%	95	1,06%
EC131 - Inxuba Yethemba	428	470	2,67%	329	398	2,54%	-72	-0,13%
EC135 - Intsika Yethu	2 755	2 890	6,37%	2 995	3 249	8,81%	359	2,44%
EC136 - Emalahleni	912	983	2,66%	1 608	1 634	5,30%	651	2,64%
EC137 - Engcobo	1 331	1 545	4,03%	1 774	1 804	5,54%	259	1,51%
EC138 - Sakhisizwe	739	750	4,42%	935	1 034	6,93%	284	2,51%
EC139 - Enoch Mgijima	5 119	5 142	7,72%	3 997	4 565	7,86%	-577	0,14%
EC141 - Elundini	1 125	1 393	3,96%	1 944	2 135	7,20%	742	3,24%
EC142 - Senqu	1 371	1 128	2,99%	2 992	3 125	11,21%	1 997	8,22%
EC145 - Walter Sisulu	1 158	1 173	5,58%	2 201	2 100	12,78%	927	7,20%
EC153 - Ngquza Hill	3 897	4 073	5,68%	5 156	5 530	8,87%	1 457	3,19%
EC154 - Port St Johns	1 243	1 184	2,77%	2 355	2 840	6,87%	1 656	4,10%
EC155 - Nyandeni	2 572	2 745	3,99%	2 920	2 852	5,18%	107	1,19%
EC156 - Mhlontlo	1 624	1 572	3,03%	2 294	2 491	5,78%	919	2,75%
EC157 - King Sabata	3 915	4 159	4,33%	5 515	5 533	6,97%	1 374	2,64%
EC441 - Matatiele	3 815	3 810	6,55%	6 038	5 954	11,85%	2 144	5,30%
EC442 - Umzimvubu	2 658	2 600	4,62%	4 884	4 955	10,01%	2 355	5,39%
EC443 - Winnie Madikizela	4 204	4 639	6,20%	4 082	4 300	6,86%	-339	0,66%
EC444 - Ntabankulu	1 924	1 778	5,10%	3 483	3 710	11,39%	1 932	6,29%
NMA - Nelson Mandela	19 819	19 132	4,90%	16 803	16 859	6,40%	-2 273	1,50%
TOTAL	92 962	96 958	5,12%	113274	118996	7,87%	22 038	2,75%

2.2.2. FREE STATE

OVERVIEW

A total of 51 political parties contested the 2021 Local Government Elections in the Free State and 1 705 022 valid votes were counted. The organisation received a total of 216 666 votes, an increase from 9.95 % in 2016 to 12,71 % in 2021.

In the 2021 Local Government Elections, the organisation emerged as the third largest political party in the province, after the ANC and the DA. This position was maintained in the 2024 National and Provincial Elections.

VOTER TURNOUT

The Free State has a total of 1 470 999 people registered to vote and account for 5,6 % of the total registered voters in South Africa. 643 417 people turned out to vote in the 2021 Local Government Elections, a voter turnout of 42.65%.

ELECTION RESULTS

The organisation contested all wards in the province. The organisation received votes in all wards and did not receive votes in 65 voting stations, a decrease from 98 in 2016. The organisation grew its seats from 70 in 2016 to 90 in 2021 Local Government Elections, of which 81 are proportional representation seats and 7 are district council seats. The organisation won two ward seats in Metsimaholo local municipality, Ward 8 and 23. The organisation grew by 20 seats.

Table 11: EFF Free State Seat Allocation

MUNICIPALITY/DISTRICTS	2016 WARD SEATS	2016 PR SEATS	DISTRICTS SEATS 2016	TOTAL SEATS 2016	2021 WARD SEATS	2021 PR SEATS	DISTRICTS SEATS 2021	TOTAL SEATS 2021	LOSS/ GAIN
Mangaung Metropolitan	0	9		9	0	12		12	3
Fezile Dabi District	0		2	2			3	3	1
Mafube Local	0	1		1	0	3		3	2
Metsimaholo Local	0	8		8	2	10		12	4
Moqhaka Local	0	4		4	0	5		5	1
Ngwathe Local	0	3		3	0	5		5	2
Lejweleputswa District	0		2	2			2	2	0
Masilonyana Local	0	2		2	0	2		2	0
Matjhabeng Local	0	6		6	0	9		9	3
Nala Local	0	5		5	0	6		6	1
Tokologo Local	0	1		1	0	2		2	1
Tswelopele Local	0	1		1	0	2		2	1
Thabo Mofutsanyana	0		2	2			1	1	-1
Dihlabeng Local	0	3		3	0	4		4	1
Maluti-A-Phofung Local	0	9		9	0	7		7	-2
Mantsopa Local	0	2		2	0	2		2	0
Nketoana Local	0	1		1	0	2		2	1
Phumelela Local	0	1		1	0	2		2	1
Setsoto Local	0	3		3	0	3		3	0

MUNICIPALITY/DISTRICTS	2016 WARD SEATS	2016 PR SEATS	DISTRICTS SEATS 2016	TOTAL SEATS 2016	2021 WARD SEATS	2021 PR SEATS	DISTRICTS SEATS 2021	TOTAL SEATS 2021	LOSS/ GAIN
Xhariep District	0		1	1			1	1	0
Kopanong Local	0	1		1	0	2		2	1
Letsemeng Local	0	1		1	0	1		1	0
Mohokare Local	0	2		2	0	2		2	0
TOTAL	0	63	7	70	2	81	7	90	20

The organisation is represented in all municipalities, and represented in all district councils in the Province.

The organisation received less than 100 votes in 56 wards and received 100 and above votes in 263 wards. Below are the results outcomes per municipality.

Table 12: District seat comparison.

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	EFF 2016 RESULTS	EFF 2021 RESULTS	INCREASE/DECREASE
XHARIEP	4112	4055	-57
LEJWELEPUTSWA	19283	19083	-200
THABO MOFUTSANYANE	21375	18260	-3115
FEZILE DABI	15811	19483	3672
TOTAL	60581	60881	300

2.2.3. GAUTENG

OVERVIEW

A total of 88 political parties contested the 2021 Local Government Elections in the Gauteng and 5 697 626 valid votes were counted. The organisation received a total of 689 954 votes, an increase from 11,38 % in 2016 to 12,11 % in 2021.

In the 2021 Local Government Elections, the organisation emerged as the third largest political party in the province, after the ANC and the DA. This position was maintained in the 2024 National and Provincial Elections.

VOTER TURNOUT

The Gauteng has a total of 6 195 753 million people registered to vote and account for 23,6% % of the total registered voters in South Africa. 2,7 million people turned out to vote in the 2021 Local Government Elections, a voter turnout of 48,20%.

ELECTION RESULTS

The organisation contested all wards in the province. The organisation received votes in all wards and did not receive votes in 5 voting stations, a decrease from 9 in 2016. The organisation grew its seats from 126 in 2016 to 140 in 2021 Local Government Elections, of which 133 are proportional representation seats, 1 ward in Emfuleni and 6 are district council seats. The organisation did not win any ward seats but lost a ward seat in Ekurhuleni, Ward 102. The organisation grew by 14 seats.

Table 13: EFF Gauteng Seat Allocation

MUNICIPALITY/DISTRICT	2016 WARD SEATS	2016 PR SEATS	2016 DISTRICTS	TOTAL SEATS 2016	2021 WARD SEATS	2021 PR SEATS	2021 DISTRICTS	TOTAL SEATS 2021	LOSS/ GAIN
City of Ekurhuleni Metropolitan	1	24		25	0	31		31	6
City of Johannesburg	0	30		30	0	29		29	-1
City of Tshwane Metropolitan	0	25		25	0	23		23	-2
Sedibeng District			2	0			3	3	3
Emfuleni Local	0	11		11	1	14		15	4
Lesedi Local	0	3		3	0	4		4	1
Midvaal Local	0	2		2	0	2		2	0
West Rand District			2	0			3	0	0
Merafong City Local	0	9		9	0	8		8	-1
Mogale City Local	0	9		9	0	11		11	2
Rand West City Local	0	8		8	0	11		11	3
TOTAL	1	121	4	126	1	133	6	140	14

The organisation is represented in all nine municipalities.

The organisation received less than 100 votes in 37 wards and received 100 and above votes in 492 wards. Below are the results outcomes per municipality.

Table 14: District Seat Comparison

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	EFF 2016 RESULTS	EFF 2021 RESULTS	INCREASE/DECREASE
SEDIBENG	28498	29681	1183
WEST RAND	31129	28508	-2621
TOTAL	59627	58189	-1438

Table 15: Ward and PR Ballot Comparison

MUNICIPALITY	2016			2021			DIFFERENCE OF 2016 & 2021 VOTES	DIFFERENCE OF 2016 & 2021 %
	WARD BALLOT	PR BALLOT	PERCENTAGE %	WARD BALLOT	PR BALLOT	PERCENTAGE %		
Ekurhuleni	102 242	99 770	10,83%	92 919	89 045	13,57%	-10 725	2,74%
Emfuleni	23 865	23 814	11,95%	23 326	23 763	15,59%	-51	3,64%
Midvaal	1 731	1 706	4,72%	1 589	1 529	5,03%	-177	0,31%
Lesedi	3 005	3 070	9,75%	3 258	3 266	13,53%	261	3,78%
Mogale	13 860	13 805	11,65%	12 477	12 396	13,89%	-1 409	2,43%
Merafong	8 564	8 509	15,78%	5 584	6 127	15,02%	-2 382	-0,76%
Rand West	9 110	9 031	11,70%	7 953	8 537	15,05%	-494	3,35%
Johannesburg	141 303	137 202	11,09%	102 751	93 412	10,63%	-43 790	-0,46%
Tshwane	102 511	102 895	11,47%	73 605	70 228	10,69%	-32 667	-0,78%
TOTAL	406 256	399 737	11,36%	323 462	308 303	11,89%	-91 434	0,53%

2.2.4. KWAZULU NATAL

OVERVIEW

A total of 59 political parties contested the 2021 Local Government Elections in the Kwa-Zulu Natal and 6 898 534 valid votes were counted. The organisation received a total of 585 406 votes, an increase from 3.47 % in 2016 to 8.49 % in 2021.

In the 2021 Local Government Elections, the organisation was the fourth largest political party in the province, after the ANC, DA and IFP. The 2024 National and Provincial Elections altered the provincial political landscape, with the emergence of MK resulting in the organisation occupying the position of the fifth largest political party in the province.

VOTER TURNOUT

KwaZulu Natal has a total of 5 447 815 million people registered to vote and account for 8.84 % of the total registered voters in South Africa. 2 638 549 million people turned out to vote in the 2021 Local Government Elections, a voter turnout of 48.2%.

ELECTION RESULTS

The organisation contested all wards in the province. The organisation received votes in all wards and did not receive votes in 133 voting stations, a decrease from 269 in 2016. The organisation grew its seats from 64 in 2016 to 164 in 2021 Local Government Elections, of which 149 are proportional representation seats and 14 are district council seats. The organisation won 1 ward seat in Inkosi Langa Libalele, ward 2. The organisation grew by 100 seats.

