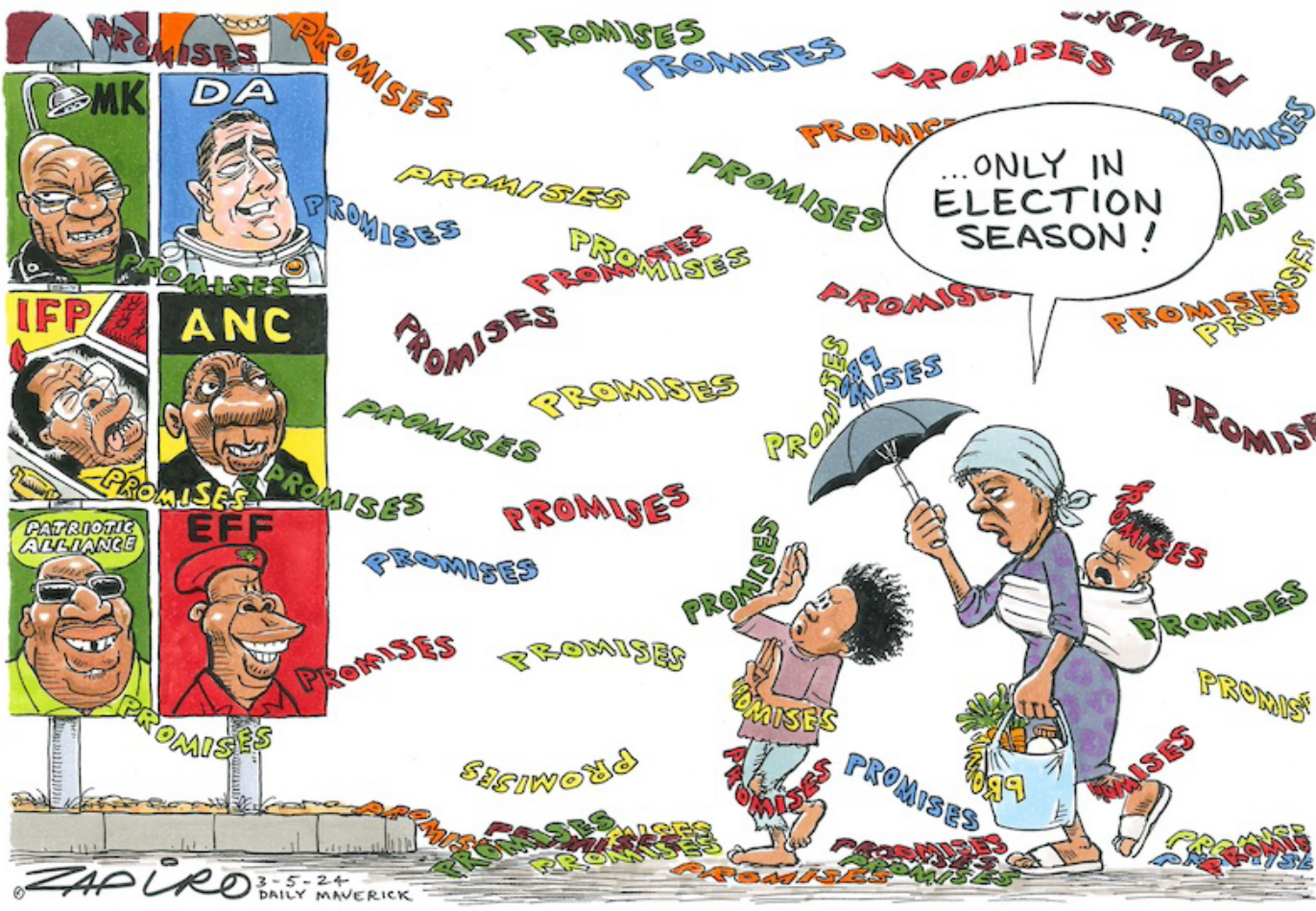


The State of South African Politics

FERTASA ANNUAL CONGRESS

23 May 2024



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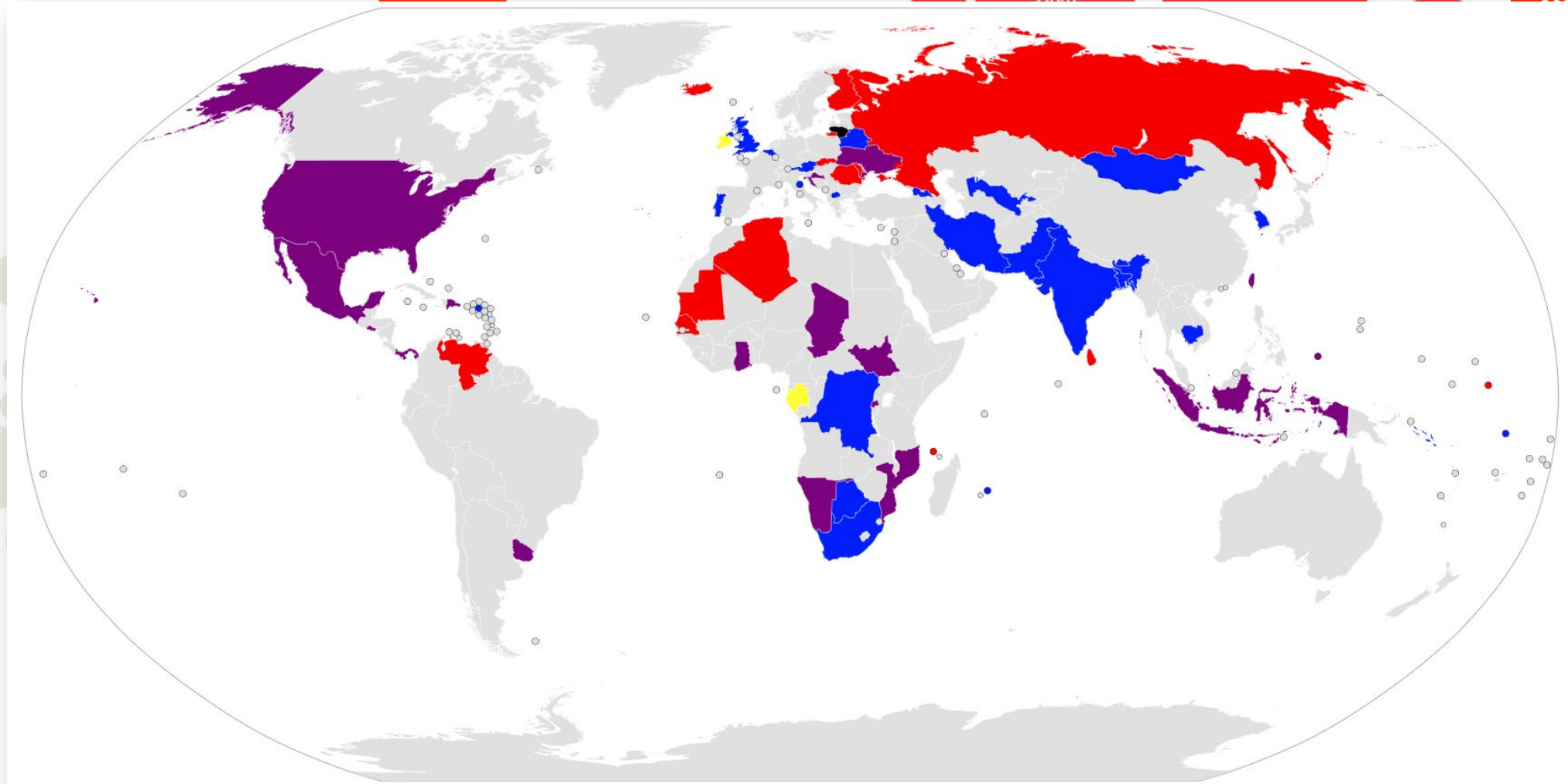
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Outline: Election year 2024



In 2024, countries with **more than half the world's population**—over four billion people—will send their citizens to the polls.



Extra-ordinary Times: In the USA



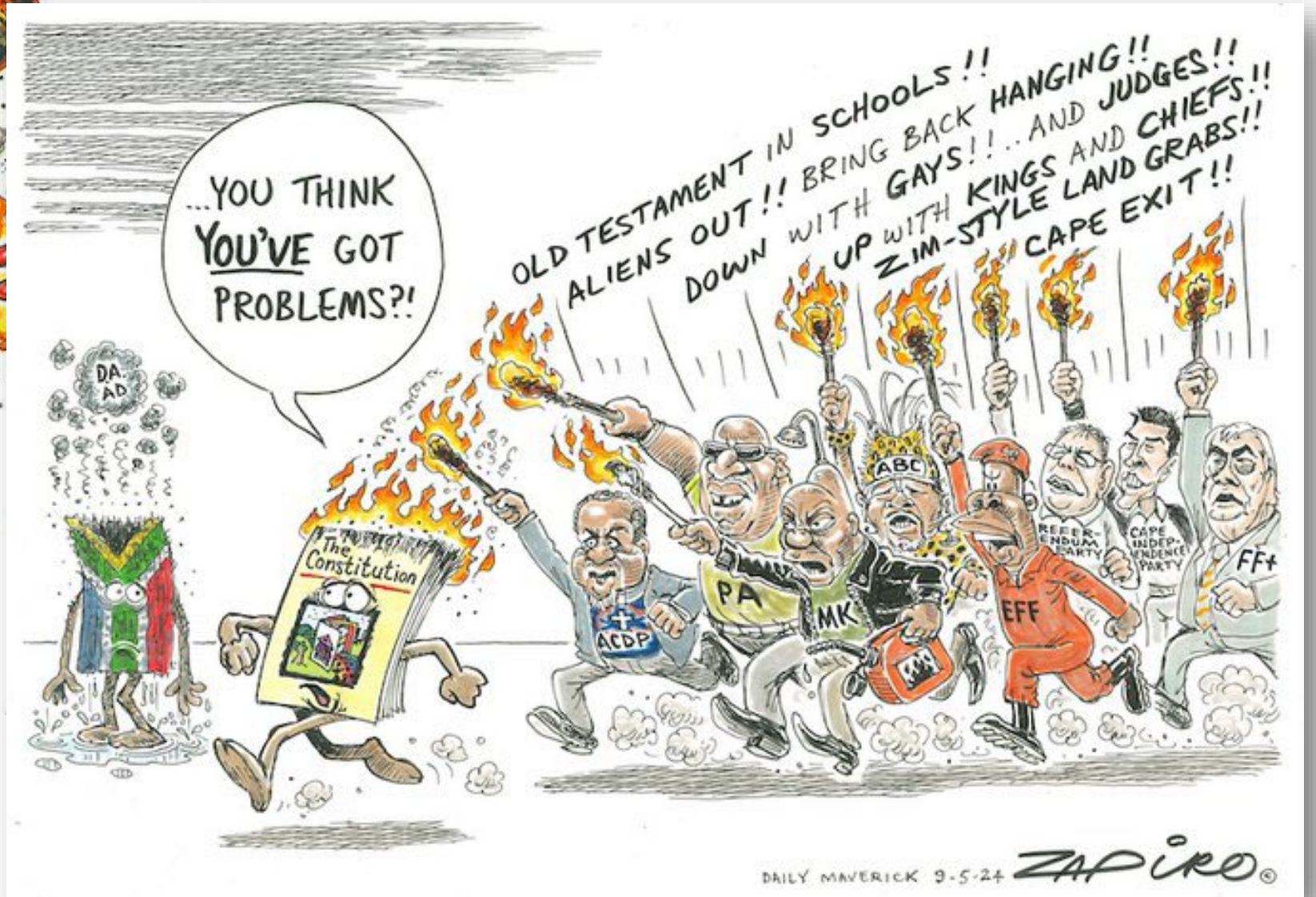
Zuma not going to Parliament



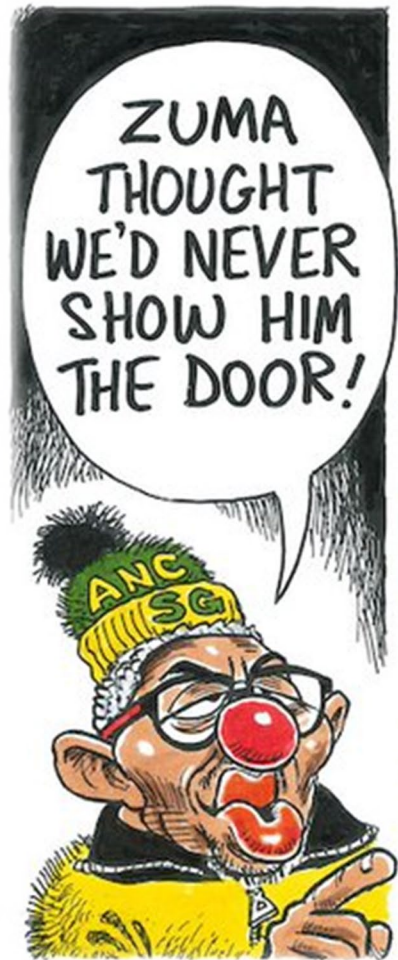
Playing with fire!



ZAPIRO DAILY MAVERICK 7-5-24



The horse has bolted

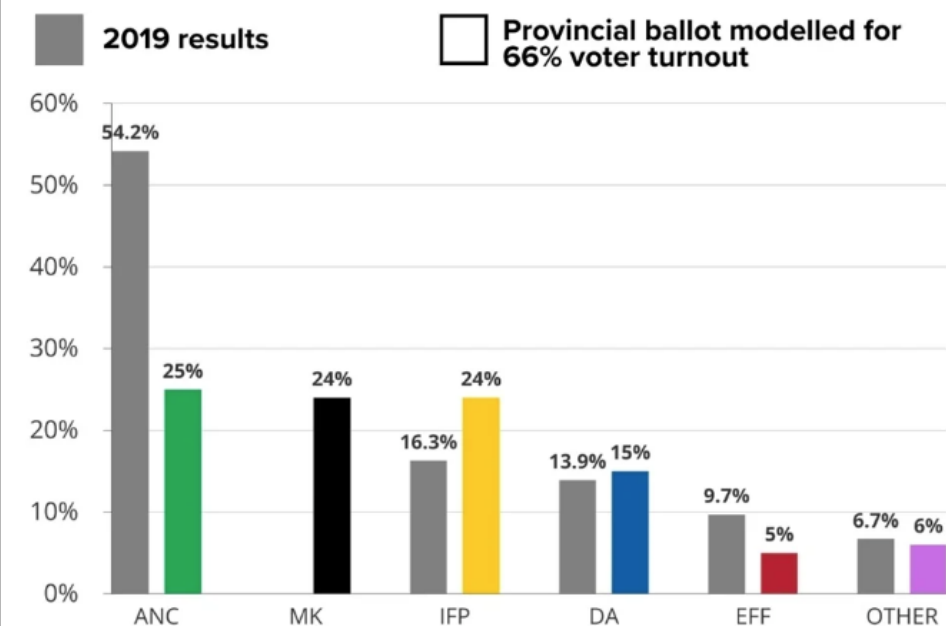


The possible impact of the MK Party?