Table 16: EFF KwaZulu-Natal Seat Allocation

MUNICIPALITY/DISTRICT	2016 WARD SEATS	2016 PR SEATS	DISTRICT SEATS 2016	TOTAL SEATS 2016	2021 WARD SEATS	2021 PR SEATS	DISTRICTS SEATS 2021	TOTAL SEATS 2021	LOSS / GAIN
eThekweni Metropolitan	0	8		8	0	24		24	16
Amajuba District	0		1	1			2	2	1
Dannhauser Local	0	1		1	0	3		3	2
eMadlangeni Local	0	1		1	0	1		1	0
Newcastle Local	0	5		5	0	8		8	3
Harry Gwala District	0		1	1			2	2	1
Dr Nkosazana Dlamini Zuma Local	0	1		1	0	6		6	5
Greater Kokstad Local	0	2		2	0	4		4	2
Ubuhlebezwe Local	0	2		2	0	3		3	1
uMzimkhulu Local	0	2		2	0	6		6	4
iLembe District	0		1	1	0		1	1	0
KwaDukuza Local	0	2		2	0	4		4	2
Mandeni Local	0	1		1	0	4		4	3
Maphumulo Local	0	0		0	0	1		1	1
Ndwedwe Local	0	1		1	0	4		4	3
King Cetshwayo District	0		0	0			1	1	1
City of uMhlathuze Local	0	3		3	0	6		6	3
Mthonjaneni Local	0	1		1	0	1		1	0
Nkandla Local	0	0		0	0	1		1	1
uMfolozi Local	0	1		1	0	3		3	2
uMlalazi Local	0	1		1	0	4		4	3
Ugu District	0		0	0	0		2	2	2
Ray Nkonyeni Local	0	2		2	0	7		7	5
Umdoni Local	0	1		1	0	5		5	4

MUNICIPALITY/DISTRICT	2016 WARD SEATS	2016 PR SEATS	DISTRICT SEATS 2016	TOTAL SEATS 2016	2021 WARD SEATS	2021 PR SEATS	DISTRICTS SEATS 2021	TOTAL SEATS 2021	LOSS / GAIN
Umuziwabantu Local	0	1		1	0	2		2	1
Umzumbe Local	0	1		1	0	2		2	1
uMgungundlovu District	0		1	1			3	3	2
Impendle Local	0	0		0	0	2		2	2
Mkhambathini Local	0	1		1	0	2		2	1
Mpofana Local	0	0		0	0	1		1	1
Msunduzi Local	0	3		3	0	10		10	7
Richmond Local	0	1		1	0	2		2	1
uMngeni Local	0	0		0	0	2		2	2
uMshwathi Local	0	1		1	0	3		3	2
uMkhanyakude District	0		0	0			1	1	1
Big 5 Hlabisa Local	0	0		0	0	1		1	1
Jozini Local	0	1		1	0	2		2	1
Mtubatuba Local	0	1		1	0	4		4	3
uMhlabuyalingana Local	0	1		1	0	2		2	1
uMzinyathi District	0		1	1			0	0	-1
Endumeni Local	0	1		1	0	0		0	-1
Nquthu Local	0	0		0	0	1		1	1
uMsinga Local	0	0		0	0	1		1	1
Umvoti Local	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
uThukela District	0		1	1			1	1	0
Alfred Duma Local	0	4		4	0	5		5	1
Inkosi Langalibalele Local	0	1		1	1	1		2	1
Okhahlamba Local	0	1		1	0	2		2	1
Zululand District	0		0	0			1	1	1
AbaQulusi Local	0	1		1	0	3		3	2
eDumbe Local	0	0		0	0	1		1	1
Nongoma Local	0	2		2	0	2		2	0
Ulundi Local	0	1		1	0	2		2	1
uPhongolo Local	0	1		1	0	1		1	0
TOTAL	0	58	6	64	1	149	14	164	100

The organisation is represented in 42 municipalities, out of 44, and represented in 9 districts councils out of 10 in the province. The organisation did not get any seats in Umzinyathi District, Umvoti and Endumeni local municipality.

The organisation received less than 100 votes in 367 wards and received 100 and above votes in 534 wards. Below are the results outcomes per municipality.

Table 17: District Seats Comparison

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	EFF 2016 RESULTS	EFF 2021 RESULTS	INCREASE/DECREASE
UGU	7006	16521	9515
UMGUNGUNDLOVU	12738	31664	18926
UTHUKELA	7560	9774	2214
UMZINYATHI	3038	2302	-736
AMAJUBA	9903	13324	3421
ZULULAND	4836	9096	4260
UMKHANYAKUDE	4868	11151	6283
UTHUNGULU	7597	16025	8428
ILEMBE	6741	13532	6791
HARRY GWALA	10141	19701	9560
TOTAL	74428	143090	68662

Table 18: Ward and PR Ballot Comparison

MUNICIPALITY	2016 LGE RESULTS			2021 LGE RESULTS			DIFFERENCE OF 2016 & 2021 VOTES	DIFFERENCE OF 2016 & 2021 %
	WARD BALLOT	PR BALLOT	PERCENTAGE %	WARD BALLOT	PR BALLOT	PERCENTAGE %		
eThekwini	36 552	40 087	3,48%	78 748	83 699	10,48%	43 612	7,00%
uMdoni	1 321	1 319	3,03%	3 999	3 989	11,73%	2 670	8,70%
uMzumbe	1 415	1 584	3,50%	2 040	2 095	5,39%	511	1,90%
uMuziwabantu	926	890	3,10%	1 958	2 016	8,33%	1 126	5,20%
Ray Nkonyeni	3 380	3 335	3,18%	7 843	8 137	9,98%	4 802	6,80%
uMshwathi	1 096	1 291	3,40%	3 605	3 656	12,42%	2 365	9,00%
uMngeni	489	484	1,37%	2 122	2 019	6,93%	1 535	5,60%
Mpofana	252	250	2,43%	664	816	9,05%	566	6,60%
iMpendle	259	246	2,10%	1 517	1 648	16,73%	1 402	14,60%
Msunduzi	9 344	8 927	3,90%	18 262	18 673	11,75%	9 746	7,90%
Mkhambathini	593	553	2,89%	1 670	1 647	13,53%	1 094	10,60%
Richmond	1 174	1 085	5,62%	1 889	1 961	12,06%	876	6,40%
Okhahlamba	1 241	1 155	3,20%	2 017	2 040	6,10%	885	2,90%
iNkosi Langalibale	992	1 026	1,61%	2 664	2 737	5,04%	1 711	3,40%
Alfred Duma	5 145	5 148	5,02%	5 082	5 185	6,01%	37	1,00%

MUNICIPALITY	2016 LGE RESULTS			2021 LGE RESULTS			DIFFERENCE OF 2016 & 2021 VOTES	DIFFERENCE OF 2016 & 2021 %
	WARD BALLOT	PR BALLOT	PERCENTAGE %	WARD BALLOT	PR BALLOT	PERCENTAGE %		
eNdumeni	684	595	3,49%	524	511	3,51%	-84	0,00%
Nqutu	1 321	1 313	2,92%	741	779	1,80%	-534	-1,10%
uMsinga	545	380	0,66%	436	463	0,93%	83	0,30%
uMvoti	599	483	1,28%	594	511	1,68%	28	0,40%
Newcastle	8 074	8 128	7,52%	9 746	9 775	12,06%	1 647	4,50%
eMadlangeni	588	608	6,63%	729	800	9,68%	192	3,10%
Dannhauser	1 483	1 507	5,01%	2 320	2 584	10,35%	1 077	5,30%
eDumbe	466	413	1,81%	1 745	1 671	7,44%	1 258	5,60%
uPhongolo	665	796	2,25%	1 138	1 221	3,42%	425	1,20%
AbaQulusi	851	920	1,67%	2 302	2 456	5,25%	1 536	3,60%
Nongoma	1 970	1 725	3,09%	1 922	1 885	3,82%	160	0,70%
Ulundi	999	963	1,70%	2 034	2 023	4,33%	1 060	2,60%
uMhlabuyalingana	905	1 140	2,24%	2 078	2 167	4,45%	1 027	2,20%
Jozini	1 242	1 173	1,90%	2 617	2 884	4,50%	1 711	2,60%
Mtubatuba	1 969	1 964	3,47%	5 148	5 146	9,06%	3 182	5,60%
Big Five Hlabisa	603	475	1,36%	1 043	1 093	3,40%	618	2,00%
uMfolozi	1 518	1 491	3,08%	3 223	3 359	8,51%	1 868	5,40%
uMhlathuze	4 180	4 331	3,69%	7 627	7 768	9,18%	3 437	5,50%
uMlalazi	1 208	1 229	1,80%	3 544	3 411	6,66%	2 182	4,90%
Mthonjaneni	433	397	1,42%	644	675	2,86%	278	1,40%
Nkandla	337	255	0,67%	876	811	2,56%	556	1,90%
Mandeni	1 232	1 240	2,73%	3 453	3 647	10,47%	2 407	7,70%
KwaDukuza	2 852	3 293	3,81%	4 832	4 938	6,77%	1 645	3,00%
Ndwedwe	1 601	1 637	3,48%	3 982	3 695	9,93%	2 058	6,50%
Maphumulo	419	435	1,40%	861	870	3,27%	435	1,90%
Greater Kokstad	1 922	3 123	13,61%	4 256	4 249	21,24%	1 126	7,60%
Ubuhlebezwe	2 983	3 084	8,37%	3 375	3 698	12,12%	614	3,80%
uMzimkhulu	2 626	2 606	4,74%	5 253	5 975	12,85%	3 369	8,10%
Dr. Nkosazana	1 478	1 447	3,90%	5 805	6 005	19,06%	4 558	15,20%
TOTAL	109 932	114 531	3,47%	216 928	225 388	8,84%	110 857	5,37%

2.2.5. LIMPOPO

OVERVIEW

A total of 70 political parties contested the 2021 Local Government Elections in the Limpopo and 3 364 679 valid votes were counted. The organisation received a total of 487 937 votes, a decrease from 16.81 % in 2016 to 14.50 % in 2021.

In the 2021 Local Government Elections, the organisation emerged as the second largest political party in the province after the ANC. This position was maintained in the 2024 National and Provincial Elections.

VOTER TURNOUT

Limpopo has a total of 2 585 080 people registered to vote and account for 9.86 % of the total registered voters in South Africa. 1 287 713 people turned out to vote in the 2021 Local Government Elections, a voter turnout of 50.33%.

ELECTION RESULTS

The organisation contested all wards in the province. The organisation received votes in all wards and did not receive votes in 29 voting stations, a decrease from 39 in 2016. The organisation decreased its seats from 209 in 2016 to 184 in 2021 Local Government Elections, of which 160 are proportional representation seats and 16 are district council seats. The organisation won 8 Ward seats, Polokwane, Ward 10, 13, 26, 37; Elias Motsoaledi, Ward 8, 21, 30 and Mogalakwena ward 3 and lost 2 ward seats in Thabazimbi, Ward 3 and 6. The organisation decreased by 25 seats.

Table 19: EFF Limpopo Seat Allocation

MUNICIPALITY/DISTRICT	2016 WARD SEATS	2016 PR SEATS	2016 DISTRICT	TOTAL SEATS 2016	2021 WARD SEATS	2021 PR SEATS	2021 DISTRICT	TOTAL SEATS 2021	LOSS/ GAIN
Capricorn District			6	6			5	5	-1
Blouberg Local	0	8		8	0	7		7	-1
Lepelle-Nkumpi Local	0	15		15	0	12		12	-3

MUNICIPALITY/DISTRICT	2016 WARD SEATS	2016 PR SEATS	2016 DISTRICT	TOTAL SEATS 2016	2021 WARD SEATS	2021 PR SEATS	2021 DISTRICT	TOTAL SEATS 2021	LOSS/ GAIN
Molemole Local	0	7		7	0	6		6	-1
Polokwane Local	1	25		26	4	17		21	-5
Mopani District			3	3			3	3	0
Ba-Phalaborwa Local	0	6		6	0	5		5	-1
Greater Giyani Local	0	5		5	0	5		5	0
Greater Letaba Local	0	9		9	0	8		8	-1
Greater Tzaneen Local	0	8		8	0	9		9	1
Maruleng Local	0	5		5	0	4		4	-1
Sekhukhune District			4	4			4	4	0
Elias Motsoaledi Local	0	10		10	3	11		14	4
Ephraim Mogale Local	0	7		7	0	7		7	0
Fetakgomo Tubatse Local	0	15		15	0	14		14	-1
Makhuduthamaga Local	0	14		14	0	15		15	1
Vhembe District			3	3			2	2	-1
Collins Chabane Local	0	6		6	0	7		7	1
Makhado Local	0	7		7	0	4		4	-3
Musina Local		3		3	0	2		2	-1
Thulamela Local	0	8		8	0	4		4	-4
Waterberg District			3	3			2	2	-1
Bela-Bela Local	0	2		2	0	2		2	0
Lephalale Local	0	5		5	0	3		3	-2
Modimolle- Local	0	6		6	0	4		4	-2
Mogalakwena Local	0	13		13	1	12		13	0
Thabazimbi Local	2	3		5	0	2		2	-3
TOTAL	3	187	19	209	8	160	16	184	-25

The organisation is represented in all municipalities and all districts councils in the Province. The organisation received less than 100 votes in 101 wards and received 100 and above votes in 467 wards. Below is the results outcomes per municipality.

Table 20: District Seat Comparison

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	EFF 2016 RESULTS	EFF 2021 RESULTS	INCREASE/DECREASE
MOPANI	35590	30931	-4659
VHEMBE	26237	18465	-7772
CAPRICORN	71285	52365	-18920

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	EFF 2016 RESULTS	EFF 2021 RESULTS	INCREASE/DECREASE
WATERBERG	32578	22532	-10046
SEKHUKHUNE	48228	42843	-5385
TOTAL	213918	167136	-46782

Table 21: Seats by Category and Province

MUNICIPALITY	2016 LGE RESULTS			2021 LGE RESULTS			DIFFERENCE OF 2016 & 2021 VOTES	DIFFERENCE OF 2016 & 2021 %
	WARD BALLOT	PR BALLOT	PERCENTAGE %	WARD BALLOT	PR BALLOT	PERCENTAGE %		
Greater Giyani	4 752	5 035	7,18%	4 349	4 789	7,51%	-246	0,33%
Greater Letaba	8 680	8 860	15,40%	6 515	6 938	12,22%	-1 922	-3,18%
Greater Tzaneen	10 717	11 222	11,73%	9 303	10 435	12,65%	-787	0,92%
Ba-Phalaborwa	5 433	5 453	15,04%	3 893	4 353	13,03%	-1 100	-2,01%
Maruleng	4 970	5 073	17,14%	2 973	4 765	12,50%	-308	-4,64%
Musina	2 291	2 322	9,73%	1 703	2 100	8,81%	-222	-0,92%
Thulamela	10 193	10 346	9,91%	4 115	4 578	4,71%	-5 768	-5,20%
Makhado	7 105	7 343	8,77%	4 168	4 515	5,72%	-2 828	-3,05%
Collins Chabane	6 148	6 216	8,65%	6 677	7 155	9,17%	939	0,52%
Blouberg	7 450	7 277	16,92%	5 679	5 878	15,88%	-1 399	-1,04%
Molemole	6 248	6 303	20,53%	4 230	4 535	16,20%	-1 768	-4,33%
Polokwane	45 463	45 838	27,84%	30 844	32 943	22,88%	-12 895	-4,96%
Lepelle-Nkumpi	12 373	12 430	23,64%	8 025	8 781	18,39%	-3 649	-5,25%
Thabazimbi	4 469	4 629	19,99%	1 929	1 940	10,38%	-2 689	-9,61%
Lephalale	5 522	5 654	19,53%	2 625	3 396	10,19%	-2 258	-9,34%
Bela-Bela	2 121	2 168	12,94%	1 633	1 860	11,34%	-308	-1,60%
Mogalakwena	13 487	13 960	19,74%	10 892	11 135	19,35%	-2 825	-0,39%
Modimolle	5 625	5 578	19,08%	3 635	3 648	14,66%	-1 930	-4,42%
Ephraim Mogale	4 924	5 614	19,61%	4 851	5 374	20,33%	-240	0,72%
Elias Motsoaledi	10 136	10 245	16,36%	10 110	10 395	21,60%	150	5,24%
Makhuduthamaga	13 652	13 641	21,24%	12 201	13 126	23,39%	-515	2,15%
Fetakgomo	17 046	18 433	18,52%	13 651	14 161	17,08%	-4 272	-1,44%
TOTAL	208 805	213 640	16,81%	154 001	166 800	14,27%	-46 840	-2,54%

2.2.6. MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

OVERVIEW

A total of 56 political parties contested the 2021 Local Government Elections in Mpumalanga and 2 372 227 valid votes were counted. The organisation received a total of 370 084 votes, an increase from 9,4 % in 2016 to 15,60 % in 2021.

In the 2021 Local Government Elections, the organisation was the second largest political party in the province after the ANC. The 2024 National and Provincial Elections altered the provincial political landscape, with the emergence of MK resulting in the organisation occupying the position of the third largest political party in the province.

VOTER TURNOUT

Mpumalanga has a total of 1 903 239 people registered to vote and account for 7.26 % of the total registered voters in South Africa. 814 745 people turned out to vote in the 2021 Local Government Elections, a voter turnout of 42,65%.

ELECTION RESULTS

The organisation contested all wards in the province. The organisation received votes in all wards and did not receive votes in 7 voting stations, a decrease from 25 in 2016. The organisation increased its seats from 86 in 2016 to 138 in 2021 Local Government Elections, of which 126 are proportional representation seats and 12 are district council seats. The organisation did not win any ward seats. The organisation increased by 52 seats.

Table 22: EFF Mpumalanga Seat Allocation

MUNICIPALITY/DISTRICT	2016 WARD SEATS	2016 PR SEATS	DISTRICTS SEATS 2016	TOTAL SEATS 2016	2021 WARD SEATS	2021 PR SEATS	DISTRICTS SEATS 2021	TOTAL SEATS 2021	LOSS/ GAIN
Ehlanzeni District			2	2			4	4	2
Bushbuckridge Local	0	4		4	0	8		8	4
City of Mbombela Local	0	6		6	0	14		14	8
Nkomazi Local	0	7		7	0	9		9	2
Thaba Chweu Local	0	2		2	0	3		3	1
Gert Sibande District			2	2			4	4	2
Chief Albert Luthuli Local	0	4		4	0	8		8	4
Dipaleseng Local	0	1		1	0	2		2	1
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka Local	0	1		1	0	3		3	2
Govan Mbeki Local	0	9		9	0	13		13	4
Lekwa Local	0	2		2	0	3		3	1
Mkhondo Local	0	3		3	0	7		7	4
Msukaligwa Local	0	3		3	0	7		7	4
Nkangala District			3	3			4	4	1
Dr JS Moroka Local	0	10		10	0	10		10	0
Emakhazeni Local	0	1		1	0	3		3	2
Emalahleni Local	0	8		8	0	14		14	6
Steve Tshwete Local	0	7		7	0	9		9	2
Thembisile Hani Local	0	9		9	0	10		12	3
Victor Khanye Local	0	2		2	0	1		1	-1
TOTAL	0	79	7	86	0	126	12	138	52

The organisation is represented in all municipalities.

The organisation received less than 100 votes in 42 wards and received 100 and above votes in 358 wards. Below are the results outcomes per municipality.

Table 23: District Seats Comparison

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	EFF 2016 RESULTS	EFF 2021 RESULTS	INCREASE/DECREASE
GERT SIBANDE	23830	36957	13127
NKANGALA	43691	48231	4540
EHLANZENI	31807	44035	12228
TOTAL	99328	129223	29895
TOTAL	198656	258446	59790

Table 24: Ward and PR Ballot Comparison

MUNICIPALITY	2016 LGE RESULTS			2021 LGE RESULTS			DIFFERENCE OF 2016 & 2021 VOTES	DIFFERENCE OF 2016 & 2021 %
	WARD BALLOT	PR BALLOT	PERCENTAGE %	WARD BALLOT	PR BALLOT	PERCENTAGE %		
Chief Albert Luthuli	4 481	4 311	7,82%	6 550	6 616	16,60%	2 305	8,78%
Msukaligwa	3 165	3 087	7,15%	4 676	4 676	17,12%	1 589	9,97%
Mkhondo	2 764	2 708	6,56%	4 944	5 856	18,19%	3 148	11,63%
Dr Pixley Ka Isaka	1 348	1 419	6,21%	2 343	2 529	14,72%	1 110	8,51%
Lekwa	1 531	1 537	5,02%	2 148	2 069	9,18%	532	4,16%
Dipaleseng	485	503	3,91%	1 304	1 738	16,25%	1 235	12,34%
Govan Mbeki	10 135	10 006	12,78%	10 836	11 397	19,88%	1 391	7,10%
Victor Khanye	1 779	1 831	9,88%	1 063	1 130	6,22%	-701	-3,66%
Emalaheni	11 340	11 741	11,96%	14 536	14 994	20,47%	3 253	8,51%
Steve Tshwete	6 439	6 588	11,23%	6 951	6 971	14,93%	383	3,70%
Emakhazeni	1 366	1 401	9,27%	2 348	2 356	18,95%	955	9,68%
Thembisile Hani	11 423	11 700	13,69%	10 274	11 639	18,25%	-61	4,56%
Dr JS Moroka	11 057	10 784	15,06%	7 752	8 809	15,96%	-1 975	0,90%
Thaba Chweu	1 963	2 016	7,26%	2 435	2 570	11,56%	554	4,30%
Nkomazi	10 225	9 941	9,74%	9 236	11 085	13,24%	1 144	3,50%
Bushbuckridge	7 201	7 036	5,35%	10 119	11 183	10,38%	4 147	5,03%
City of Mbombela	12 414	12 807	6,69%	18 780	18 948	14,68%	6 141	7,99%
TOTAL	99 116	99 416	9,40%	116 295	124 566	15,21%	25 150	5,81%

2.2.7. NORTH-WEST

OVERVIEW

A total of 50 political parties contested the 2021 Local Government Elections in the North-West and 2 051 443 valid votes were counted. The organisation received a total of 342 384 votes, an increase from 15,60 % in 2016 to 16,69 % in 2021.

In the 2021 Local Government Elections, the organisation emerged as the second largest political party in the province after the ANC. This position was maintained in the 2024 National and Provincial Elections.

VOTER TURNOUT

The North-West has a total of 1,67 million people registered to vote and account for 6,37 % of the total registered voters in South Africa. 709 935 people turned out to vote in the 2021 Local Government Elections, a voter turnout of 42, 37%.

ELECTION RESULTS

The organisation contested all wards in the province. The organisation received votes in all wards and did not receive votes in 39 voting stations, a decrease from 48 in 2016. The organisation grew its seats from 133 in 2016 to 149 in 2021 Local Government Elections, of which 133 are proportional representation seats, 3 ward seats in Madibeng, Ward 27, Rustenburg Ward 24 and Lekwa Teemane Ward 1 and 13 are district council seats. The organisation did not win any ward seats but lost 5 ward seats namely 1 ward seat in Madibeng, Ward 26 and 4 ward seats in Rustenburg Ward 28, 32, 38 and 45. The organisation grew by 16 seats.

Table 25: EFF North West Seat Allocation

MUNICIPALITY DISTRICT	2016 WARD SEAT	2021 PR SEATS	2016 DISTRICT SEATS	TOTAL SEATS 2016	2021 WARD SEATS	2021 PR SEATS	2021 DISTRICT SEATS	TOTAL SEATS 2021	LOSS/ GAIN
Bojanala Platinum			6	6			5	5	-1
Kgetlengrivier	0	3		3	0	2		2	-1
Madibeng Local	1	13		14	1	13		14	0
Moretele Local	0	8		8	0	9		9	1
Moses Kotane	0	15		15	0	13		13	-2
Rustenburg Local	5	19		24	1	16		17	-7
Dr Kenneth			2	2			2	2	0
City of Matlosana	0	7		7	0	9		9	2
JB Marks Local	0	5		5	0	6		6	1
Maquassi Hills	0	2		2	0	4		4	2
Dr Ruth Segomotsi			2	2			3	3	1
Greater Taung	0	6		6	0	11		11	5
Kagisano-Molopo	0	2		2	0	4		4	2
Lekwa-Teemane	0	1		1	1	3		4	3
Mamusa Local	0	2		2	0	4		4	2
Naledi Local	0	2		2	0	3		3	1
Ngaka Modiri			3	3			3	3	0
Ditsobotla Local	0	5		5	0	6		6	1
Mahikeng Local	0	12		12	0	17		17	5
Ramotshere Local	0	6		6	0	6		6	0
Ratlou Local	0	3		3	0	3		3	0
Tswaing Local	0	3		3	0	4		4	1
TOTAL	6	114	13	133	3	133	13	149	16

The organisation is represented in all municipalities.

The organisation received less than 100 votes in 44 wards and received 100 and above votes in 359 wards. Below are the results outcomes per municipality.