Zuma's MK Party could grab half of ANC support in KZN, new poll shows

Date: February 2024



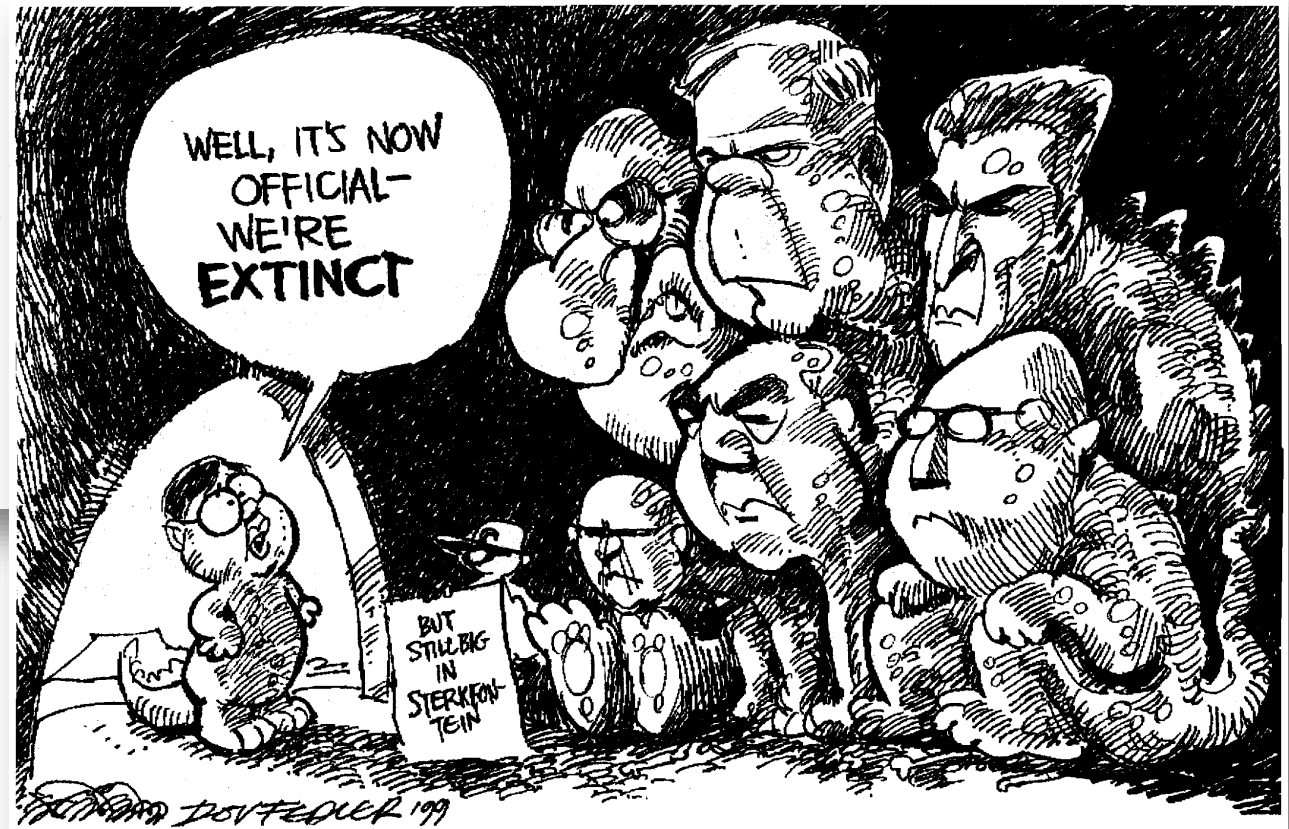
SRF | SOCIAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION

news24 ELECTIONS

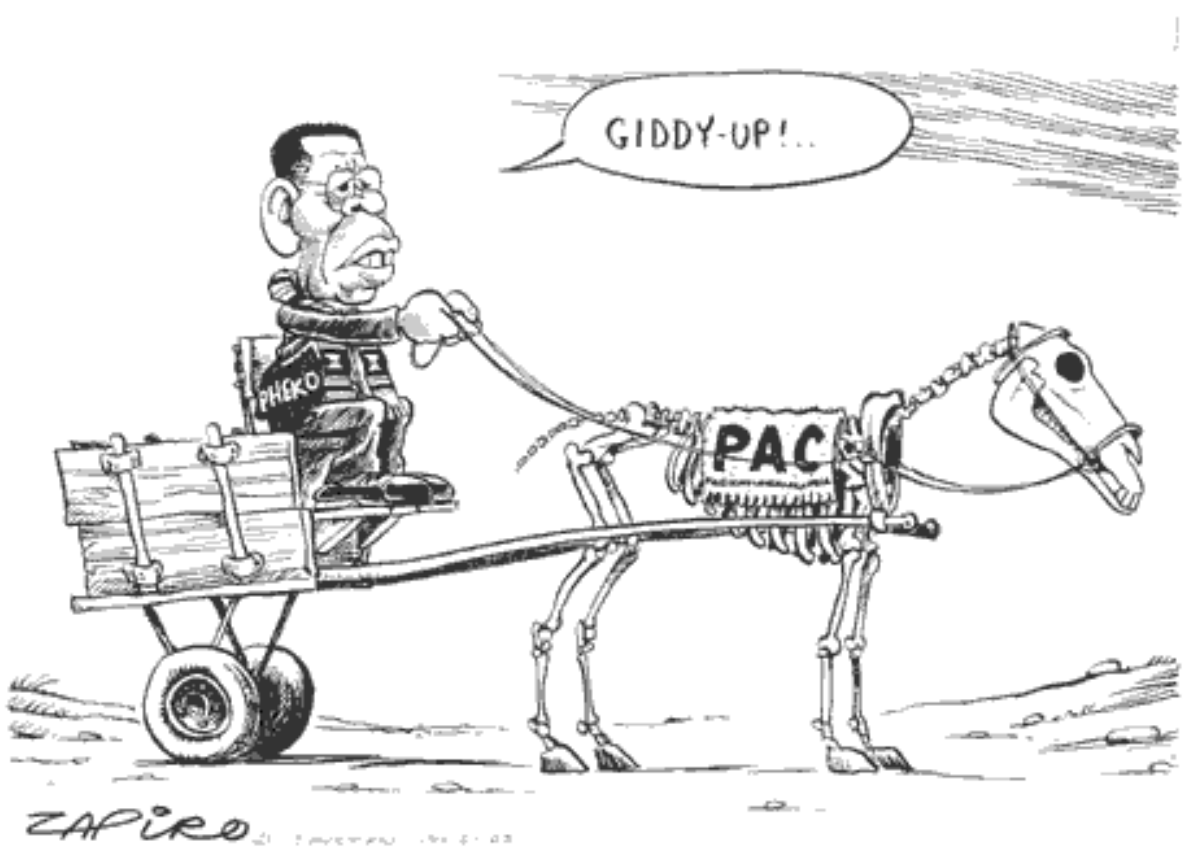
Voting for Change.....



The paradox of extinction: NP



PAC in a political fix: Flogging a dead horse?



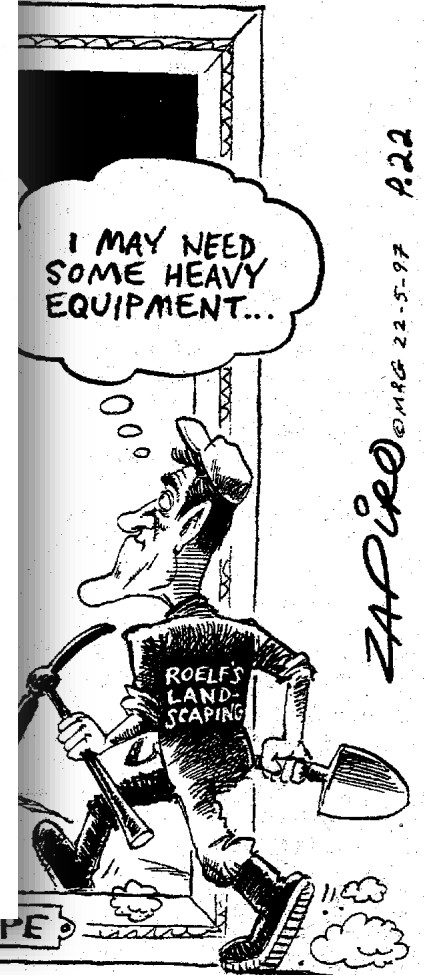
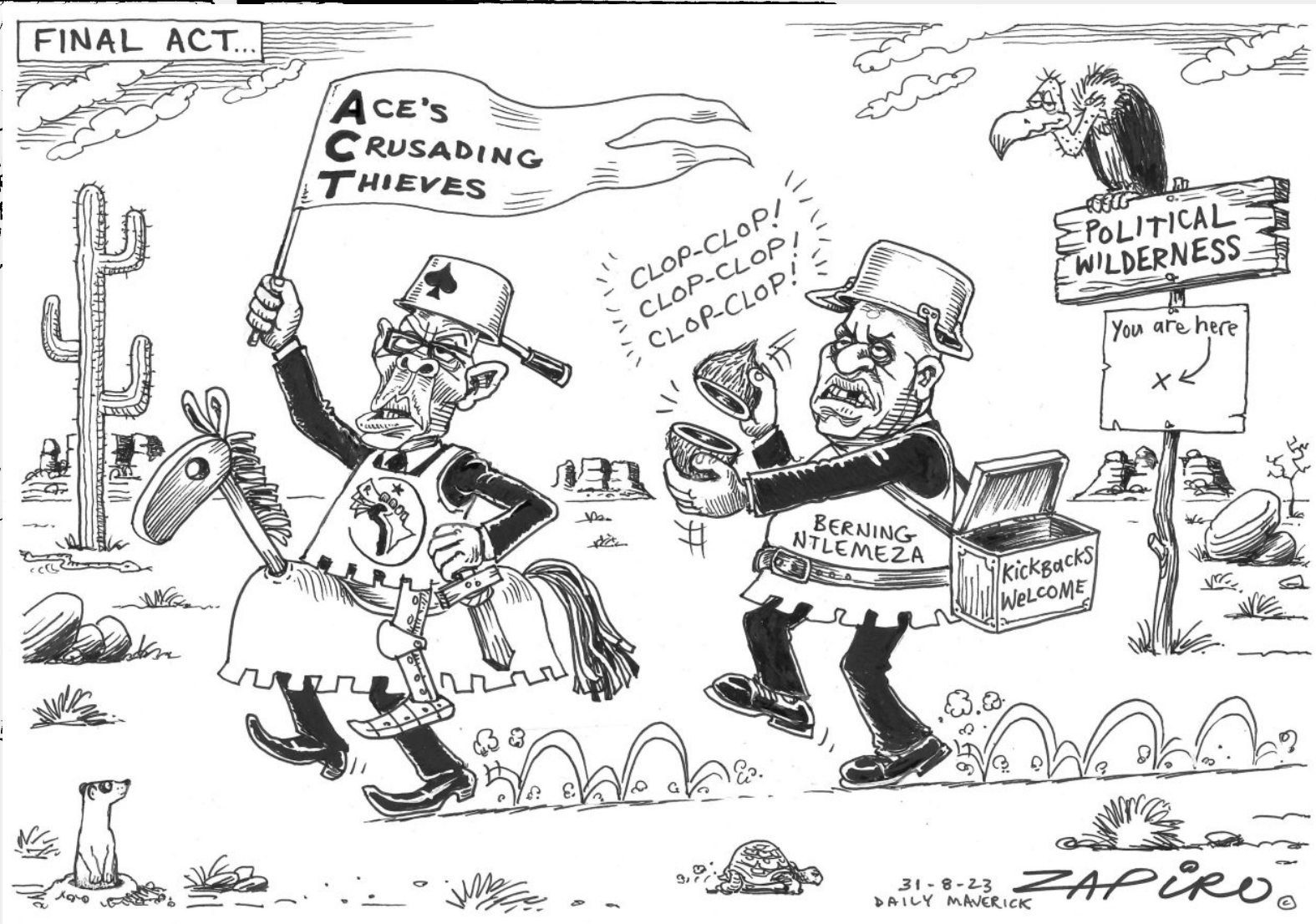
Putting Corruption Behind Us



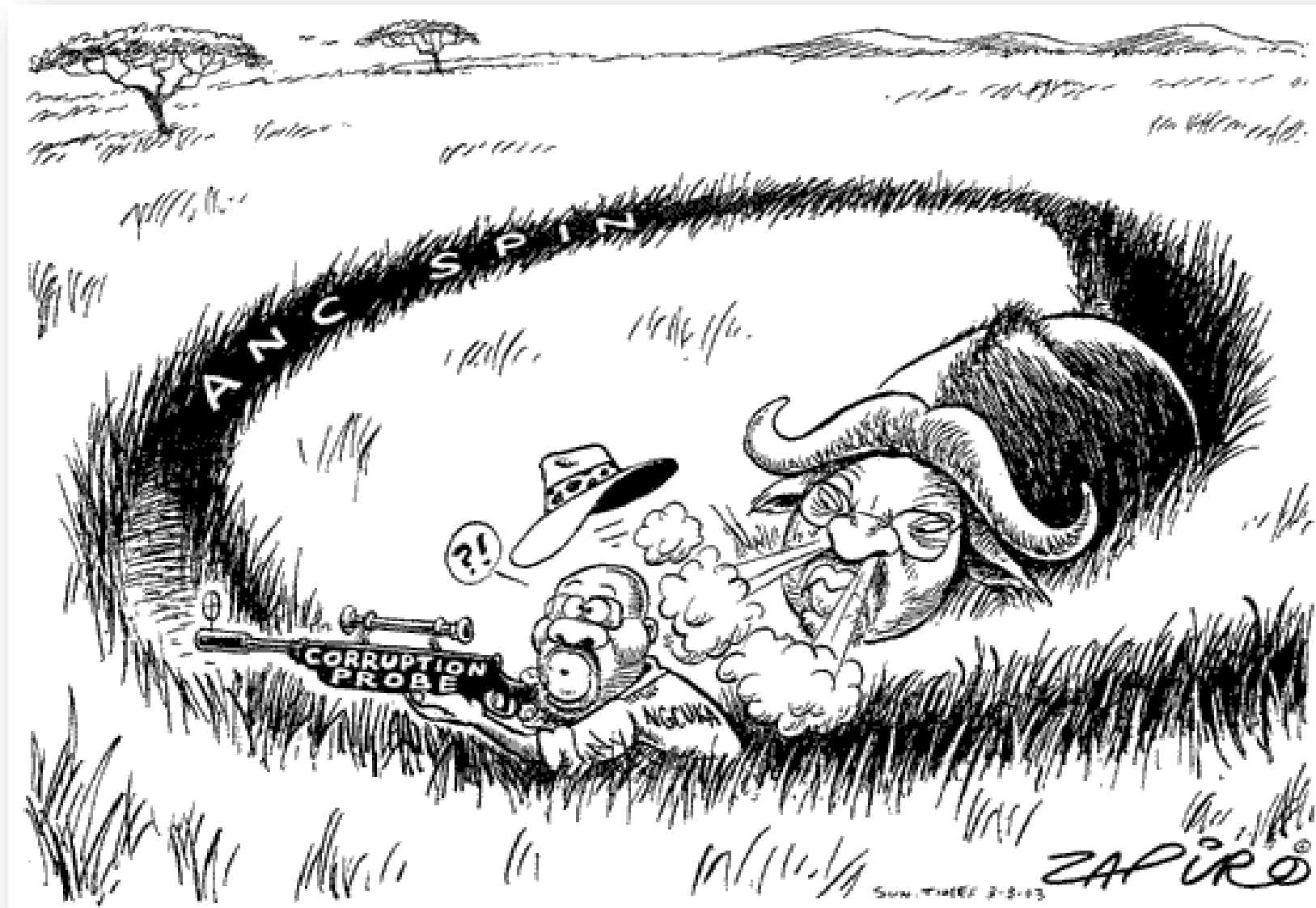
Pirates of Polokwane: Plain sailing into mutiny



Into the political wilderness



The Zuma Move



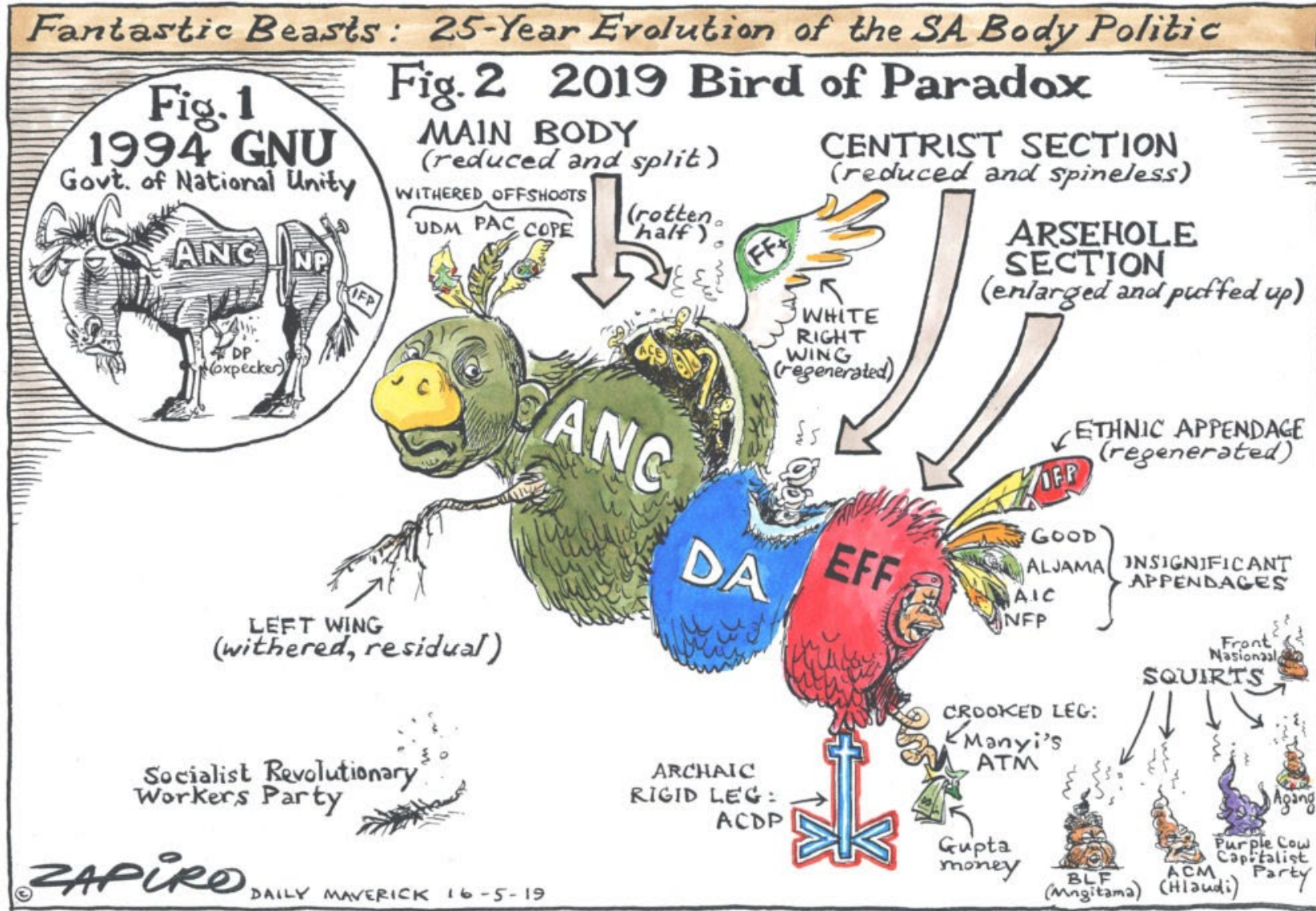
The Zuma Revenge



Putting Corruption Behind Us (ii)



Coalition Territory



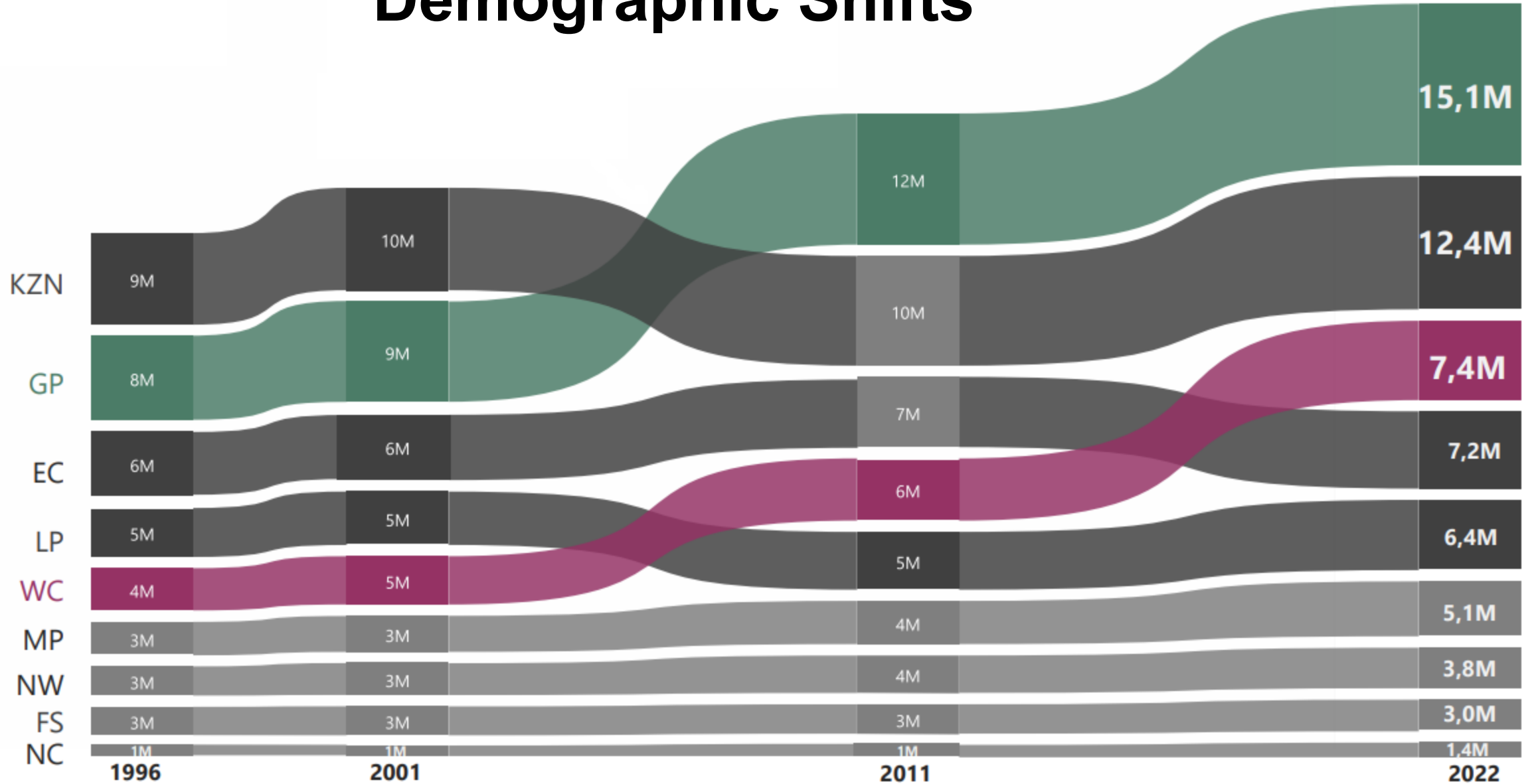
Driving Forces for Change

- Voter turnout has dropped constantly since the almost 90% turnout in 1994. Voter turnout of between 55-60% is expected in 2024. Low voter-turnout usually benefits the larger parties with strong logistical systems and networks.
- There is a significant trust deficit in government.
- Lack of services including loadshedding, watershedding and failing local governments.
- The issues of corruption, riots, crime and state capture are active social concerns.
- Poor economic growth since 2008 and the severe impact of Covid-19 on the economy has created a cost of living crisis with political consequences.

Basic Trends

- Several basic trends are dominating the environment towards the 2024 election such as high levels of urbanization.
- The ANC has a strong rural base that has declined to 30% of the population.
- Metro's and large towns are now dominating politics.
- The social media has brought a new dimension into political communications far beyond house-to-house visits and political posters on lampposts.
- The crime rates remains high in the country.
- Failure of local government in all provinces except the Western Cape is obvious to all.
- Poverty and unemployment figures are unsustainably high
- The decline in support for the ruling ANC, linked to a declining voter turnout and growing voter apathy also a basic trend.

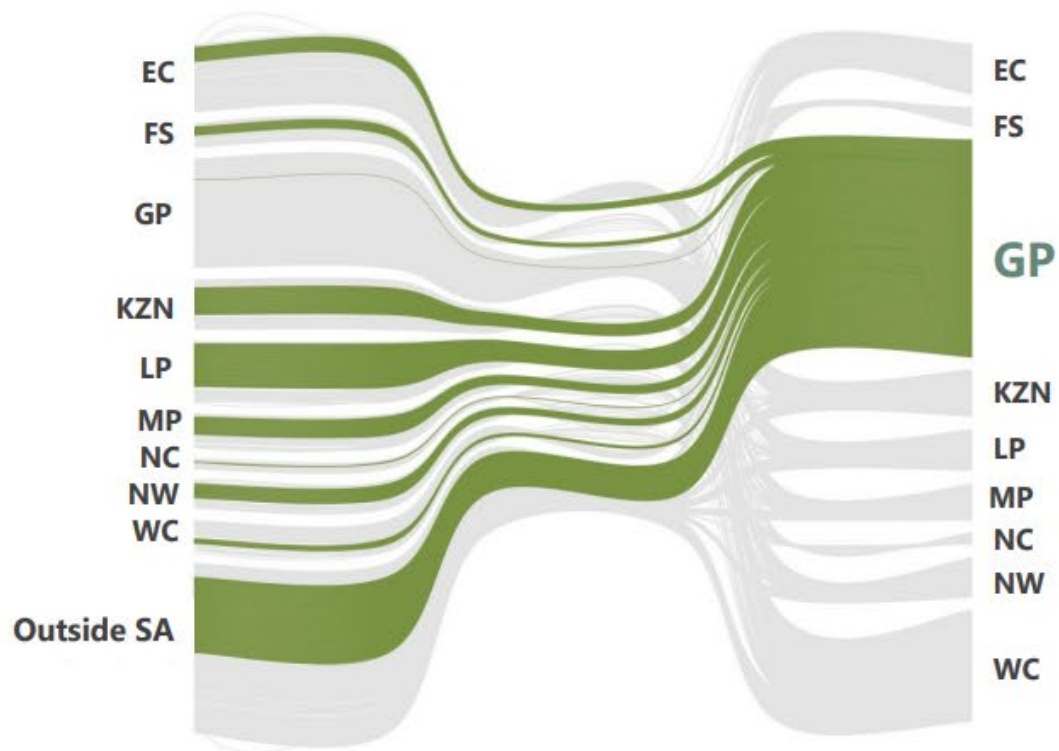
Demographic Shifts



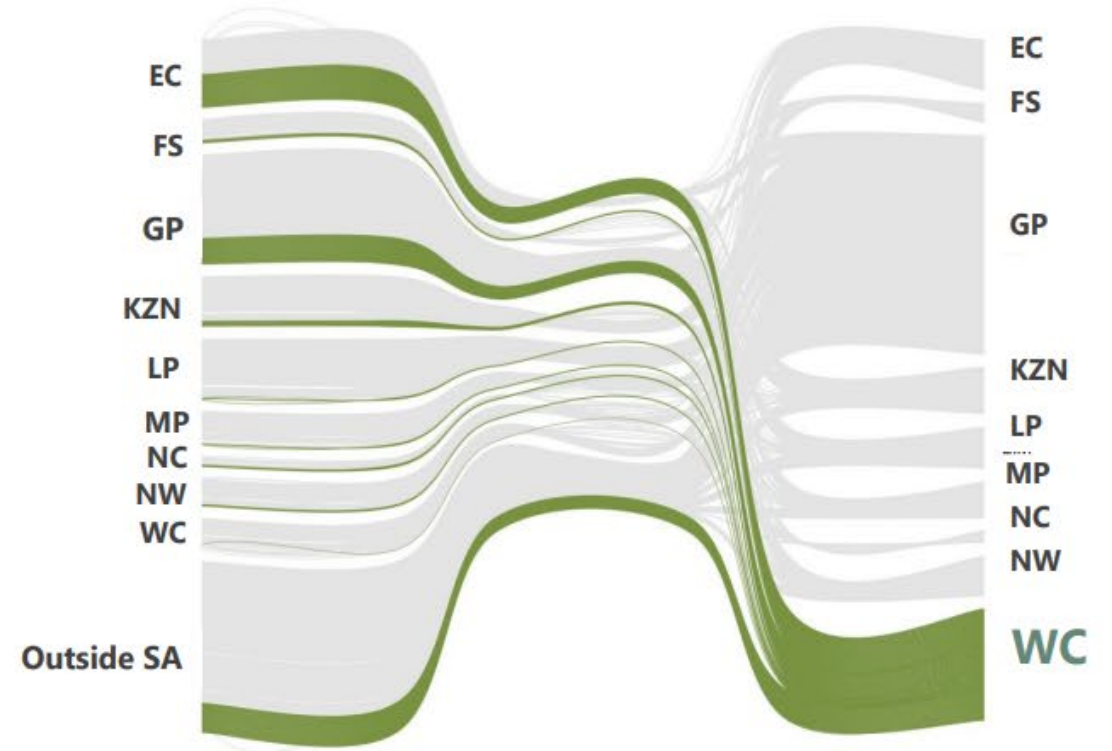
Demographic Shifts

Residence in the previous census (2011) compared to the current census (2022)