Table 26: District Seats Comparison

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	EFF 2016 RESULTS	EFF 2021 RESULTS	INCREASE/DECREASE
BOJANALA	82949	52777	-30172
NGAKA MODIRI	26700	26479	-221
DR RUTH	12816	20703	7887
DR KENNETH	16961	16202	-759
TOTAL	139426	116161	-23265

Table 27: Ward and PR Ballot Comparison

MUNICIPALITY	2016 LGE			2021 LGE			DIFFERENCE OF 2016 & 2021 VOTES	DIFFERENCE OF 2016 & 2021 %
	WARD BALLOT	PR BALLOT	PERCENTAGE %	WARD BALLOT	PR BALLOT	PERCENTAGE %		
Moretele	8 030	7 850	14,99%	6 416	6 939	16,60%	-911	1,61%
NW372 - Madibeng	20 143	19 899	16,65%	15 176	15 847	17,36%	-4 052	0,71%
Rustenburg	39 455	38 273	25,60%	17 574	18 896	17,91%	-19 377	-7,69%
Kgetlengrivier	2 325	2 343	17,71%	1 084	1 267	11,35%	-1 076	-6,36%
Moses Kotane	12 945	13 670	20,65%	8 719	9 024	18,43%	-4 646	-2,22%
NW381 - Ratlou	2 825	2 860	10,70%	2 421	2 519	12,51%	-341	1,81%
NW382 - Tswaing	2 474	2 392	8,96%	2 600	2 810	13,34%	418	4,38%
NW383 - Mafikeng	11 090	12 043	17,90%	11 879	12 029	24,64%	-14	6,74%
NW384 - Ditsobotla	4 238	4 349	11,69%	4 195	4 838	15,21%	489	3,52%
Ramotshere	5 042	5 094	13,91%	4 485	4 721	14,31%	-373	0,40%
NW392 - Naledi	1 496	1 508	8,33%	2 177	2 220	16,29%	712	7,96%
NW393 - Mamusa	2 185	2 164	12,89%	3 414	3 501	24,95%	1 337	12,06%
Greater Taung	5 516	6 311	12,41%	9 491	9 532	23,20%	3 221	10,79%
NW396 - Lekwa-	1 170	1 098	7,90%	2 597	2 659	23,67%	1 561	15,77%
NW397 - Ganyesa	1 871	1 882	6,83%	2 642	2 965	12,79%	1 083	5,96%
NW403 - Matlosana	9 922	9 830	8,92%	8 528	8 750	11,47%	-1 080	2,55%
Maquassi Hills	2 264	2 285	10,66%	2 616	2 643	15,56%	358	4,90%
NW405 - JB Marks	4 927	4 885	7,25%	4 555	4 645	9,03%	-240	1,78%
TOTAL	137 918	138 736	15,54%	110 569	115 805	16,53%	-22 931	0,99%

2.2.8. NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

OVERVIEW

A total of 37 political parties contested the 2021 Local Government Elections in the Northern Cape and 972 434 valid votes were counted. The organisation received a total of 103 552 votes, an increase from 8.71 % in 2016 to 10.65 % in 2021.

In the 2021 Local Government Elections, the organisation emerged as the third largest political party in the province, after the ANC and the DA. This position was maintained in the 2024 National and Provincial Elections.

VOTER TURNOUT

The Northern Cape has a total of 622 746 people registered to vote and account for 2.37 % of the total registered voters in South Africa. 333 708 people turned out to vote in the 2021 Local Government Elections, a voter turnout of 53.58 %.

ELECTION RESULTS

The organisation contested all wards in the province. The organisation received votes in all wards and did not receive votes in 133 voting stations, an increase from 122 in 2016. The organisation grew its seats from 38 in 2016 to 53 in 2021 Local Government Elections, of which 42 are proportional representation seats and 4 are ward council seats (Ward 6 and 7 in Joe Morolong, Ward 5 in Thembelihle and Ward 5 in Kareeberg) and 6 District council seats.

Table 28: Ward and PR Ballot Seat Allocation

MUNICIPALITIES/DISTRICT	2016 WARD SEATS	2016 PR SEATS	2016 DISTRICT SEATS	TOTAL SEATS 2016	2021 WARD SEATS	2021 PR SEATS	2021 DISTRICT SEATS	TOTAL SEATS 2021	LOSS/ GAIN
Frances Baard District			1	1			2	2	1
Dikgatlong Local	0	2		2	0	3		3	1
Magareng Local	0	2		2	0	2		2	0
Phokwane Local	0	3		3	0	4		4	1

MUNICIPALITIES/DISTRICT	2016 WARD SEATS	2016 PR SEATS	2016 DISTRICT SEATS	TOTAL SEATS 2016	2021 WARD SEATS	2021 PR SEATS	2021 DISTRICT SEATS	TOTAL SEATS 2021	LOSS/ GAIN
Sol Plaatje Local	0	5		5	0	6		6	1
John Taolo Gaetsewe			2	2			2	2	0
Ga-Segonyana Local	0	5		5	0	7		7	2
Gamagara Local	0	1		1	0	0		1	0
Joe Morolong Local	0	6		6	2	6		8	2
Namakwa District			0	0			0	0	0
Hantam Local	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
Kamiesberg Local	0	1		1	0	0		0	-1
Karoo Hoogland Local	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
Khai-Ma Local	0	0		0	0	1		1	1
Nama Khoi Local	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
Richtersveld Local	0	0		0	0	1		1	1
Pixley Ka Seme District			1	1			1	1	0
Emthanjeni Local	0	1		1	0	1		1	0
Kareeberg Local	0	1		1	1	1		2	1
Renosterberg Local	0	0		0	0	1		1	1
Siyancuma Local	0	2		2	0	1		1	-1
Siyathemba Local	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
Thembelihle Local	0	1		1	1	2		3	2
Ubuntu Local	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
Umsobomvu Local	0	1		1	0	0		0	-1
ZF Mgcawu District			0	0			1	1	1
!Kheis Local	0	0		0	0	1		1	1
Dawid Kruiper Local	0	1		1	0	1		1	0
Kai !Garib Local	0	1		1	0	1		1	0
Kgatelopele Local	0	0		0	0	1		1	1
Tsantsabane Local	0	1		1	0	2		2	1
TOTAL	0	34	4	38	4	42	6	53	15

The Organisation is represented in 18 municipalities, out 26 and got represented in 4 districts councils in the province. The organisation did not get any seats in 8 municipalities, namely; Kamiesberg, Umsobomvu, Gamagara, Ubuntu, Siyathemba, Karoo Hoogland, Nama Khoi and Hantam.

The Organisation received less than 100 votes in 133 Wards and received 100 and above votes in 99 Wards. Below are the results outcomes per municipality.

Table 29: District Seats Comparison

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	EFF 2016 RESULTS	EFF 2021 RESULTS	INCREASE/DECREASE
JOHN TAOLO	11843	12581	738
NAMAKWA	973	1027	54
PIXLEY	5697	4539	-1158
SIYANDA	3572	3696	124
FRANCES BAARD	11061	13677	2616
TOTAL	33146	35520	2374

Table 30: Ward and PR Ballot Comparison

MUNICIPALITY	2016 LGE RESULTS			2021 LGE RESULTS			DIFFERENCE OF 2016 & 2021 VOTES	DIFFERENCE OF 2016 & 2021 %
	WARD BALLOT	PR BALLOT	PERCENTAGE %	WARD BALLOT	PR BALLOT	PERCENTAGE %		
RICHTERSVELD	47	42	0,95%	324	329	7,38%	287	6,43%
NAMA KHOI	295	296	1,76%	115	120	0,75%	-176	-1,01%
KAMIESBERG	365	350	7,03%	271	259	5,14%	-91	-1,89%
HANTAM	102	98	1,11%	75	82	0,96%	-16	-0,15%
KAROO HOOGLAND	84	82	1,82%	29	29	0,65%	-53	-1,17%
KHâi-MA	50	79	1,92%	272	275	6,28%	196	4,36%
NC071 - UBUNTU	205	329	5,05%	170	184	3,08%	-145	-1,97%
NC072 - UMSOBOMVU	585	577	5,80%	177	163	1,81%	-414	-3,99%
NC073 - EMTHANJENI	830	832	5,70%	484	548	4,58%	-284	-1,12%
NC074 - KAREEBERG	484	632	12,86%	926	912	18,71%	280	5,85%
RENOSTERBERG	185	207	4,61%	641	668	14,10%	461	9,49%
THEMBELIHLE	641	660	11,35%	1 315	1 362	24,54%	702	13,19%
SIYATHEMBA	143	267	3,38%	27	27	0,36%	-240	-3,02%
SIYANCUMA	2 230	2 203	17,58%	422	640	5,34%	-1 563	-12,24%
KAI !GARIB	571	610	3,09%	863	985	4,98%	375	1,89%
!KHEIS	250	255	3,45%	420	517	6,81%	262	3,36%
TSANTSABANE	517	522	4,37%	1 085	1 063	12,02%	541	7,65%
KGATELOPELE	151	219	3,81%	384	442	9,15%	223	5,34%
Dawid Kruiper	1 529	1 670	4,43%	523	556	1,71%	-1 114	-2,72%
Sol Plaatje	5 728	5 805	7,40%	5 600	5 994	9,42%	189	2,02%
Dikgatlong	1 640	1 680	12,04%	2 164	2 174	17,36%	494	5,32%
Magareng	1 205	1 227	17,16%	1 064	1 400	20,22%	173	3,06%
Phokwane	2 428	2 339	12,43%	3 679	3 746	23,36%	1 407	10,93%
Joe Morolong	5 311	5 682	19,95%	6 754	6 817	27,61%	1 135	7,66%
GA-SEGONYANA	5 178	5 333	18,74%	4 482	4 815	21,54%	-518	2,80%

MUNICIPALITY	2016 LGE RESULTS			2021 LGE RESULTS			DIFFERENCE OF 2016 & 2021 VOTES	DIFFERENCE OF 2016 & 2021 %
	WARD BALLOT	PR BALLOT	PERCENTAGE %	WARD BALLOT	PR BALLOT	PERCENTAGE %		
GAMAGARA	709	724	5,77%	861	798	7,19%	74	1,42%
TOTAL	31 463	32 720	8,71%	33 127	34 905	10,46%	2 185	1,75%

2.2.9. WESTERN CAPE

OVERVIEW

A total of 96 political parties contested the 2021 Local Government Elections in Western Cape and 1 509 855 valid votes were counted. The organisation received a total of 115 411 votes, an increase from 2,8% in 2016 to 3,4% in 2021 local government elections.

The organisation emerged as the fourth largest political party in the province in the 2021 Local Government Elections, following the DA, ANC and GOOD. This position was maintained in the 2024 National and Provincial Elections, although the composition of the parties ahead of the organisation shifted to the DA, ANC and PA.

VOTER TURNOUT

In the Western Cape a total of 3 111 930 people registered to vote and account for 9.86% of the total registered voters in South Africa. A total 1 523 780 people turned out to vote in the 2021 Local Government Elections, a voter turnout of 50.33%.

ELECTION RESULTS

The organisation contested all wards in the province. The organisation received votes in all wards and did not receive votes in 87 voting stations, an increase from 86 in 2016. The organisation increased its seats from 22 in 2016 to 25 in 2021 Local Government Elections, of which 24 are proportional representation seats and 1 is a district council seat. The organisation did not win any ward seats in the Province.

Table 31: EFF Western Cape Seat Allocation

MUNICIPALITY/DISTRICT	2016 WARD SEATS	2016 PR SEATS	DISTRICT SEATS 2016	TOTAL SEATS 2016	2021 WARD SEATS	2021 PR SEATS	DISTRICT SEATS 2021	TOTAL SEATS 2021	LOSS/ GAIN
City of Cape Town	0	7		7	0	10		10	3
Cape Winelands District	0		1	1	0		1	1	0
Breede Valley Local	0	1		1	0	2		2	1
Drakenstein Local	0	2		2	0	1		1	-1
Langeberg Local	0	1		1	0	0		0	-1
Stellenbosch Local	0	2		2	0	2		2	0
Witzenberg Local	0	1		1	0	1		1	0
Central Karoo District	0		0	0	0		0	0	0
Beaufort West Local	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
Laingsburg Local	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
Prince Albert Local	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
Garden Route District	0		0	0	0		0	0	0
Bitou Local	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
George Local	0	1		1	0	2		2	1
Hessequa Local	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
Kannaland Local	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
Knysna Local	0	0		0	0	1		1	1
Mossel Bay Local	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
Oudtshoorn Local	0	1		1	0	0		0	-1
Overberg District	0		0	0	0		0	0	0
Cape Agulhas Local	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
Overstrand Local	0	1		1	0	1		1	0
Swellendam Local	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
Theewaterskloof Local	0	1		1	0	1		1	0
West Coast District	0		0	0	0		0	0	0
Bergrivier Local	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
Cederberg Local	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
Matzikama Local	0	1		1	0	1		1	0
Saldanha Bay Local	0	1		1	0	1		1	0
Swartland Local	0	1		1	0	1		1	0
TOTAL	0	21	1	22	0	24	1	25	3

The organisation is represented in 12 municipalities and 1 district councils in the Province. The organisation is not represented in 13 municipalities, namely; Langeberg,

Beaufort West, Laingsburg, Prince Albert, Bitou, Hessequa, Kannaland, Mossel Bay, Oudtshoorn, Cape Agulhas, Swellendam, Bergrivier, Cederberg and the following district; Central Karoo, Overberg and West Coast.

The organisation received less than 100 votes in 300 wards and received 100 and above votes in 106 wards. Below are the results outcomes per municipality. Below are the results outcomes per municipality.