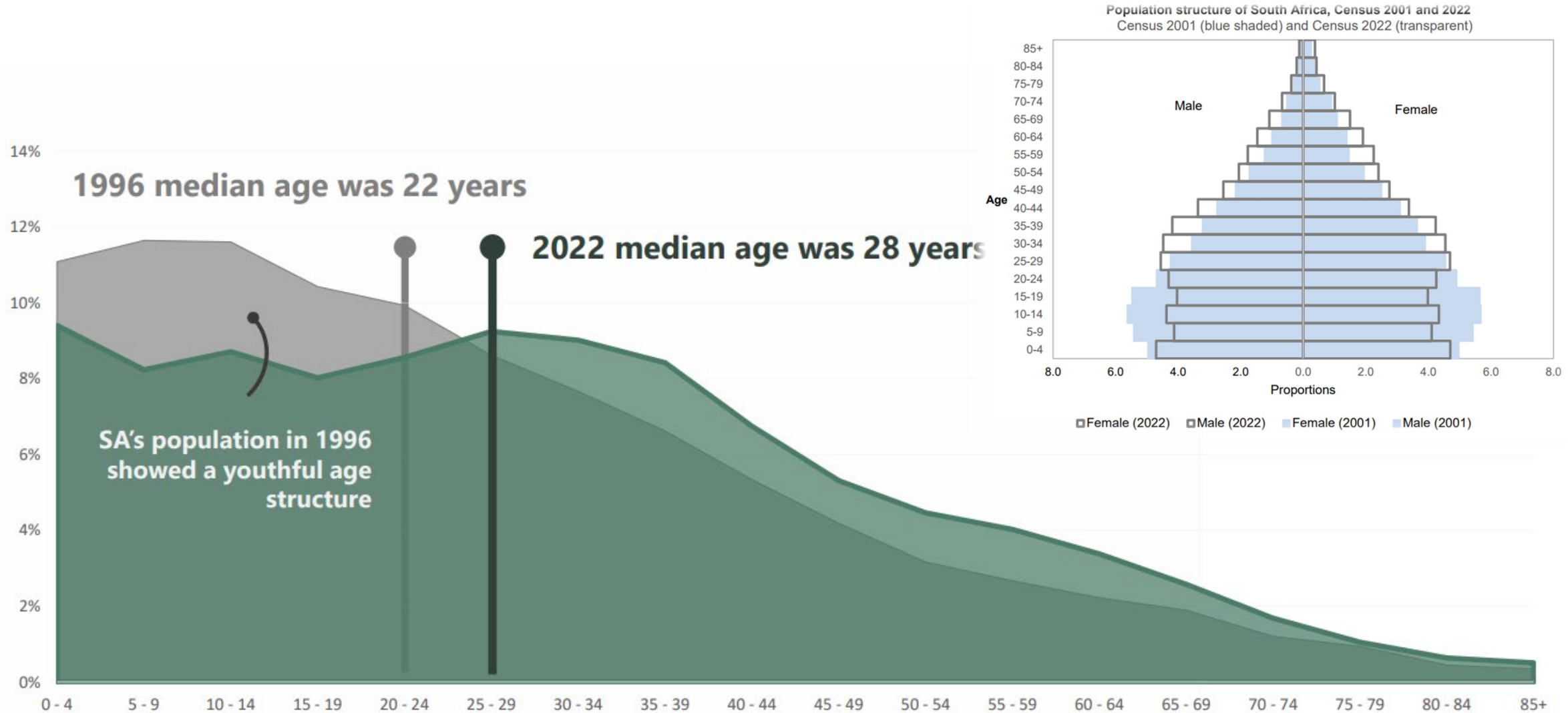
GP as a destination region



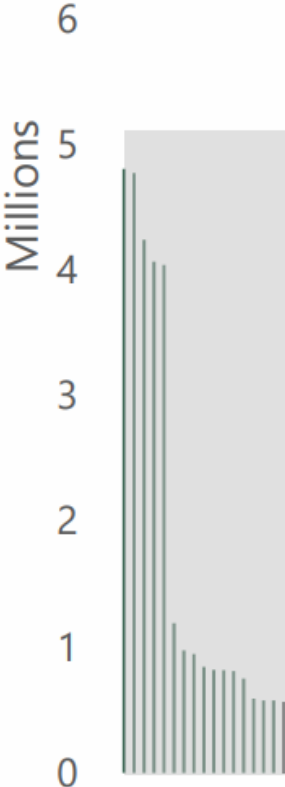
WC as a destination region



Demographic Shifts



Demographic Shifts and Urbanisation



50% of our population live in **the largest 17** Municipalities



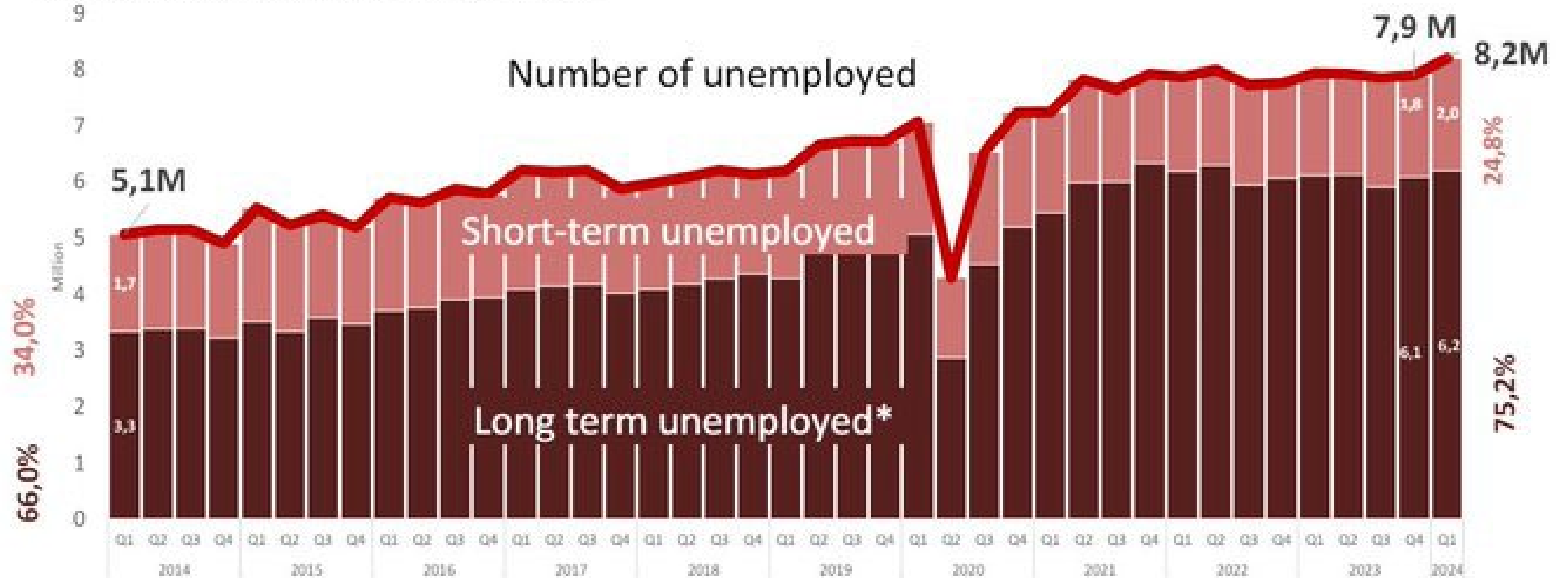
The smallest population was found in Khâi-Ma Municipality in NC with 8 510 inhabitants

10% of our population live in **the smallest 95 Local Municipalities**



The number of unemployed people in South Africa increased from 5,1 million in Q1:2014 to 8,2 million in Q1:2024. The proportion of those in long-term unemployment increased from 66,0% in Q1:2014 to 75,2% in Q1:2024

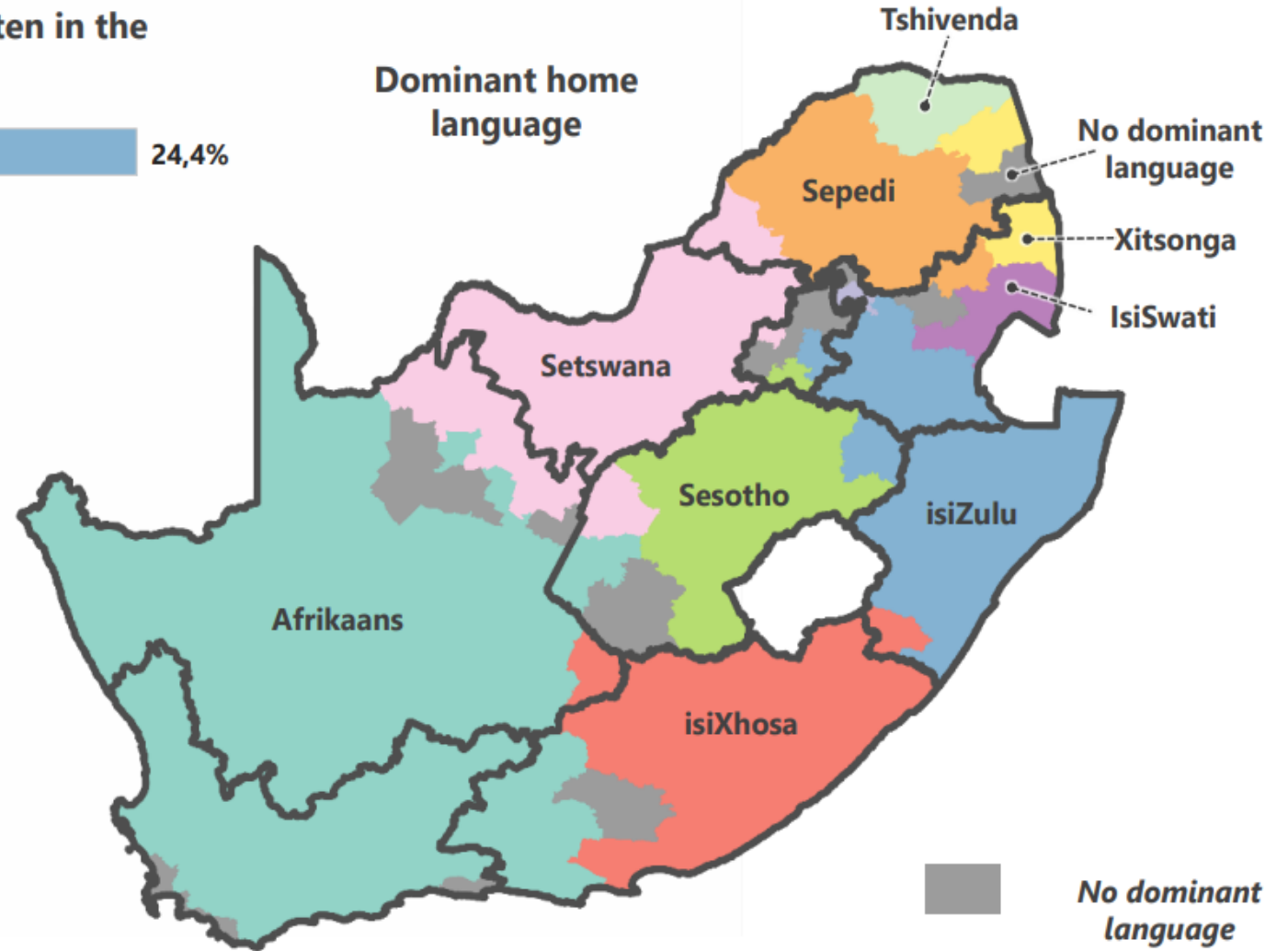
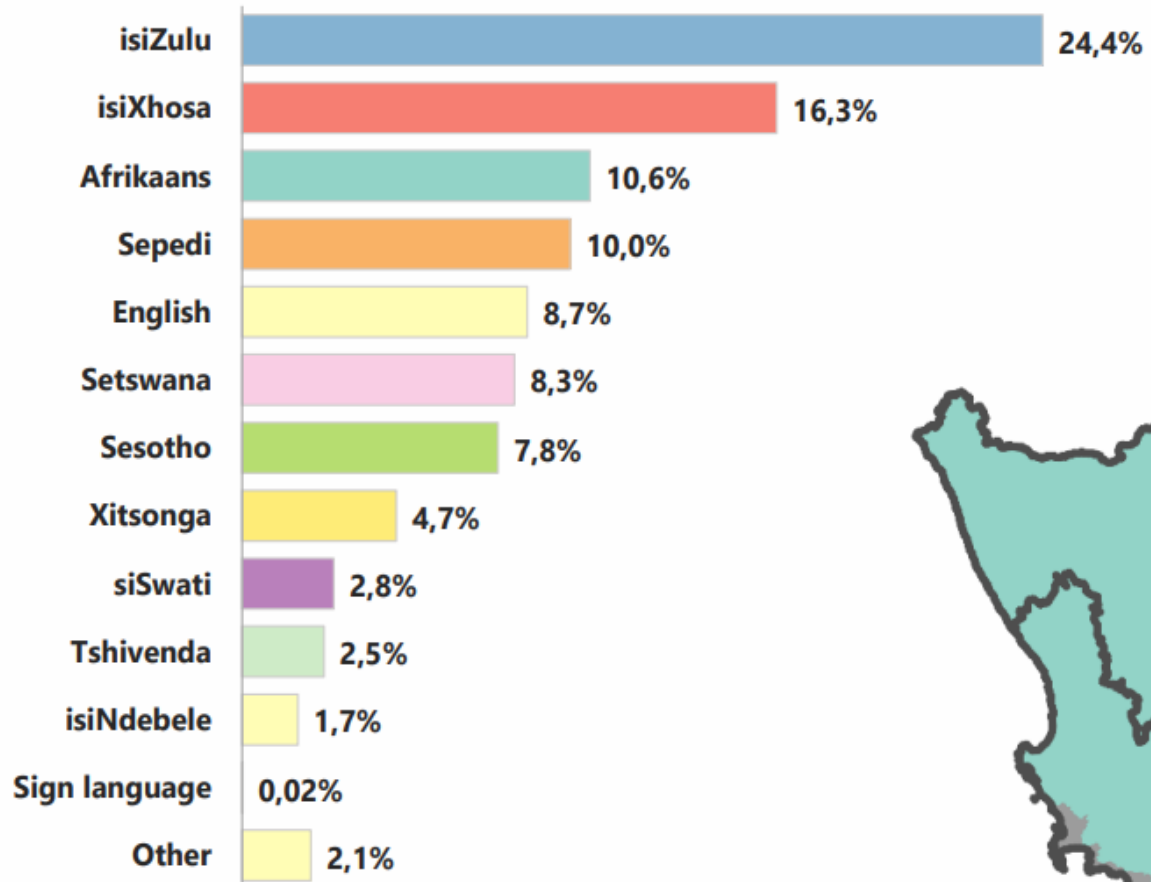
*Long term unemployment –unemployed for a year or longer



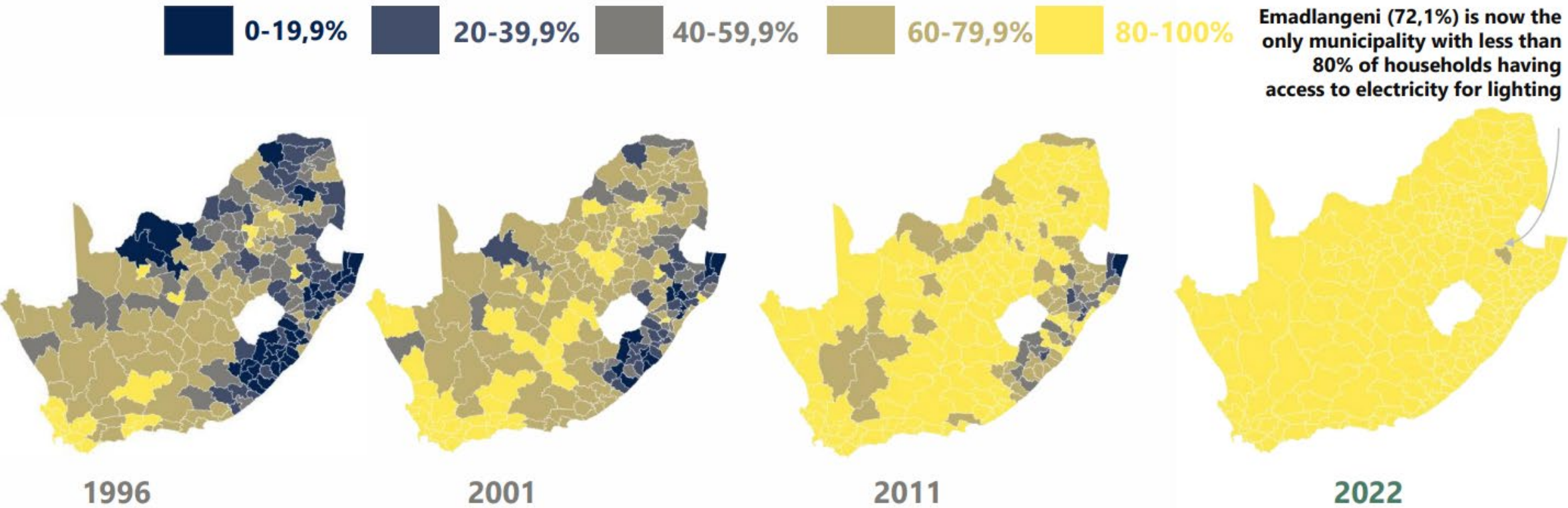
IMPROVING LIVES THROUGH DATA ECOSYSTEMS

Language Demographic Shifts

Population distribution by language spoken most often in the household, 2022



Access to Electricity 1996-2022



Households by access electricity for lighting by municipality, Census 2022

Impact of loadshedding!

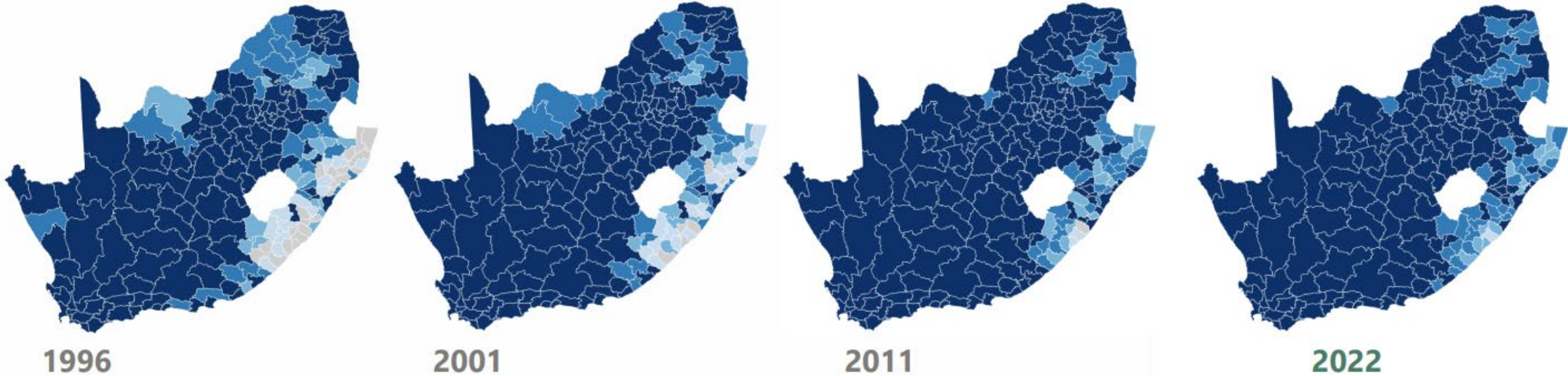
In 2022 82,4% had access to Piped Water

Percentage access to piped water



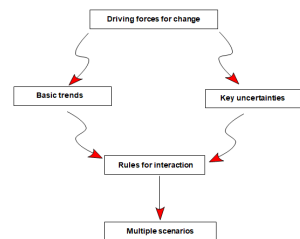
Households by access to piped water by municipality, Census 2022

There remains is a sizeable proportion of households in Limpopo (20,5%) and Eastern Cape (19,5%) with no access to piped water.



Key Uncertainties

1. Will the voter turnout will go lower than 66%.
2. Will voting behavior change from voter apathy to voting for an opposition party. Thus far, unhappiness with the ANC translated into loyal ANC voters staying away from the polls rather than to vote.
3. A third uncertainty would be whether the Multi Party Charter will remain a strong pact up to and beyond the election.
4. Whether the MKP can sustain their huge media attention into people actually voting for them on 29 May 2024.
5. The independent voters are not a key uncertainty anymore since only 6 succeeded to register for the national election.

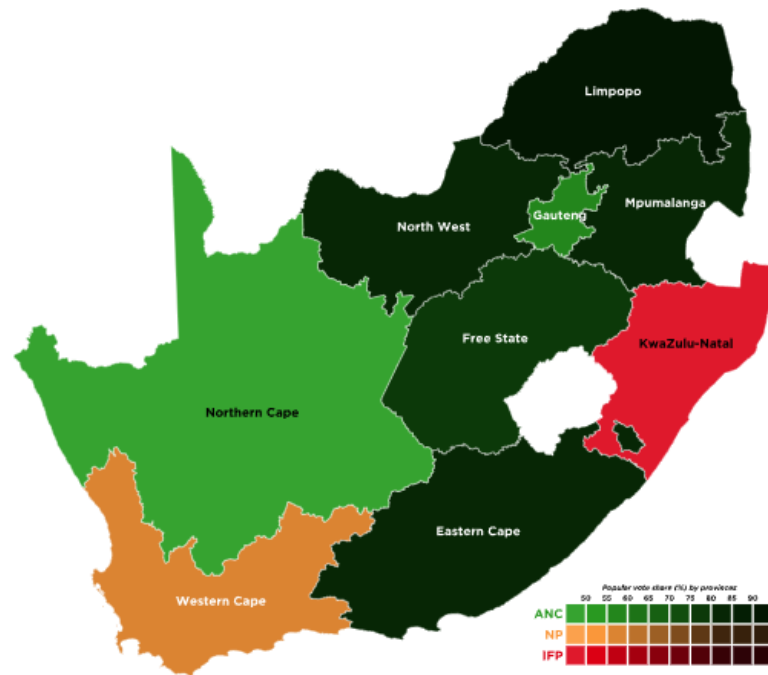
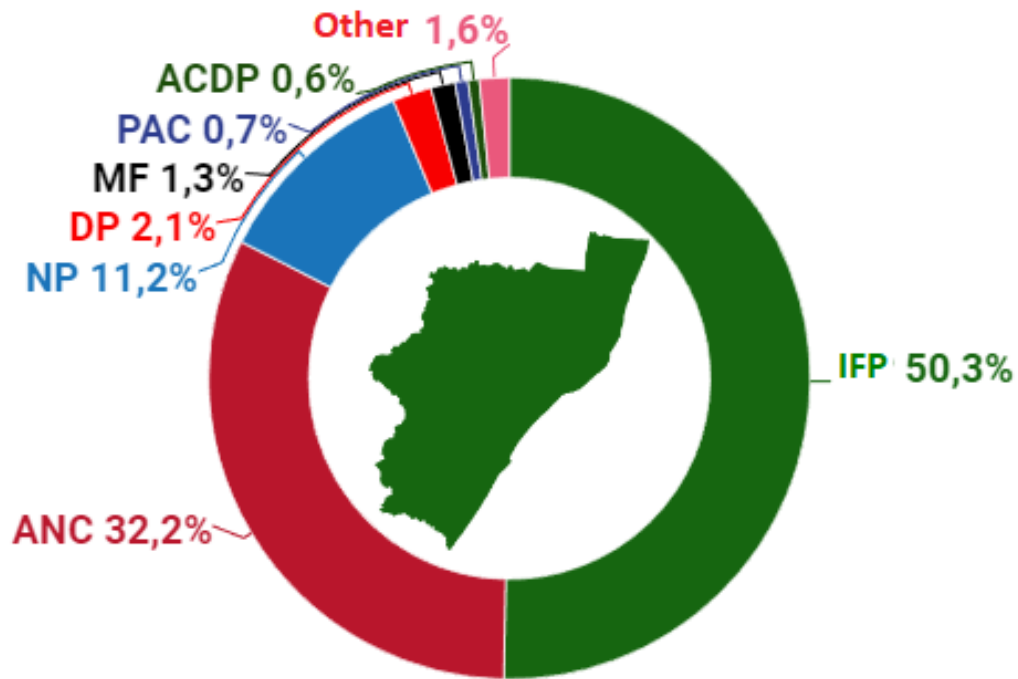


How does it work?

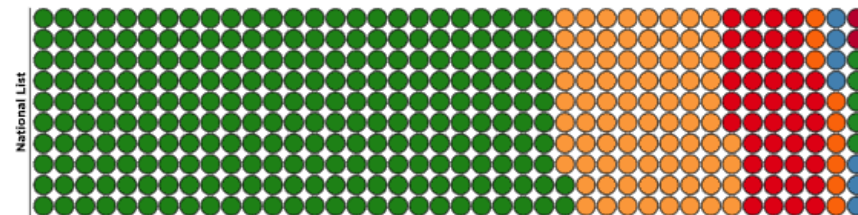
1. The design was a proportional election with a relative high high voter-turnout, a large and dominant party winning elections, a second but smaller and competitive party, a party in the third position not competing with the second largest party and a series of small and micro-parties.
2. In 1994 it was the ANC, NNP and the IFP with voter turnout of 87%.
3. In 2021 election it was the ANC, DA and the EFF.
4. Voter turnout dropped continuously over 30 years to 66%.
5. Voter turnout: a low voter turnout benefits the larger parties with well established party systems and logistics such as the ANC and the DA.
6. Large parties also have a core base of loyal supporters and with a low voter turnout, for example 50-55% of the approximately 28 million registered voters, the larger parties will benefit statistically even increasing the amount of seats in Parliament with fewer votes!

The State of Politics in KZN: 1994

1994



	African National Congress Nelson Mandela	252 SEATS
	National Party Frederik Willem de Klerk	82 SEATS
	Inkatha Freedom Party Mangosuthu Buthe	43 SEATS
	Freedom Front Constand Viljoen	9 SEATS
	Democratic Party Zach de Beer	7 SEATS
	Pan Africanist Congress Clarence Makwe	5 SEATS
	African Christian Democratic Party Kenneth Meshoe	2 SEATS