Table 32: District Seats Comparison

DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY	EFF 2016 RESULTS	EFF 2021 RESULTS
WEST COAST	2462	2493
CAPE WINELANDS	6633	5281
OVERBERG	1852	1894
GARDEN ROUTE	3604	3626
CENTRAL KAROO	288	220
TOTAL	14839	13514

Table 33: Ward and PR Ballot Comparison

MUNICIPALITY	2016 LGE RESULT			2021 LGE RESULTS			DIFFERENCE OF 2016 & 2021 VOTES	DIFFERENCE OF 2016 & 2021 %
	WARD BALLOT	PR BALLOT	PERCENTAGE %	WARD BALLOT	PR BALLOT	PERCENTAGE %		
Matzikama	505	514	2,84%	645	627	3,81%	113	0,97%
Cederberg	123	135	0,87%	169	169	1,14%	34	0,27%
Bergrivier	185	195	1,19%	229	226	1,52%	31	0,33%
Saldanha Bay	693	701	1,94%	933	988	3,10%	287	1,16%
Swartland	765	789	2,72%	475	495	2,08%	-294	-0,64%
Witzenberg	773	783	3,22%	575	581	2,89%	-202	-0,33%
Drakenstein	1 988	1 901	2,27%	1 283	1 294	1,94%	-607	-0,33%
Stellenbosch	2 052	2 108	3,68%	1 824	1 798	4,21%	-310	0,53%
Breede Valley	1 278	1 280	2,76%	1 220	1 439	3,61%	159	0,85%
Langeberg	459	506	1,97%	332	351	1,68%	-155	-0,29%
Theewaterskloof	799	820	2,45%	840	879	3,35%	59	0,90%
Overstrand	697	665	1,85%	906	923	2,65%	258	0,80%
Cape Agulhas	174	189	1,43%	77	82	0,67%	-107	-0,76%
Swellendam	106	110	0,88%	56	87	0,60%	-23	-0,28%

MUNICIPALITY	2016 LGE RESULT			2021 LGE RESULTS			DIFFERENCE OF 2016 & 2021 VOTES	DIFFERENCE OF 2016 & 2021 %
	WARD BALLOT	PR BALLOT	PERCENTAGE %	WARD BALLOT	PR BALLOT	PERCENTAGE %		
Kannaland	125	137	1,32%	51	33	0,47%	-104	-0,85%
Hessequa	83	124	0,57%	72	76	0,35%	-48	-0,22%
Mossel Bay	460	456	1,21%	544	577	1,59%	121	0,38%
George	1 514	1 485	2,43%	1 605	1 553	2,94%	68	0,51%
Oudtshoorn	474	428	1,48%	306	305	1,34%	-123	-0,14%
Bitou	353	339	1,78%	299	269	1,45%	-70	-0,33%
Knysna	427	420	1,65%	558	610	2,49%	190	0,84%
Laingsburg	24	18	0,56%	39	35	1,15%	17	0,59%
Prince Albert	37	45	0,81%	47	41	0,79%	-4	-0,02%
Beaufort West	203	227	1,43%	137	128	0,88%	-99	-0,55%
City of Cape Town	40 243	38 871	3,06%	37 233	37 876	4,13%	-995	1,07%
TOTAL	54 540	53 245	2,81%	50 455	51 442	3,42%	-1 804	0,61%

2.3. EFF WARD COUNCILLOR RETENTION

The organisation secured 11 ward councillor seats in the 2016 Local Government Elections. In the 2021 Local Government Elections, the organisation increased its representation to 19 ward councillor seats, representing a net gain of eight wards. However, it must be noted that the organisation lost nine of the eleven wards it had previously controlled, retaining only two wards from the 2016 election. The increase in representation in 2021 was therefore largely the result of the organisation winning 17 new wards across various municipalities.

Since the 2021 elections, the organisation has continued to expand its ward representation through successive by-elections, securing an additional nine ward victories between 2021 and the present. As a result, the organisation currently holds 28 ward councillor seats nationally. This growth through by-elections demonstrates both the organisation's ability to consolidate support in targeted communities and the potential to further expand its ward representation ahead of the 2026 Local

Government Elections. The organisation must pay special attention and prioritise these wards.

E. CAMPAIGN STRATEGIES AND TARGETS

The campaign strategy for the 2026 LGE, will be the *Umntu Emntwini/Motho Mothong* or person-to-person campaign strategy.

1.1. MASS VOTER REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN (EFF)

A conscious society cannot be defeated by the might of the enemy ruling regime. This phase demands that the organisation invests its strength and resources on conscientising society rather than worrying about the strength of our opponents.

The organisation must embark on an aggressive voter registration drive, to conscientise, agitate and prepare the masses for the oncoming 2026 LGE. Mass voter registration must be executed through the *Umntu Emntwini / Motho Mothong* campaign which is a door-to-door Campaign where the unregistered population is engaged on a one-on-one basis through home and street visits, and is persuaded through the socialist and nation building programme to register to vote for the EFF.

Only through meeting the verified targets on new voter registration will the organisation be considered as a contender in this coming election.

1.2. MASS VOTER REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN (EFF YOUTH COMMAND)

The research and studies have confirmed that young voters are more likely to vote for our organisation than any other organisation, this is an uncontested but a very tricky terrain. This calls for a dedicated focused approach on consolidating the youth vote. Youth Command must establish permanent focussed structures and systems

to consolidate this already state mobilised constituency in the form of high schools and institutions of higher learning. A clear target approach per institution or site should be adopted and resource plan executed to ensure maximum returns of this base.

F. MAYORAL AND WARD CANDIDATES SELECTION CRITERIA MANUAL

The LGE's are anchored on the strength, credibility and community standing of candidates. The organisation must therefore implement a rigorous, transparent and merit-based candidate selection process to ensure that only capable, disciplined and community-rooted representatives are put forward. A comprehensive Candidate Selection Manual must be developed and formally presented to the CCT for adoption and strict implementation.

G. DO'S AND DON'TS DURING THE ELECTION PERIOD

During the elections period, maximum discipline is a non-negotiable and members of Elections Task Forces and all Ground Forces are expected to carry their tasks and obligations with diligence.

During the election period, the below are strictly prohibited. Anyone in violation of the below will be subjected to a DC and will be automatically removed from participating in the elections.

1. DO NOT:

- (a) Use any kind of violence or threats against anyone, particularly against women who support other parties, including other Fighters;
- (b) Remove or destroy any other party's property, posters or pamphlets;



- (c) disrupt another party's public meeting, or prevent a meeting by any other means;
- (d) Stop other parties from door-to-door work or campaigning in your area;
- (e) Threaten or stop people who want to attend meetings of other parties;
- (f) Force people to join your party, attend meetings or donate money;
- (g) Spread lies or false rumours about another party or a candidate;
- (h) Use violent language or urge people to use violence against any party or person;
- (i) Participate in the campaign whilst under the influence of drugs or alcohol;
- (j) Smoke in front of a voter while canvassing their vote;
- (k) Perform door-to-door without a canvassing sheet and a copy of the voters' roll;
- (l) Force people to speak to you if they are busy or tell you they do not have time; nor
- (m) Use vulgar language or enter into confrontations with voters during door-to-door.

All leaders and Fighters are encouraged to comply with the below during the election period:

2. DO: 

- (a) Encourage all your members and supporters to be tolerant of other parties;
- (b) Condemn political violence;
- (c) Support the right of all parties to campaign freely in all areas;
- (d) Inform the proper authorities of all planned marches and rallies;
- (e) Actively work with all IEC structures;
- (f) Co-operate with the police in their investigation of election crime and violence;
- (g) Always speak out against gender-based violence;
- (h) Always wear clean EFF regalia when doing door-to-door;
- (i) Always ask if people have time to listen to you;

- (j) Introduce yourself by name and surname, and mention that you are an EFF member, and you are doing door-to-door to campaign for the EFF; and
- (k) Always listen to what people say during door-to-door, take notes, and report all issues to the leadership.

3. OPERATIONAL AND WORKING MEETINGS

During the election period, no internal, operational and working meetings must be held during the weekend. Meetings from Friday to Sunday are **strictly prohibited**. Internal meetings must take place between Monday and Thursday.

Failure to comply with the above will result in action taken against any leader or member.

4. ORGANISATIONAL RESOURCES

During the election period, the organisation will be providing various resources at various levels and stages of the campaign. All members and structures are directed to protect, preserve and guard against abuse, negligence, theft and waste of the organisation's resources.

Any member found to have acted on the above will face disciplinary consequences.





2026 VICTORY OF DEATH ELECTIONS MANUAL

PHASE ONE MAYIHLOME PHASE TBC



The MAYIHLOME phase of the Elections Campaign is the foundation stage where leaders, activists, community members, civil society, organised formations, young and old, employed and unemployed, are brought together to prepare the organisation as it gears itself to enter the electoral battle for the 2026 Elections.

This phase will include voter registration, listening sessions, stakeholder submissions, sectoral meetings, and robust engagements, which will culminate in the consolidation of the people's aspirations and constitute the People's Manifesto. This phase will also lead to the conversion of structures where all leaders and structures will form part of the elections ground machinery.

This phase will be implemented as per the activities listed below:

1.1 PRESENTATION OF THE ELECTION STRATEGY DOCUMENT TO CCT – 27 MARCH 2026

The final Election Strategy must be presented to the CCT for adoption.



1.2 THE CENTRAL COMMAND TEAM MUST ESTABLISH THE FOLLOWING STRUCTURES – 27 MARCH 2026 – 30 JUNE 2026

- Central Elections Task Force (“**CETF**”);
- Provincial Elections Task Forces (“**PETFs**”);
- Sub-Regional Elections Task Forces (“**SRETFs**”);
- Branch Elections Task Forces (“**BETFs**”);
- Voting District Elections Task Forces (“**VDETFs**”);
- Street Volunteers;

- Central Youth Elections Task Force (“**CYETF**”);
- Provincial Youth Elections Task Forces (“**PYETFs**”);
- Sub-Regional Youth Elections Task Forces (“**SRYETFs**”);
- Branch Youth Elections Task Forces (“**BYETFs**”);
- Voting District Youth Elections Task Forces (“**VDYETFs**”); and
- Youth Command Street Volunteers.

1.2.1 DEFINITION OF STRUCTURES

- a) **Central Elections Task Force (“CETF”)**: CETF is established by the Central Command Team as the central organ and highest decision-making body of the EFF for purposes of elections work. The CETF holds the power to appoint and dismiss Convenors, Coordinators and all other Members of the Elections Task Forces at all levels of the organisation and may delegate such powers to lower structures. The CETF is convened by the President and Commander in Chief and coordinated by the Secretary General. The CETF is composed of all Provincial Conveners and Coordinators, Sub-Regional Conveners and Coordinators, Mayoral Candidates, Youth Command Convener, Coordinator and Provincial Conveners and any other identified individuals will form part of the CETF. The CETF initially meets once a month and will be adjusted to meet on a bi-weekly basis, or as and when it is needed.
- b) **Provincial Elections Task Forces (“PETFs”)**: PETFs are established by the Central Command Team and are responsible for the coordination of elections work at the provincial level. The PETF will be composed of the Convener, who will be an EFF Official and Coordinator, and the Convenors and Coordinators of Sub-regions. The PETFs meet bi-weekly, or as and when it is needed.

- c) **Sub-Regional Elections Task Forces (“SRETFs”)**; SRETFs are established by the PETFs and are composed of a Sub-Regional Convener and Coordinator, SRCT and Councillors. The SRETFs meet weekly, or as and when it is needed.
- d) **Branch Elections Task Forces (“BETFs”)**: BETFs are composed of the Branch Convener and Coordinator, Voting District Convenors and Coordinators. The BETFs are responsible for all elections work at a Ward Level.
- e) **Voting District Elections Task Forces (“VDETFs”)**: VDETFs are established by the BETFs and are composed of VD Conveners and Coordinators, and ten (10) fighters who are verified members of the VDCC. VDETFs meet on a daily basis to coordinate work for door-to-door, person-to-person and intensified election campaigns. VDETFs must designate its members as Street and Block Coordinators responsible for the work of the organisation. EFF Party Agents will strictly be recruited from members of the VDETFs. VDETFs must have operation centres and must always report on election work.
- f) **Street Volunteers**: Volunteers are members of the EFF who volunteer to do work for the EFF on a daily basis and must report to the VDETFs.
- g) **Central Youth Elections Task Force (“CYETF”)**: CYETF is established by the Central Command Team. The CYETF holds the power to appoint and dismiss Convenors, Coordinators and all other Members of the Youth Elections Task Forces at all levels of the organisation and may delegate such powers to lower structures. The CYETF is convened by the President and Commander in Chief and coordinated by the Secretary General. The CYETF is composed of all Sub-Regional Conveners and Coordinators, Provincial Conveners and Coordinators, and any other identified individuals will form part of the CYETF. The CYETF

initially meets once a month and will be adjusted to meet on a bi-weekly basis, or as and when it is needed.