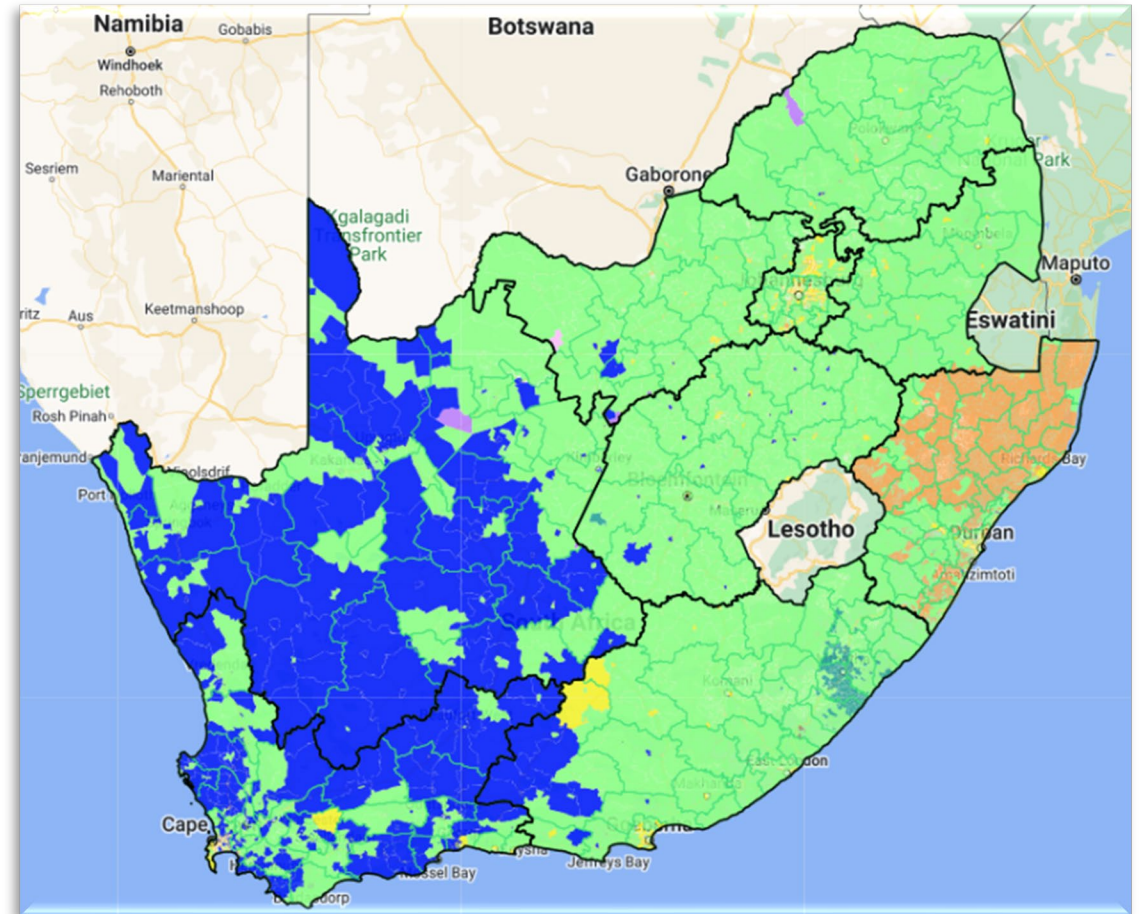
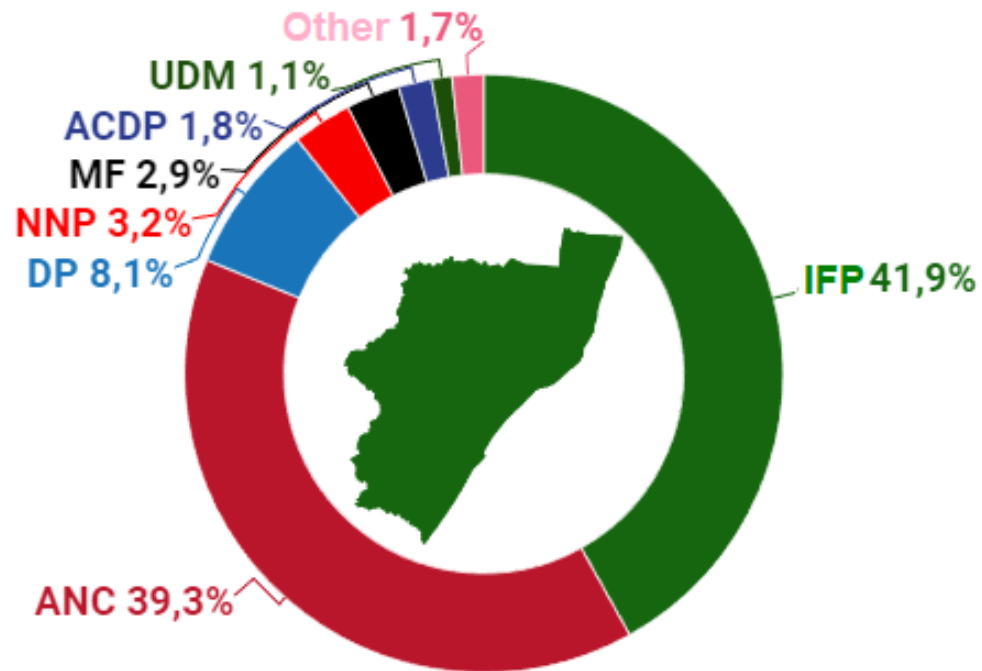
The State of Politics in KZN:1999

ANC
 10 601 330 **66.35 %**
 Votes Support

DP
 1 527 337 **9.56 %**
 Votes Support

IFP
 1 371 477 **8.58 %**
 Votes Support

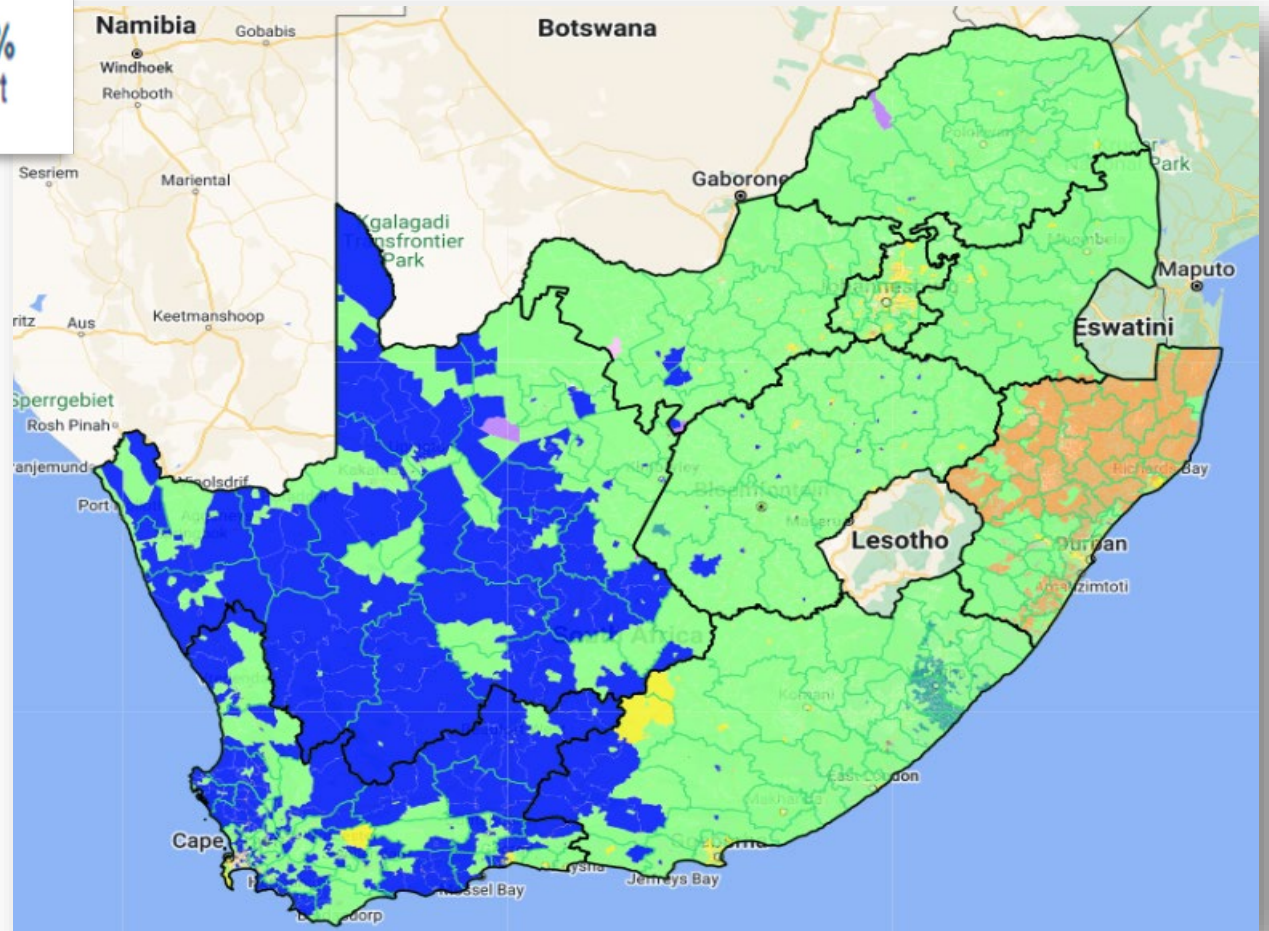
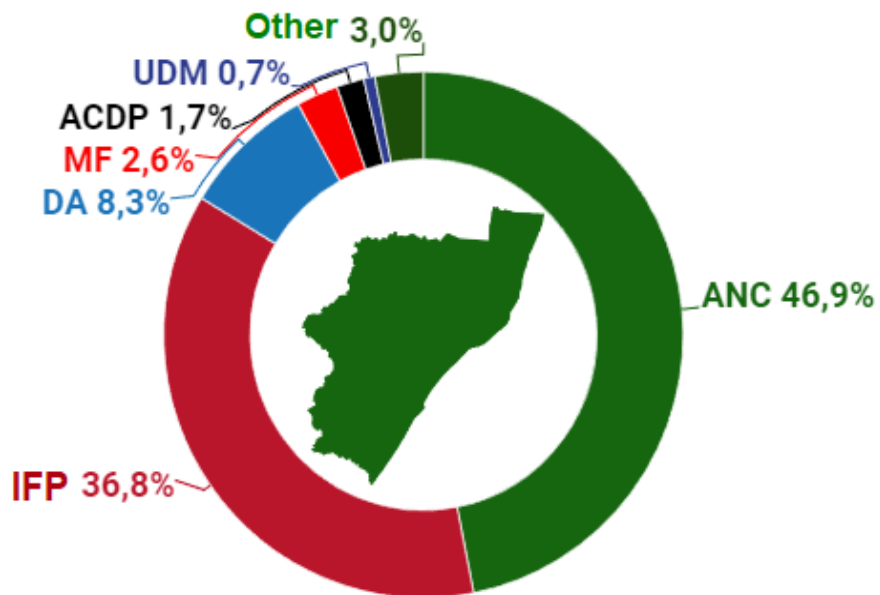
1999



The State of Politics in KZN: 2004

ANC	DP	IFP
10 601 330 Votes	1 527 337 Votes	1 371 477 Votes
66.35 % Support	9.56 % Support	8.58 % Support

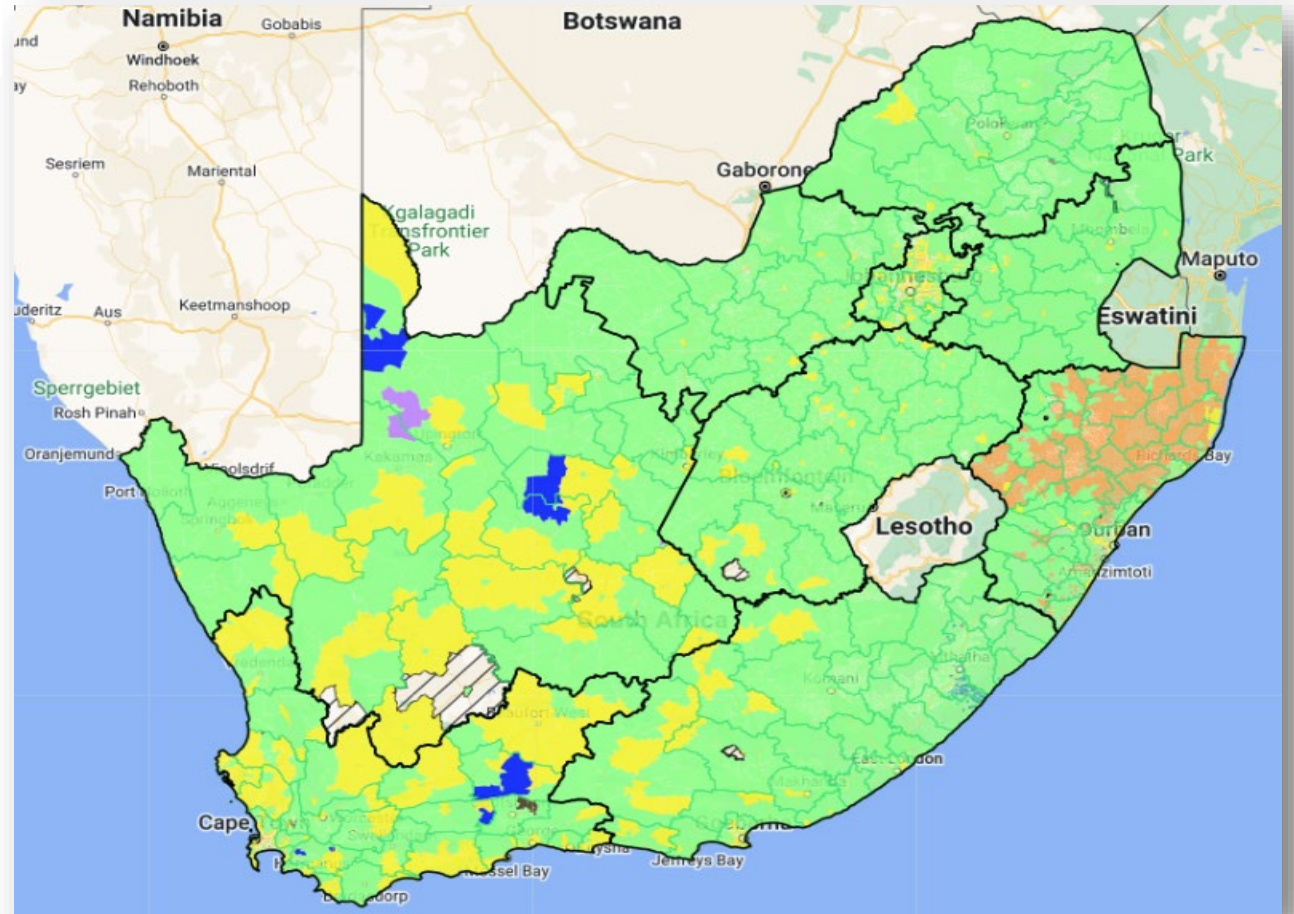
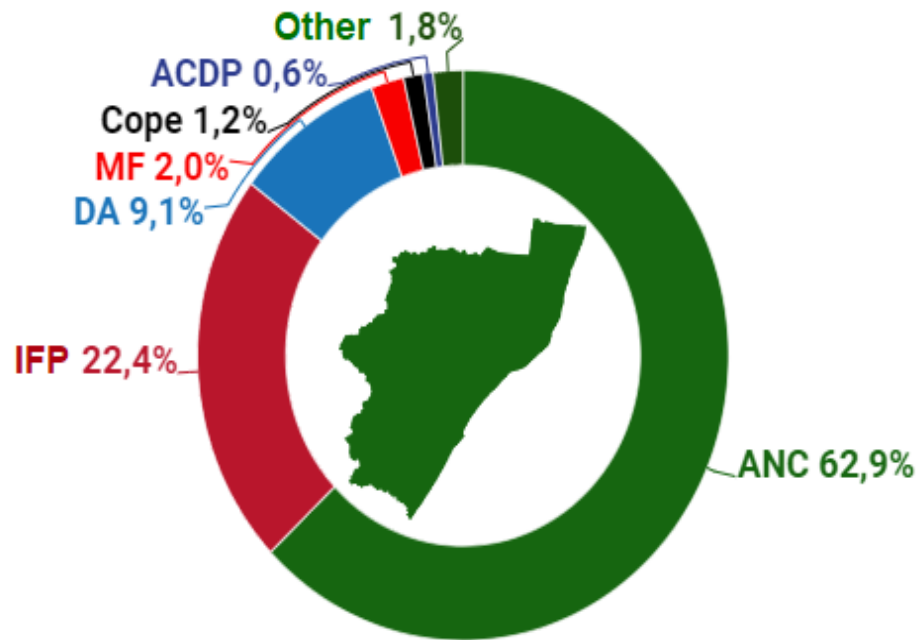
2004



The State of Politics in KZN: 2009



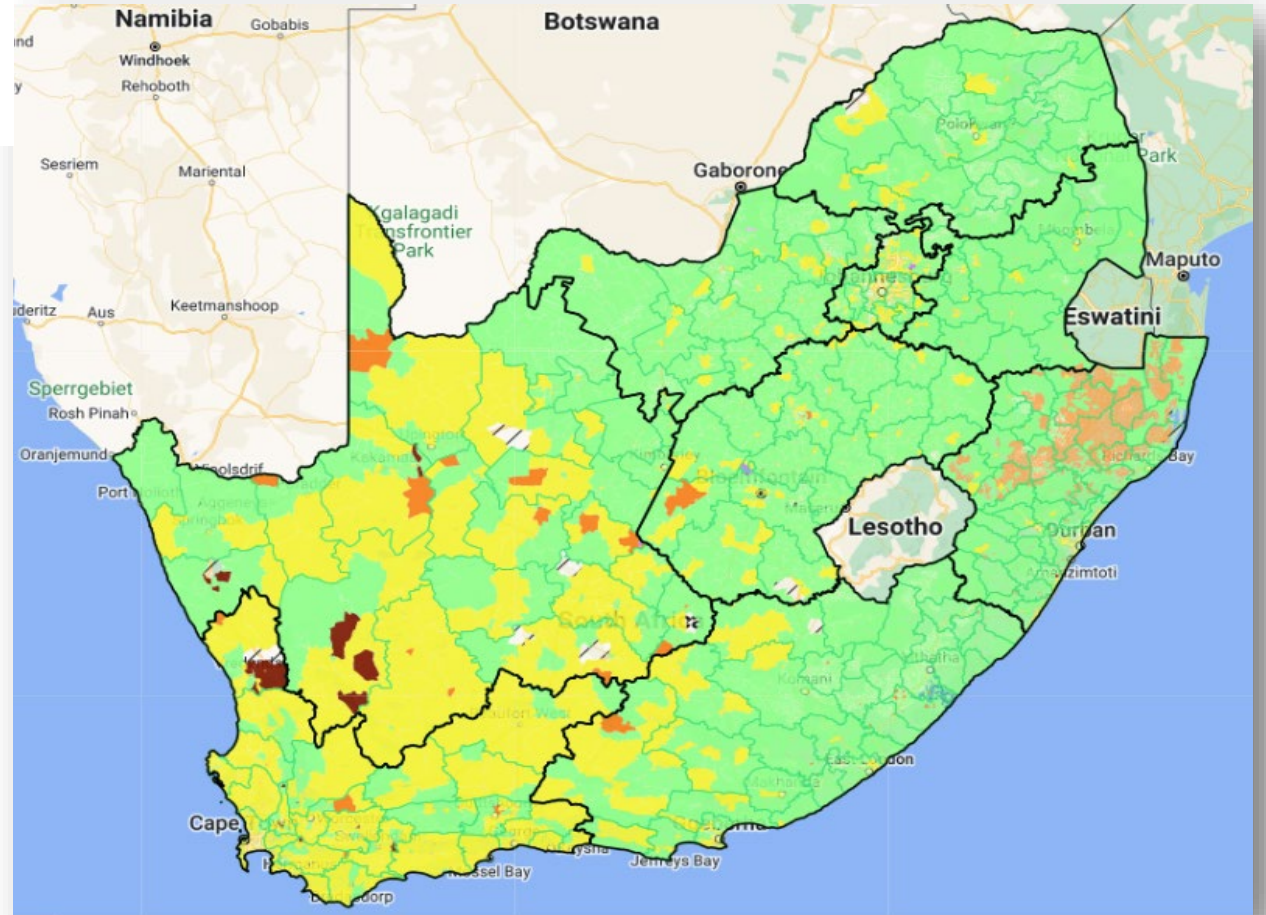
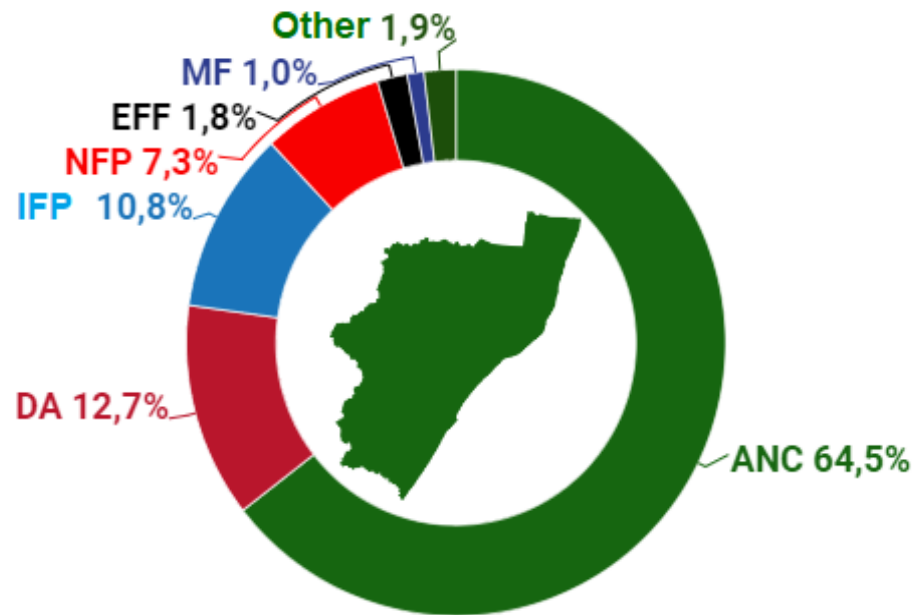
2009



The State of Politics in KZN: 2014

ANC	DA	COPE
11 650 748 Votes	2 945 829 Votes	1 311 027 Votes
65.90 % Support	16.66 % Support	7.42 % Support

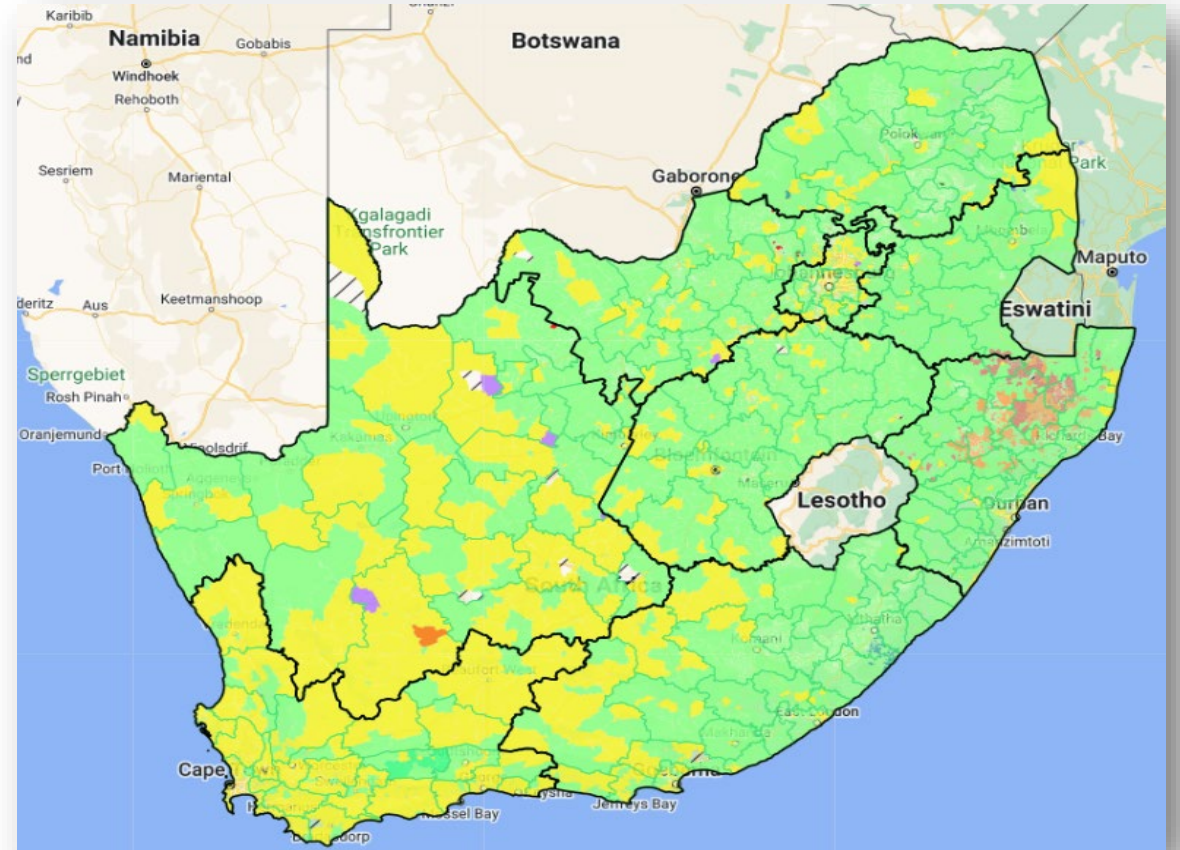
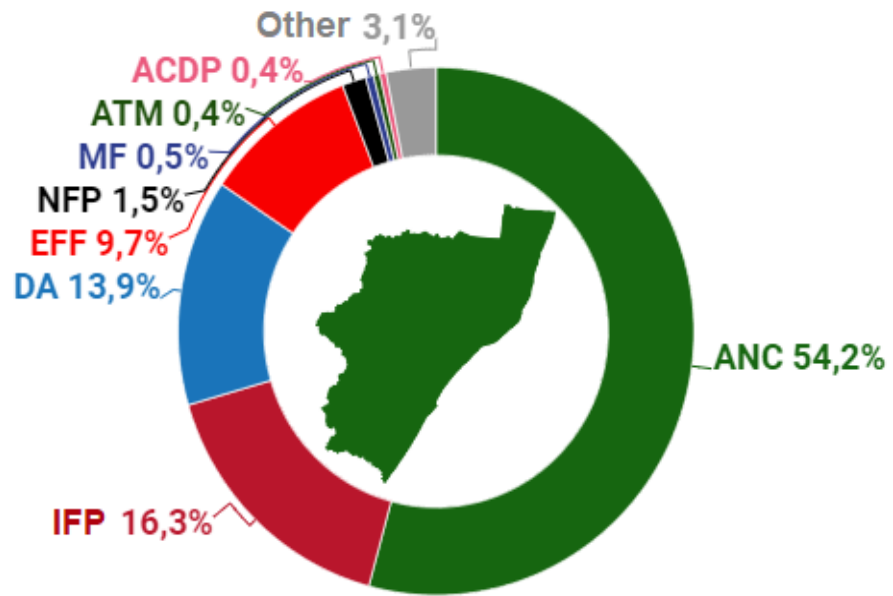
2014



The State of Politics in KZN: 2019

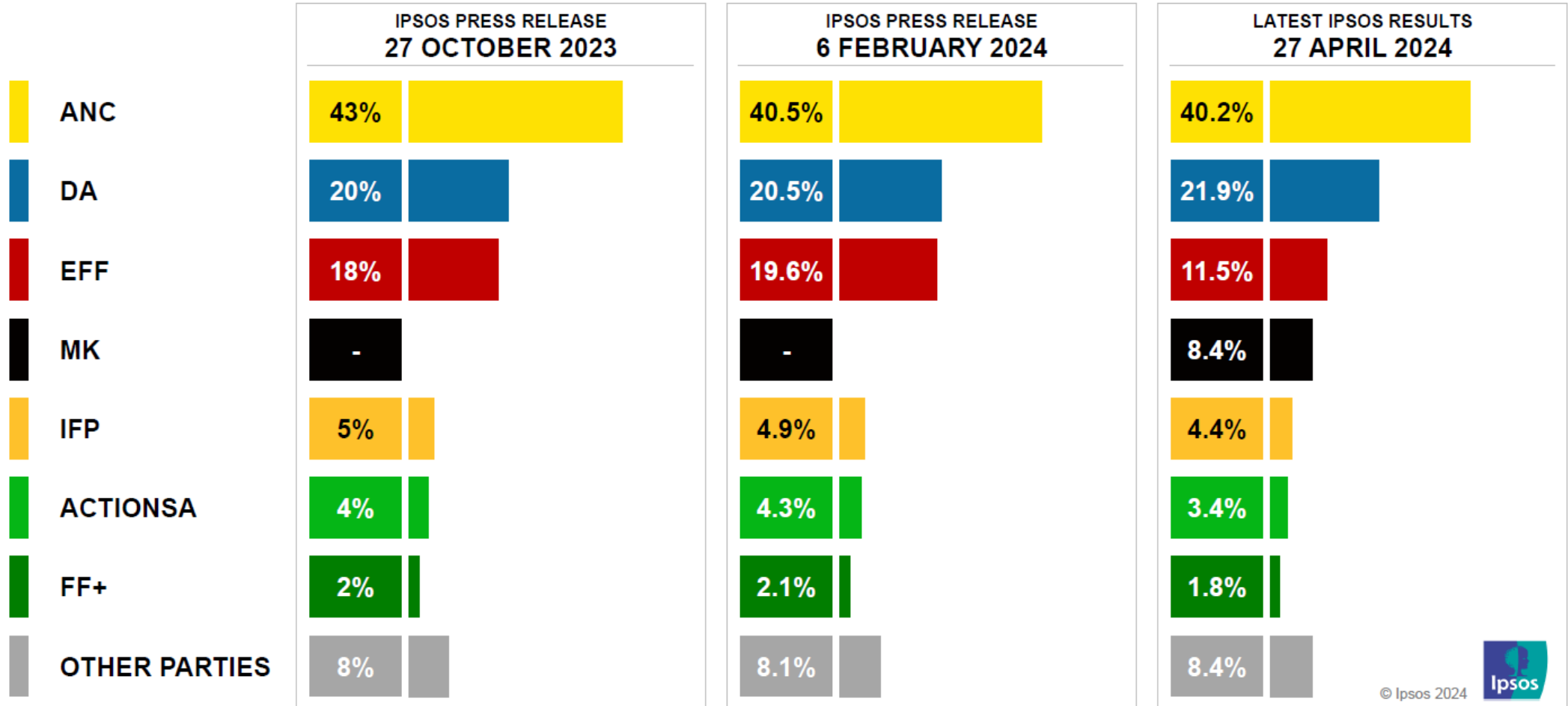
ANC	DA	EFF
11 436 921 Votes	4 091 584 Votes	1 169 259 Votes
62.15 % Support	22.23 % Support	6.35 % Support