- h) **Provincial Youth Elections Task Forces (“PYETFs”)**: PYETFs are established by the CYETF and are responsible for the coordination of elections work at the provincial level. The PYETF will be composed of the Convenor and Coordinator, who will be members of the CYETF and Convenors and Coordinators of Sub-regions. The PYETFs meet bi-weekly, or as and when it is needed.
- i) **Sub-Regional Youth Elections Task Forces (“SRYETFs”)**: SRYETFs are established by the PYETFs and are composed of a Sub-Regional Convener and Coordinator, and the Conveners and Coordinators of Branches. The SRYETFs meet weekly, or as and when it is needed.
- j) **Branch Youth Elections Task Forces (“BYETFs”)**: BYETFs are composed of the Branch Convener and Coordinator, and Voting District Conveners and Coordinators. The BYETFs are responsible for all elections work at a Ward Level.
- k) **Voting District Youth Elections Task Forces (“VDYETFs”)**: The Youth Command must establish their own VDCCs. The VDYETFs must be established by the BYETFs and are composed of VD Conveners and Coordinators and ten (10) fighters who are verified members of the VDCC. VDYETFs meet on a daily basis to coordinate work for door-to-door, person-to-person and intensified election campaigns. VDYETFs must designate its members as Street, Block, High School and Campus Coordinators responsible for the work of the organisation. EFF Party Agents will strictly be recruited from members of the VDYETFs. VDYETFs must have operation centres and must always report on election work.

- l) **Youth Street Volunteers:** Volunteers are members of the EFF Youth Command who volunteer to do work for the EFFYC on a daily basis and must report to the VDYETFs.

The structures must be established as follows:

Table 34: Election Structures

TASK FORCE	CONVENOR	CO-COORDINATOR	COMPOSITION	TASK	MEETINGS
CETF – 27 March 2026	President and Commander in Chief	Secretary General	CETF is composed of all Provincial Conveners and Coordinators, Sub-Regional Conveners and Coordinators, Mayoral Candidates, Youth Command Convener, Coordinator and Provincial Conveners any other identified individuals will form part of the CETF.	Coordinate, monitor, and receive reports on the election work and oversee the work of the PETFs.	Monthly.
PETF – 30 March to 01 April 2026	EFF Official	Official will determine.	PETF will be composed of the Convenor and Coordinator, who will be an EFF Official and Coordinator who will be determined by the Official, Conveners and Coordinators of Sub-regions.	Coordinate, monitor, receive reports on the election work and oversee the work of the SRETF.	Bi-weekly

TASK FORCE	CONVENOR	CO-COORDINATOR	COMPOSITION	TASK	MEETINGS
SRETF – 01 April to 04 April 2026	CCT/PCT Member	Determined by Sub-Regional Coordinator	- Sub-Regional Convener and Coordinator who will be determined by the Sub- Regional Convener, SRCT, and Councillors.	Coordinate, monitor, receive reports on the election work and oversee the work of the BETF.	Weekly
BETF – 05 to 15 April 2026	-	-	- BETFs are composed of the Branch Convener and Coordinator, and Voting District Convenors and Coordinators.	Coordinate, monitor, receive reports on the election work and oversee the work of the VDETF.	Weekly
VDETF – 10 April to 15 May 2026	-	-	- VD Convener and Coordinator, and ten (10) fighters who are verified members of the VDCC.	Oversee the work of Street Volunteers.	Daily
STREET CO- ORDINATOR - 10 April to 15 April 2026	-	-	- Street Coordinator; - Members and Volunteers of the EFF.	Volunteer to do work for the EFF on a daily basis and must report to the VDETFs.	Daily

TASK FORCE	CONVENOR	CO-COORDINATOR	COMPOSITION	TASK	MEETINGS
CYETF – 27 March 2026	President and Commander in Chief	Secretary General	The CYETF is composed of all Sub-Regional Conveners and Coordinators, and Provincial Conveners and Coordinators, and any other identified individuals will form part of the CYETF	Coordinate, monitor, and receive reports on the election work and oversee the work of the PYETFs.	Monthly.
PYETF – 30 March to 01 April 2026	Member of CYETF	Member of CYETF	PYETF will be composed of the Convenor and Coordinator, who will be a member of the CYETF and Conveners and Coordinators of Sub-regions.	Coordinate, monitor, receive reports on the election work and oversee the work of the SRYETF.	Bi-weekly
SRYETF – 01 April to 04 April 2026	-	-	- Sub-Regional Convener and Coordinator, and Branch Conveners and Coordinators.	Coordinate, monitor, receive reports on the election work and oversee the work of the BYETF.	Weekly
BYETF – 05 to 15 April 2026	-	-	- BYETFs are composed of the Branch Convener and	Coordinate, monitor, receive reports on the election	Weekly

TASK FORCE	CONVENOR	CO-COORDINATOR	COMPOSITION	TASK	MEETINGS
			Coordinator, and Voting District Convenors and Coordinators.	work and oversee the work of the VDYETF.	
VDYETF – 05 April to 15 April 2026	-	-	- VD Convener and Coordinator, and ten (10) fighters who are verified members of the VDCC.	Oversee the work of Youth Street Volunteers.	Daily
YOUTH COMMAND STREET CO-ORDINATOR - 05 April to 15 April 2026	-	-	- Street Coordinator; - Members and Volunteers of the EFF Youth Command.	Volunteer to do work for the EFF on a daily basis and must report to the VDYETFs.	Daily

1.3. LAUNCH OF MASS VOTER REGISTRATION CAMPAIGN - 21 MARCH 2026 - 30 JUNE 2026

The launch of the Mass Voter Registration campaign marks the formal commencement of an intensive, nationwide registration drive aimed at expanding the organisation's electoral base ahead of the 2026 LGE. A mass rally of the organisation's leadership, activists and supporters will be convened at the home base of the organisation, the Winnie Madikizela Mandela House, to receive umkhombandlela towards total victory from the leadership led by the President and Commander in Chief.

1.4. ELECTION WORKSHOP – TBC

The elections workshop is an extended meeting convened to provide practical guidance to all structures of the organisation, and all public representatives. It is designed to enhance the knowledge, skills, and understanding of elections, and further outline the guidelines and other processes.

1.4 CIC'S PROVINCIAL GENERAL ASSEMBLIES (LINE OF MARCH AND LAUNCH OF STREET VOLUNTEER CAMPAIGN) – TBC

The President and Commander in Chief must convene Provincial General Assemblies (“**PGA**”) for the EFF which will be attended by the full compliments of PETF and SRETFs and for the Youth Elections Task Forces which will be attended by the PYETF and BYETF Conveners. The purpose of these Assemblies is to outline the 2026 Victory or Death Elections Manual and give the final line of march towards the 2026 electoral victory.

1.5 THE CENTRAL ELECTIONS TASK FORCE MUST ESTABLISH THE FOLLOWING COMMITTEES AND APPOINTMENT OF SPECIALIST SERVICE PROVIDERS – 30 MARCH 2026

- 1.5.1 Manifesto Drafting Committee responsible for research, compilation and presentation of the People’s Manifesto;
- 1.5.2 Cost Centre and Fundraising Committee;
- 1.5.3 Communications Committee responsible for Media, Advertising, Competitor Analysis and Counter-Information;
- 1.5.4 Mobilisation and Organising Committee responsible for Transport planning for Elections programmes;
- 1.5.5 Food Bank Committee;



- 1.5.6 Appointment of External Service Provider responsible for party agent verification, appointment, training and tracking;
- 1.5.7 Appointment of External Service Provider responsible for the establishment and running of the National Operational Call Centres;
- 1.5.8 Appointment of External Service Provider responsible for the establishment of real-time results tracking and outcome centre;
- 1.5.9 Appointment of a Specialist Data Analyst responsible for the tracking and translation of elections data which includes polling; and
- 1.5.10 Appointment of External Service Provider responsible for the development of an IT Elections System that will produce the EFF's Voters Roll during the registration and election campaign phases.

N/B: A committee must have a minimum of five (05) and a maximum of ten (10) members.

1.6 ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MANIFESTO DRAFTING COMMITTEE – 30 MARCH 2026

The committee must consist of members who have a deep understanding of the organisation's ideology, mission, and target audience. They may include party leaders, policy experts, activists, and stakeholders who contribute their knowledge and perspectives to create a comprehensive and cohesive document.

The committee will be responsible for translating the Manifesto into all 12 Official South African languages, Braille and audio.



1.7 SECTORAL MEETINGS AND CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS – TBC

Sectoral and Consultative meetings are gatherings focused on specific sectors and industries. These meetings are normally facilitated by the Officials to provide a platform for professionals, experts, policymakers, and stakeholders to discuss and address issues,



challenges, and opportunities related to their sectors, and to receive submissions on the EFF People's Elections Manifesto, and these should include the following sectors:

- a) Meeting with Security Guards;
- b) Meeting with Mineworkers;
- c) Meeting with Professionals;
- d) Meeting with Domestic Workers;
- e) Meeting with Farmworkers;
- f) Meeting with Students;
- g) Meeting with Traditional Leaders, and Healers;
- h) Meeting with Civil Society;
- i) Meeting with the Creative Industry;
- j) Meeting with the LGBTQI+ Community;
- k) Meeting with African Diaspora's Formation;
- l) Meeting with the Business Sector;
- m) Meeting with Unemployed Graduates;
- n) Meeting with Social Grant Beneficiaries;

- o) Meeting with Religious Leaders;
- p) Meeting with People with Disabilities; and
- q) Meeting with Taxi Industry.

Outside of the National-led sectoral programme, all sub-regions of the EFF must hold sub-regional or zonal consultation and public hearing meetings with the community. The consultations and public hearing meetings should be open to all members of the community and should avoid revolving audiences where members of the EFF move from one sub-region or zone to another.

The EFF Manifesto Team should write letters to different organisations, inclusive of churches, civil society, and trade unions and alert them that the EFF has started the process of drafting the manifesto and specifically requests submissions from these organisations and, in some instances, organise meetings with them.

The EFF Communications Department must establish a comprehensive and all-inclusive mechanism and plan to take public submissions through email, text messages, social media and the official website of the EFF. The people of South Africa should take part in informing the content of the Manifesto of the organisation. The Manifesto must truly be a People's Manifesto that gives an alternative version of the People's Government.

1.8 DRAFTING OF THE MANIFESTO – 30 MARCH 2026 – 30 MAY 2026

The task force ensures that the manifesto aligns with the organisation's core ideology, policies, vision, and values. This task force may engage in consultations with internal and external stakeholders to gather input and feedback. This could involve engaging party members, conducting surveys, organising focus groups, or seeking expert opinions to inform the manifesto's content.



1.9 ESTABLISHMENT OF COST CENTRE AND FUNDRAISING COMMITTEE – 30 MARCH 2026

The Cost Centre and Fundraising Committee must develop fundraising strategies and mobilise resources for elections. This committee will be responsible for incurring costs, tracking and allocating elections expenses for the organisation, providing insight into how resources are utilised and allowing for better cost management and control.

1.10 COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE FOR MEDIA, ADVERTISING, COMPETITOR ANALYSIS AND COUNTER-INFORMATION – 30 MARCH 2026

The committee is responsible for overseeing and managing the organisation's media relations, and advertising campaigns. The committee plays a critical role in developing and executing strategies to effectively communicate the organisation's message, build its brand, and reach target audiences through various media channels.

The committee will be responsible for gathering and analysing information about other political parties to understand their strategies, strengths, weaknesses, and campaigns. It aims to gain insights into the South African competitive political landscape and make informed decisions to counteract and develop better strategies and tactics.

1.11 ESTABLISHMENT OF MOBILISATION AND ORGANISING COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE FOR TRANSPORT PLANNING FOR ELECTION PROGRAMMES – 30 MARCH 2026

The committee must establish mobilisation teams at all levels, which will be responsible for mobilisation for EFF community meetings, rallies, and other programmes in line with the election campaign.



The organisation must establish committees at National, Provincial, Sub-Regional, Branch and Voting District Levels that will be responsible for ensuring that all voters are transported to their respective voting stations on Election Day. The Sub-Regional Conveners will be responsible for developing a system for monitoring and tracking the transport.

1.12 ESTABLISHMENT OF FOOD BANK COMMITTEE – 30 MARCH 2026

The committee must establish a centre where stocks of food, typically basic provisions and non-perishable items, are stored and managed to be supplied to EFF Volunteers and Party Agents at all levels.

1.13 ELECTIONS THEME & MESSAGING – TBC

Developing a compelling theme and crafting effective messaging is crucial for connecting with voters, building support, and ultimately winning elections. Here are some of the themes and messaging the organisation used in the past elections;

2014 - “*Now is the Time for Economic Freedom*”.

2016 - “*Our Last Hope for Jobs & Service Delivery*”.

2019 - “*Our Land and Jobs Now*”.

2021 - “*Land and Jobs Manje*”.

2024 - “*Our Land and Jobs Now. Stop Loadshedding*”



1.14 PRESENTATION OF THE FIRST DRAFT OF THE MANIFESTO TO CCT – 30 MAY 2026

Once the draft manifesto is completed, the Manifesto Drafting Task Force will present it to the CCT for review and approval. The final version may undergo further revisions based on feedback received before being officially adopted.

1.15 PRESENTATION AND ADOPTION OF THE MAYORAL AND WARD CANDIDATE SELECTION CRITERIA MANUAL – 27 MARCH 2026

The Secretary General must convene a special CCT to present the Mayoral and Ward Candidate Selection Criteria Manual and for the adoption of the manual.

1.16 CANDIDATES NOMINATION AND ELECTION PROCESS – 1 APRIL – 30 AUGUST 2026

In terms of Section 17(1) of the Local Government: Municipal Electoral Act 27 of 2000, “A registered party intending to contest an election must nominate candidates and submit a list or lists of those candidates for that election to the chief electoral officer in the prescribed manner by not later than the relevant date stated in the election timetable.”

During this phase the organisation must embark on a Ward candidate nomination and election process in accordance with the adopted Mayoral and Ward Candidate Selection Criteria Manual.

1.17 ESTABLISHMENT OF OPERATION CENTRES – TBC

An operation centre is a centralised facility where key personnel and resources are brought together to manage and coordinate election door-to-door campaigns and make informed decisions in real-time. The operation centres will employ data analytics tools and reporting mechanisms to analyse trends, generate insights, and produce election reports that will guide the leadership to make decisions that are informed by science.

1.17.1 Functions of the Administrative Operation Centre:

- (a) To receive “DATA” in the form of canvassing sheets collected from structures involved in the campaign, and through the Election Management System;
- (b) To clean “DATA” (names, surnames, ID numbers, and contacts) by calling and verifying whether people have committed to vote for the EFF and are registered to vote from the manual canvassing sheets; and



- (c) To analyse “DATA” against the registered population and voter turnout, mainly to assess the strength of the organisation from the “DATA” harvested through the door-to-door campaign.

1.17.2 Who must be in the Administrative Operation Centre?

Any volunteer who is computer literate can analyse and interpret data to assist the organisation in decision-making.

1.17.3 What kind of documents and equipment must the Administrative Operation Centre have?

- (a) Laptop;
- (b) Printer;
- (c) Stationery; and
- (d) Cell phone with sim card, airtime and data; and
- (e) Catering (kitchen).

1.17.4 TYPES OF OPERATION CENTRES:

A. NATIONAL OPERATION CENTRE

The National Operation Centre is led by an External Service Provider, together with 257 administrators who must monitor the entire country; with each administrator monitoring 1 sub-region. This is where all the data is processed through the system, and reports are drawn to guide the organisation in terms of what must happen.



The Operation Centre must be operational at least 8 months before Election Day and during the IEC registration weekends.

B. PROVINCIAL OPERATION CENTRE

The Provincial Operation Centre is headed by an administrator; together with administrators who are equal to the number of sub-regions in that province. This operation centre is the feeder of the National Operation Centre.



The Operation Centre must be operational at least 5 months before Election Day and during the IEC registration weekends.

C. SUB-REGIONAL OPERATION CENTRE

The Sub-regional Operation Centre is headed by an administrator; together with administrators equal to the number of wards in that sub-region. This operation centre is the feeder of the Provincial Operation Centre.

The Operation Centre must be operational at least 5 months before Election Day and during the IEC registration weekends.

D. BRANCH OPERATION CENTRE

The Branch Operation Centre is headed by an administrator; together with administrators equal to the number of voting stations in that branch. This operation centre is the feeder of the Sub-regional Operation Centre.

The Operation Centre must be operational at least 5 months before Election Day and during the IEC registration weekends.

E. VOTING DISTRICT (VD) OPERATION CENTRE

The Voting District Operation Centre must have at least a minimum of 5 volunteers who will process and send raw data to the Branch Operation Centre.

The Operation Centre must be operational at least 8 months before Election Day and during the IEC registration weekends.

1.18 DISTRIBUTION OF THE FIRST BATCH OF THE (STREET) VOTERS' ROLL – TBC

For a successful door-to-door campaign, the National Elections Coordinator must distribute the first batch of the Voters Roll which is the current Voters' Roll and must be broken down to Street Voters' Roll immediately after the end of the Mass Voter Registration Campaign.

1.19 PRODUCTION OF TV, RADIO, PRINT AND SOCIAL MEDIA ADVERTS – TBC

The organisation must develop and launch a radio, tv, print and social media campaign. Traditional media remains the core means to reach a wide audience to build awareness, establish credibility and attract more voters. However, there is a growing number in the population that utilises digital media.

1.20 FIRST REGISTRATION WEEKEND – 20 – 21 JUNE 2026

The first registration weekend is the first official IEC registration weekend and the organisation must embark on an aggressive campaign on that weekend.





2026 VICTORY OF DEATH ELECTIONS MANUAL

PHASE TWO MAMELA

TBC



The MAMELA phase is an aggressive stage where the organisation launches the manifesto, beginning the door-to-door campaign, community meetings, etc. During this phase, the country must be painted red, where branding and publicity start along with the unveiling of billboards and posters. This is also a phase where the organisation releases the radio and tv adverts. This phase will include radio and tv interviews, public debates, etc.

This phase will be implemented as per the activities listed below:

2.1. MANIFESTO LAUNCH – 25 JULY 2026

A manifesto launch is an event or announcement that marks the official release of the People's Manifesto to the public. It serves as an opportunity for the organisation to present its commitment to the people of South Africa, Africa, and the diaspora.

2.2. PROVINCIAL MANIFESTO LAUNCH RALLIES – TBC

Each province must host a Manifesto Launch Rally to contextualise the message of the election and outline the commitments of the organisation with a special emphasis on the manifesto as it relates to the issues of their respective provinces.

2.3. BEGINNING OF DOOR-TO-DOOR CAMPAIGN – 27 JULY 2026

Door-to-door is a traditional canvassing technique and one of the most effective ways to engage voters. Voters must be spoken to and won over by the organisation one-on-one. It must be the aim of our elections campaign to speak to all voters who appear on the voters' roll. The door-to-door must be

informed by the Street Voters Roll. The earlier the campaign begins will give the organisation more time to engage more voters, and build long-lasting relationships with voters.



2.4. SPECIAL VOTE RECRUITMENT CAMPAIGN – TBC

The organisation must embark on a campaign to register its voters as special voters. This campaign must also include registering all members of the EFF as special voters. The organisation must develop a clear transport and target plan for the constituency of special voters.

2.5. ESTABLISHMENT OF INFLUENCER CAMPAIGN – TBC

The organisation must establish an Influencer Campaign to collaborate with individuals who have a following for increased exposure of the election message and to leverage their following so that their followers are encouraged to vote for the EFF.

The Influencer Campaign must include celebrities, community leaders and well-known public figures. These are people whose views are respected by certain target markets; therefore, they will be categorised at National, and Provincial levels, including villages.

2.6. PROCUREMENT OF T-SHIRTS AND ALL OTHER ELECTION CAMPAIGN PARAPHERNALIA – TBC

As with door-to-door, T-shirts are a traditional marketing tool with the main purpose of sparking interest amongst voters and creating conversations around elections. Since T-shirts are clothing items, worn as people travel from place to place, more people end up knowing about the organisation and mentally prepare for the upcoming elections. It is therefore important that T-shirts are procured early on in the campaign.



2.7. PRESIDENT AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF VISIBILITY ELECTION DIARY – TBC

The President and Commander In Chief and the Office of the Presidency must develop a diary for the visibility campaign. The diary must include, but is not limited to:

1. TV/radio/print interviews;
2. Election debates;
3. Convening community meetings;
4. Influential stakeholder engagements (BUSA, BMF, AGRISA, etc);
5. Prominent individual visits (Business leaders, church leaders, traditional leaders, NGO leaders, social media activists, etc);
6. Unveiling community projects (Boreholes, RDP housing, charity programmes);
7. Door-to-door campaigns;

8. Attendance of influential social gatherings (Soccer matches, music festivals, boxing tournaments, church visits, children's day – Gold Reef/Happy Islands, cricket matches, etc);
9. Public lectures;
10. Public facility visits (hospitals, prisons, schools, institutions of higher learning, military and police barracks, etc);
11. Busy-area campaign (factories, malls, airports, train stations, taxi ranks, mines, etc).

2.8. UNVEILING OF BILLBOARDS – TBC

The organisation must unveil its billboard campaign as part of the campaign. All billboards, at this stage, must be procured and ready to be flighted all over the country.



2.9. POSTERING AND BRANDING – TBC

The organisation must do postering and branding as part of the campaign. All posters must have been designed, procured and distributed to the various provinces for postering.

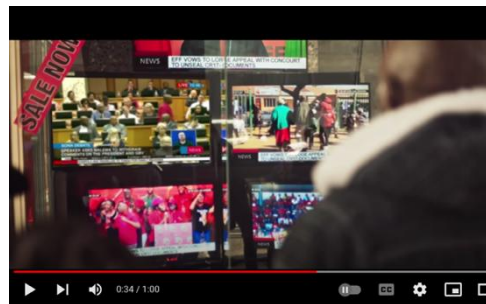


2.10. DISTRIBUTION OF THE SECOND BATCH OF THE (STREET) VOTERS ROLL – TBC

For a successful door-to-door campaign, the National Elections Coordinator must distribute the second batch of the Voters Roll which is the current Voters' Roll and must be broken down to Street Voters' Roll.

2.11. UNVEILING TV, RADIO, PRINT AND SOCIAL MEDIA ADVERTS – TBC

The organisation must unveil its TV, radio, print and social media adverts as part of the campaign. All tv, radio, print and social media adverts, at this stage, must have been produced, designed and ready to be flighted across all traditional and digital media platforms.



2.12. MOBILISATION AND ORGANISING – TBC

The organisation must establish mobilisation and organising teams at all levels, which will be responsible for the mobilisation of EFF community meetings, rallies, and other programmes in line with the election campaign.

2.13. CALL, SMS AND EMAIL CAMPAIGN – TBC

As part of the campaign, the organisation must embark on a cold-calling, SMS and email campaign. The organisation must utilise the internal and outsourced databases from various external stakeholders e.g., call centre companies.

The organisation must either establish an internal call centre unit or outsource the services of a private call centre company. The organisation must develop a standard Frequently Asked Questions (“**FAQ**”) pamphlet to be used for this campaign.

2.14. EFF ALBUM LAUNCH – 30 MAY 2026

The organisation must launch its 6th Jazz Hour album as part of intensifying the campaign.

2.15. HIGH SCHOOL AND INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING CAMPAIGN – TBC

The EFF Youth Command (EFFYC) must embark on the High School and Institutions of Higher Learning Campaign. The campaign is aimed at engaging learners and students that are eligible but are not registered to vote, to vote EFF. The EFFYC must develop a deliberate voter education programme for this campaign.

2.16. FINAL SWING CAMPAIGN – TBC

This is a deliberate campaign of the EFF to identify prominent members or organised groups/formations in society to pronounce the EFF as their political party of choice in the 2026 Elections. This campaign’s objective is to influence a last-minute swing vote to shift voter support towards the EFF. This campaign must be led by either influential individuals or groups who are not members or supporters of the EFF. These individuals must be identified at the National, Provincial, Sub-regional, and Ward level and as far as the voting station. This Final Swing campaign pronouncement must be executed in the form of a mass

meeting such as a rally, community meeting, or press conference. This campaign must be carried out during the Tshela Thupa phase.

2.17. COMMENCEMENT OF COMMUNITY MEETINGS – TBC

This stage of the campaign is the resumption of an intensive campaign in the form of community meetings. All Election Structures must convene community meetings to spread the message of the People's Manifesto.



2.18. PAYMENT OF IEC ELECTIONS DEPOSIT – TBC

Section 14(1)(b) of the Local Government: Municipal Electoral Act 27 of 2000 states that the “Requirements for parties contesting election by way of party lists:

- a) A party may contest an election in terms of section 13(1)(a) or (c) only if the party by not later than a date stated in the timetable for the election has submitted to the office of the Commission’s local representative;
- b) a deposit equal to a prescribed amount, if any, payable by means of a bank guaranteed cheque in favour of the Commission.”

2.19. SECOND REGISTRATION WEEKEND – 01 – 02 AUGUST 2026

The second registration weekend is the second official IEC registration weekend and the organisation must embark on an aggressive campaign on that weekend.

2.20. SUBMISSION OF CANDIDATES LISTS TO THE IEC – (IEC TBC)

The organisation must submit its candidate lists to the Electoral Commission in accordance with the prescribed procedures, either through the Online Candidate Nomination System (“**OCNS**”) or manually at the IEC Head Office in Centurion, within the timeframes stipulated in the official election timetable.

Upon confirmation by the Electoral Commission that all nominated candidates have been duly registered and accepted, the organisation may proceed with the official release and circulation of candidate posters and other campaign materials.

2.21. PARTY AGENT IDENTIFICATION, RECRUITMENT AND VERIFICATION – TBC

The organisation, through the appointed Service Provider, must identify, recruit and verify Party Agents to prepare for a decisive electoral victory and safeguard the organisation's votes.

2.22. PROCUREMENT OF ELECTION DAYS TRANSPORT – TBC

The organisation must finalise the Transport Plan for the Election Days. All structures must submit their Transport Plan to the National Operations Centre. The Transport Plan must include the following: amount to be paid, name of transport owner, contact details, type of vehicle, registration number, contact details of the driver, the details of the province, sub-region, ward and VD of operation.



2.23. NATIONAL INSPECTION OF VOTERS' ROLL – (IEC TBC)

The Chief Electoral Officer will give notice in terms of Section 14(2)(e) of the Electoral Act 73 of 1998 as amended, that copies of the provisional voters' roll for the National and Provincial Elections 2024 will be available for inspection at which dates at the Commission's head office, IEC provincial offices and local offices in each municipality in the country.

All Provincial Conveners are immediately appointed as members of the Provincial Party Liaison Officers (“**PPLOs**”) and all Sub-Regional Conveners are immediately appointed as members of the Municipal Party Liaison Officers (“**MPLOs**”). All the PPLOs and MPLOs of the organisation must be involved in this process, pay attention to details and make sure that every person who was registered by the EFF appears in the voter's roll.

The PPLOs and MPLOs must compile a report on discrepancies encountered during the inspections of the voter roll and send it to the office of the Secretary General before the cut-off dates for objections, as outlined in the IEC Elections timetable.

2.24. DISTRIBUTION OF FINAL (STREET) VOTERS' ROLL – (IEC TBC)

The organisation will distribute the final street-by-street Voters' Roll to ensure that our street volunteers are speaking to the people who are on the voters' roll of the IEC.

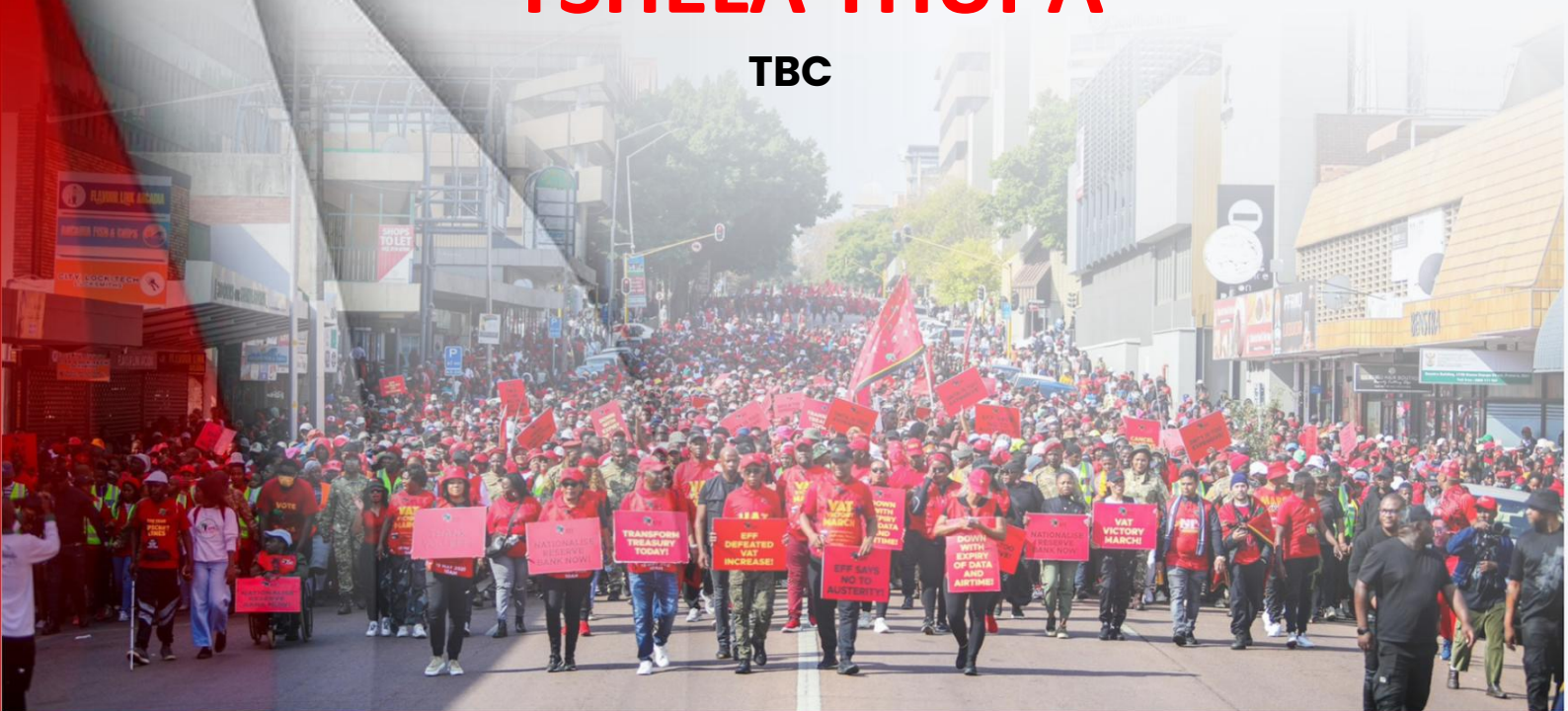




2026 VICTORY OF DEATH ELECTIONS MANUAL

PHASE THREE TSHELA THUPA

TBC



The TSHELA THUPA phase is a total onslaught and campaign for the victory of the EFF and will include rallies, community meetings, door-to-door, person-to-person, church visits, and all forms of engagements outlined in the key principles of the elections campaign. This phase will be defined by aggressive campaign programmes and capturing the names and contact details of all who agree to vote for the EFF.



3.1 PRESIDENT AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF TSHELA THUPA DIARY – TBC

The President and Commander in Chief and the Office of the Presidency must develop a diary for the Tshela Thupa Campaign Programme. This campaign must include mass rallies, community meetings, and individual and group endorsements.



This diary must include the President and Commander in Chief's Sub-Regional and Provincial visits, final door-to-door campaigns, and last push TV, radio and print interviews. This phase will culminate with the President and Commander in Chief addressing the Tshela Thupa Rally and Election Days programme.

3.2 INTENSIVE DOOR-TO-DOOR - CONTINUATION

The organisation must continue to embark on an intensive door-to-door programme to ensure that the organisation continues to amass support through person-to-person interactions.

3.3 COMMUNITY MEETINGS - CONTINUATION

Community meetings are an essential engagement that allows members of the community a platform to raise concerns and suggestions to the organisation's leaders. The continuation of community engagements will ensure that the organisation accurately assesses the state of the ground and can respond to the needs of the community appropriately.

3.4 PARTY AGENT TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION – TBC

All Voting Districts (“VDs”), through an external Service Provider, must embark on Party Agent training led by the PETFS and SRETFs. MPLOs must source Party Agent certificates, register them and ensure that all Party Agents are accredited. MPLOs must identify and submit the list of the voting stations where counting takes place at a separate venue other than the voting station.

Appointment of Party Agents:

The organisation must, through an External Service Provider, appoint:

1. Eight (8) Party Agents for every voting station.
2. Four (4) Party Agents where voting and counting do not take place at the same place.
3. Two (2) Party Agents per substation in a Counting Centre.



A Party Agent:

- a) Must be registered to vote for EFF at that particular voting station;
- b) must be a South African citizen and;
- c) may not be a candidate in an election.

3.5 EFF MEMBERS SPECIAL VOTE REGISTRATION DAY – TBC

All EFF members must register to vote as Special Voters. This is so that on voting day, all members of the EFF must be volunteers accompanying voters to the voting stations and encouraging all registered voters to vote EFF.

Members must register to be special voters through the IEC website.

3.6 DEPLOYMENT OF EFF OBSERVERS TO IEC RESULTS OPERATION CENTRES – TBC

The organisation must deploy its observers to the IEC Results Operations Centres to ensure that the elections and the processes thereof are

transparent, free and fair, and that the outcome of the elections is accepted by all participants in the electoral process i.e., voters, political parties and candidates. Observers must be deployed in National, Provincial, and Municipal IEC Results Operations Centres.

3.7 FINAL SWING – TBC

As outlined in Phase 2, the organisation must implement the Final Swing Campaign.

3.8 CONFIRMATION OF FINAL PROCUREMENT FOR ELECTION DAY FOOD, TRANSPORT AND T-SHIRTS – TBC

The confirmation of procurement of food, transport and t-shirts for Election Days must be submitted, with verifiable documentation such as proof of payment and delivery schedule, on the date as stipulated above.

3.9 ELECTION MACHINERY DRY- RUN DAY – TBC

All Party Agents must report to their voting stations at 07H00 as a part of the assessment of the state of readiness. The dry run of Election Days will be led by CETF, PETFs and SRETFs and reports must be submitted to the National Operations Centre. Monitoring will be done from the National. Operation Centre. This dry-run must be done from 07H00 to 21H00 with full-time monitoring by the election's structures.

All voting stations must be manned with tables, gazebos, tablecloths, chairs, the Street Voters' Roll, and a minimum of twenty (20) volunteers per VD. All Operations Centres must be operational on that day, opening at 06H00 and closing at 23H00.



3.10 TSHELA THUPA RALLY – (LAST SATURDAY BEFORE VOTING DAY)

Tshela Thupa is the final rally before the elections, addressed by the President and Commander in Chief, aimed at galvanising voters and a final election campaign on the eve of the election day.

3.11 SPECIAL VOTING DAY - (IEC TBC)

The organisation's membership and special voters must be mobilised to go cast their vote for EFF.

3.12 VOTING DAY - (IEC TBC)

All registered voters must be mobilised to go cast their vote for the EFF and the organisation's membership must volunteer to usher voters to their voting stations.



All Party Agents must report to their voting stations at 06H00. This will be led by CETF, PETFs, SRETFs, BETFs, VDETFs, Street Volunteers and all EFF members. Reports must be submitted to the various Operations Centres. All Party Agents must be at their voting stations from 06H00 until the counting of votes is done and results slips are signed, captured and submitted.

All voting stations must be manned with tables, gazebos, table cloths, chairs, street voters roll, and a minimum of twenty (20) volunteers per VD. All Operations Centres must be operational for 24 hours.

3.13 RESULTS DAY (IEC TBC)

All the appointed observers must be at the Results Centre, observing the trickling in of the results.

3.14 EFF PRESS CONFERENCE: ELECTIONS RESULTS – TBC

A post-election day press conference will be convened to debrief the country on the results, the organisation's performance and any other relevant information.



3.15 ELECTION CLOSURE AND PRESENTATION OF ELECTIONS REPORT TO CCT – TBC

An internal report, recording the performance, and scrutinising the strategy, failures and successes of the organisation in the 2026 LGE will be presented to the CCT.



CONCLUSION

At the backfoot of the 2024 elections, the organisation must draw lessons from the outcome and use them to sharpen its strategy and strengthen its structures. The time for mourning is over; the organisation must now redirect its collective efforts to ***Defend, Rebuild and Advance the Struggle for Economic Freedom***

President and Commander in Chief, and Commissars, we present this document as a weapon to a credible and practical elections strategy and campaign that will lead us to a decisive victory towards the 2026 LGE.

Unity, hard work, discipline, honesty, monitoring, accountability, compliance, attention, tolerance, intolerance, trust and mistrust will be key drivers in the execution of this strategy.

This strategy requires permanent 24-hour ground visibility and availability of all leaders and Ground Forces from the day of adoption until victory is attained, and a report back is presented to the Winnie Madikizela Mandela House.





119 Marshall Street | Marshalltown | Johannesburg
www.effonline.org

 @EFFSouthAfrica