2019

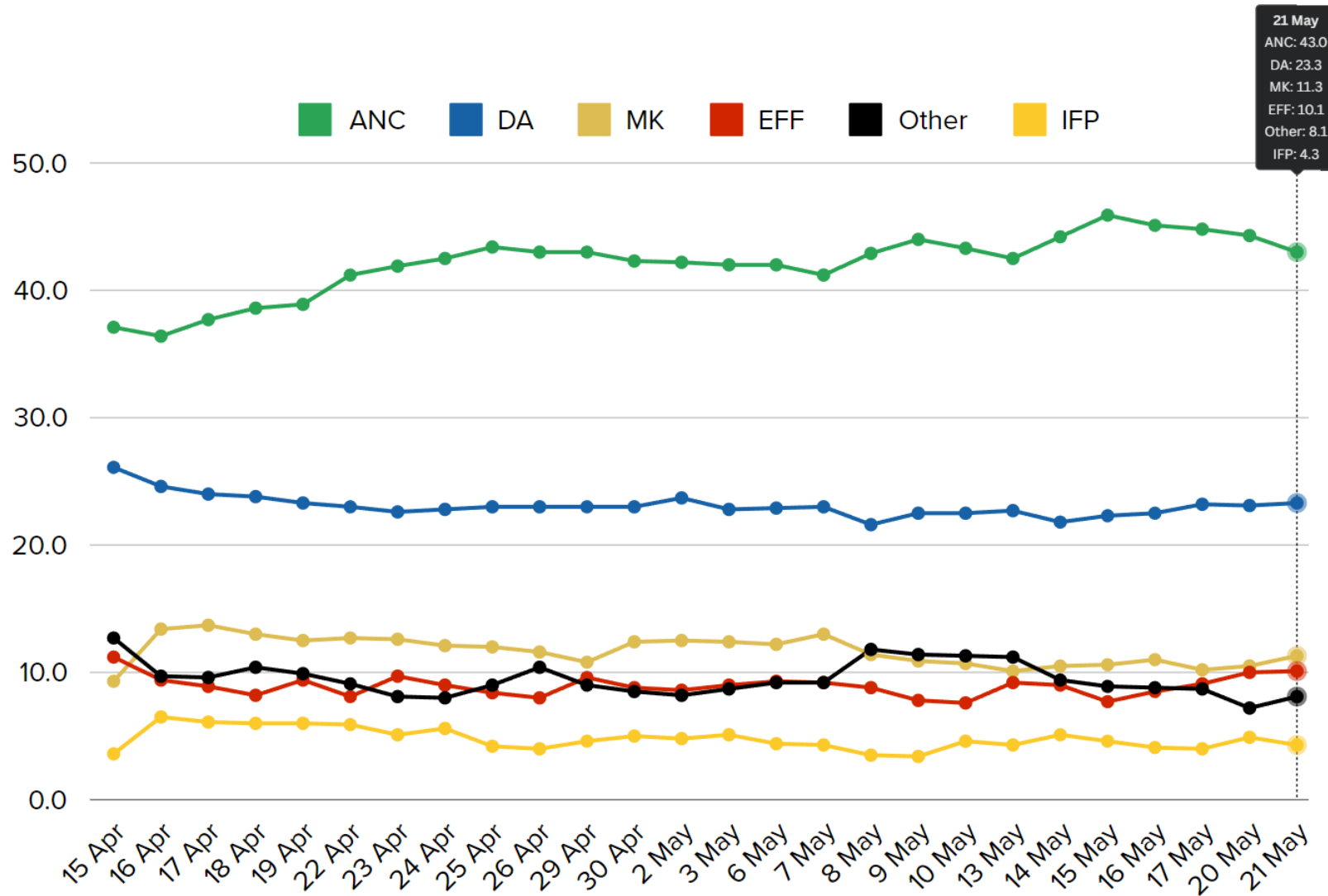


Current Political support Patterns

Ipsos regularly test political opinions in South Africa regularly (at least every six months), in both election years and non-election years.



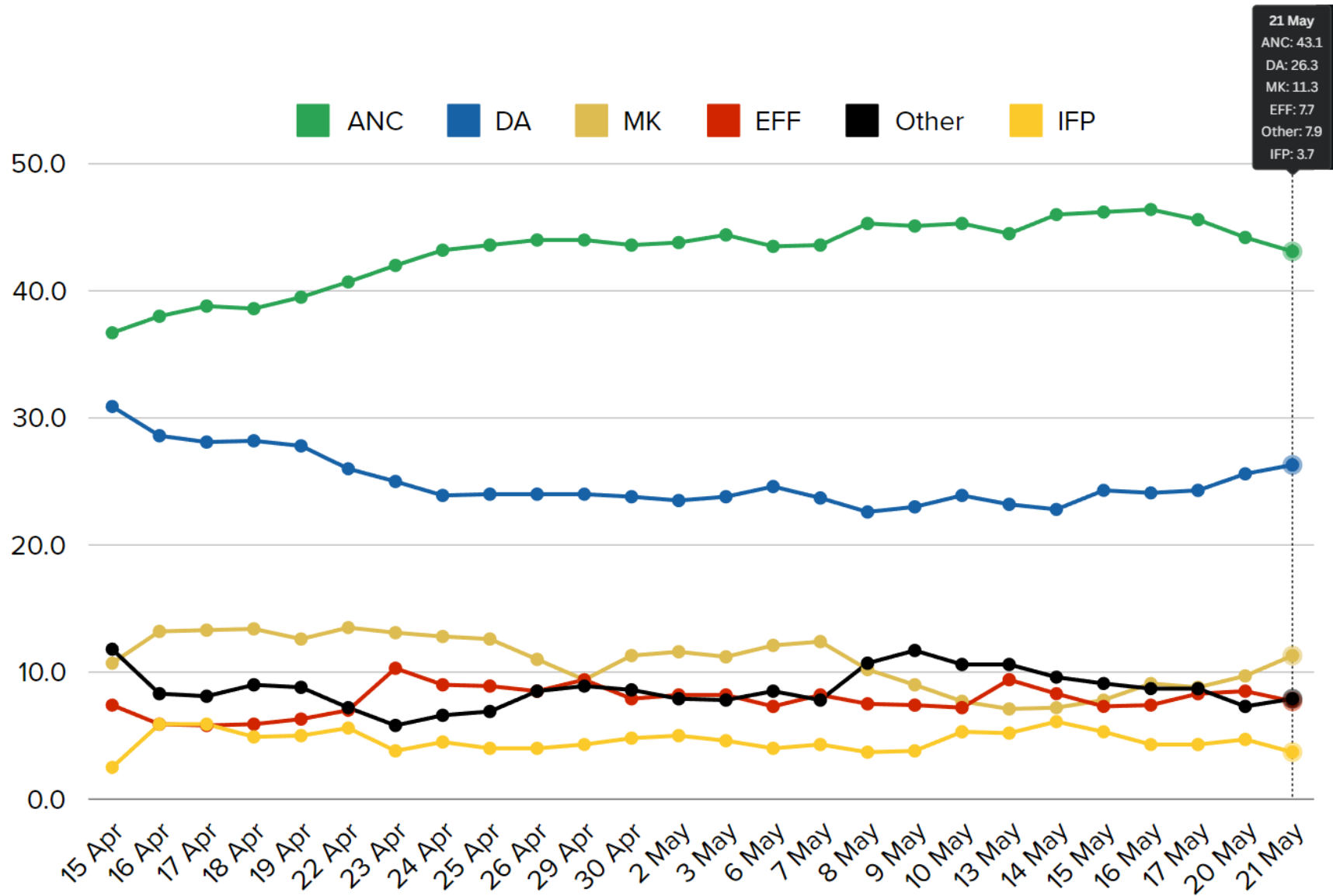
The 2024 Election: 66% Turnout Scenario



21 May
 ANC: 43.0
 DA: 23.3
 MK: 11.3
 EFF: 10.1
 Other: 8.1
 IFP: 4.3

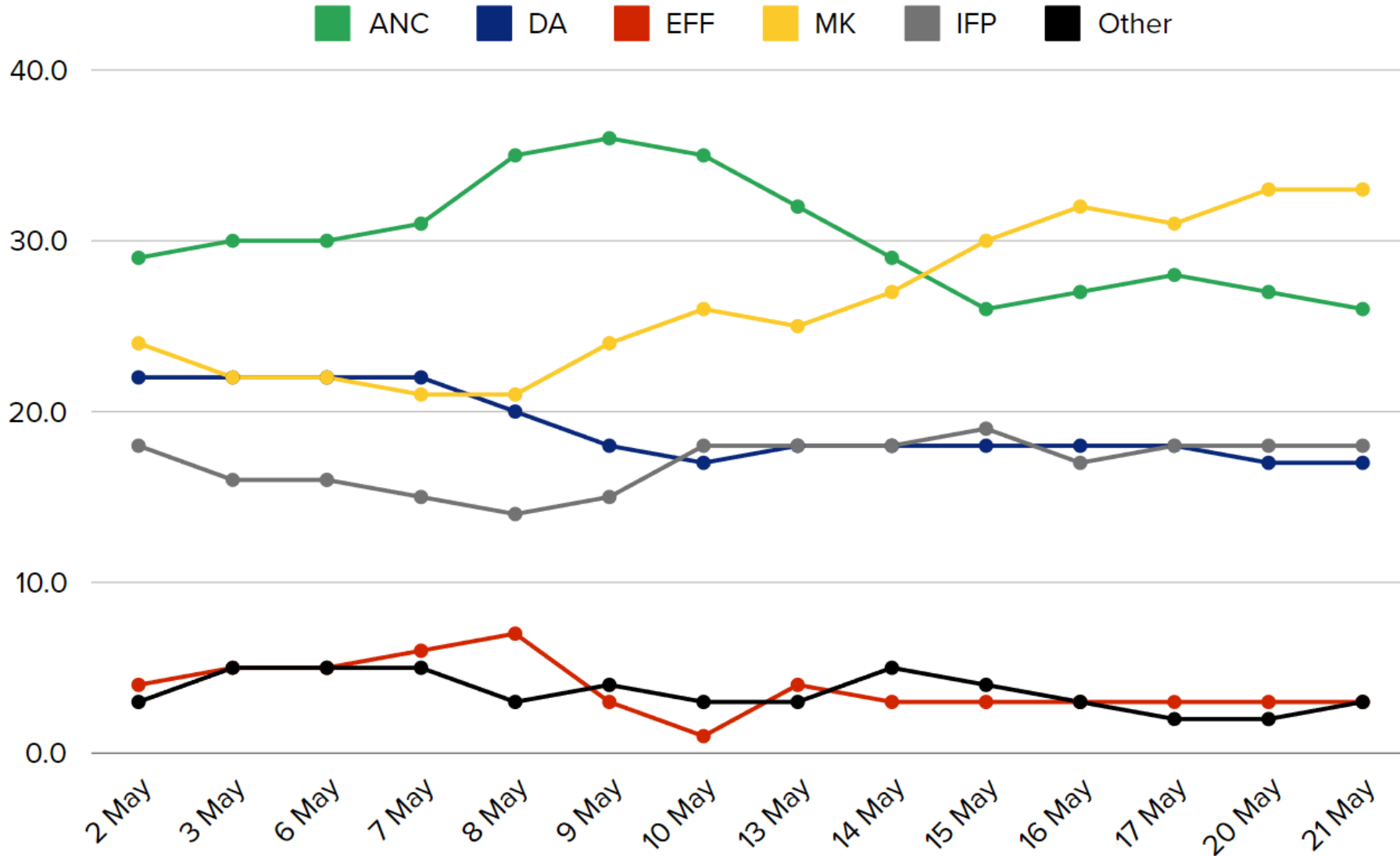
GRAPHIC: Social Research Foundation

The 2024 Election: 58% Turnout Scenario

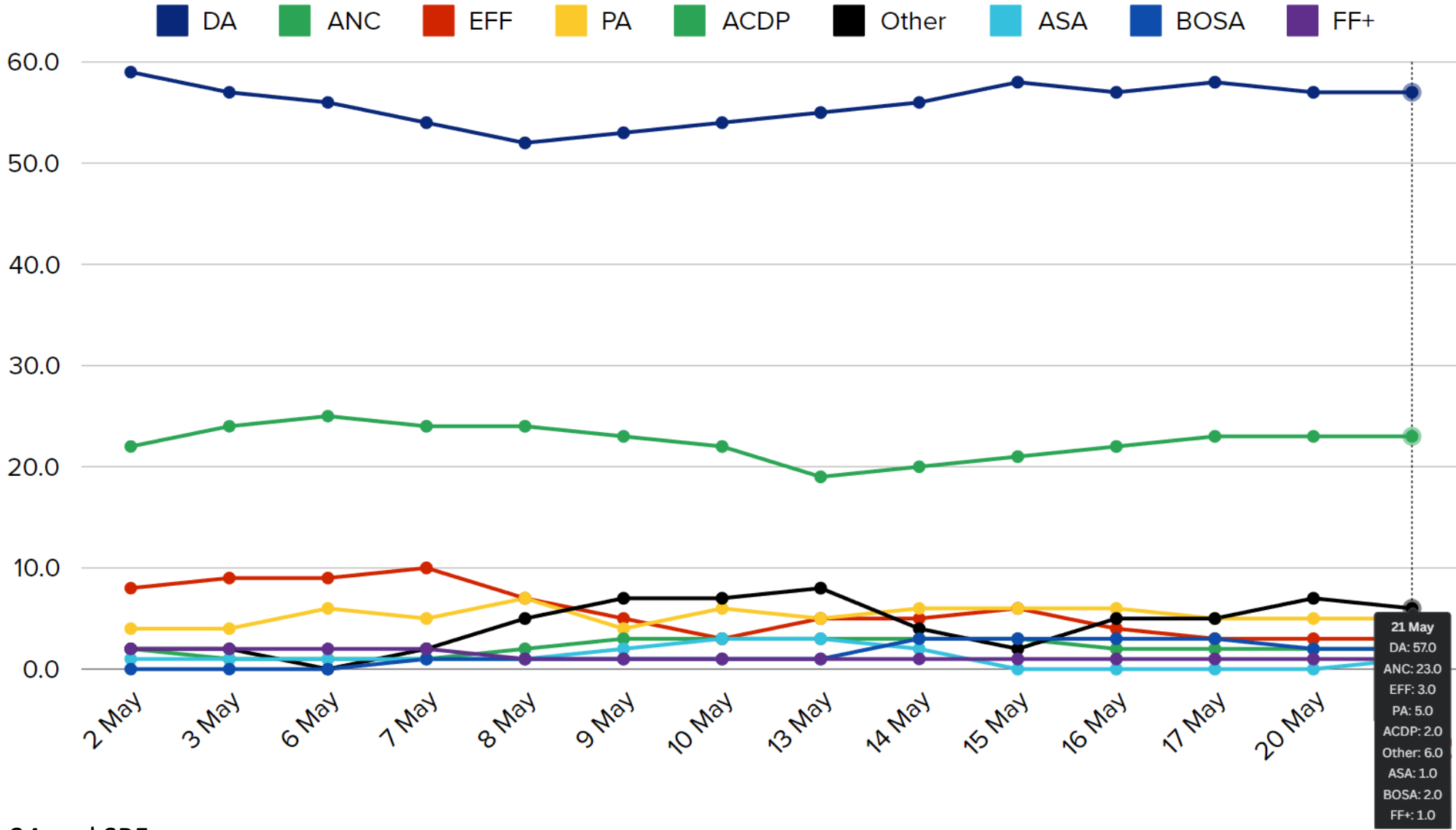


Source: News24 and SRF

The 2024 Election: KZN Outcome (60% Turnout Scenario)

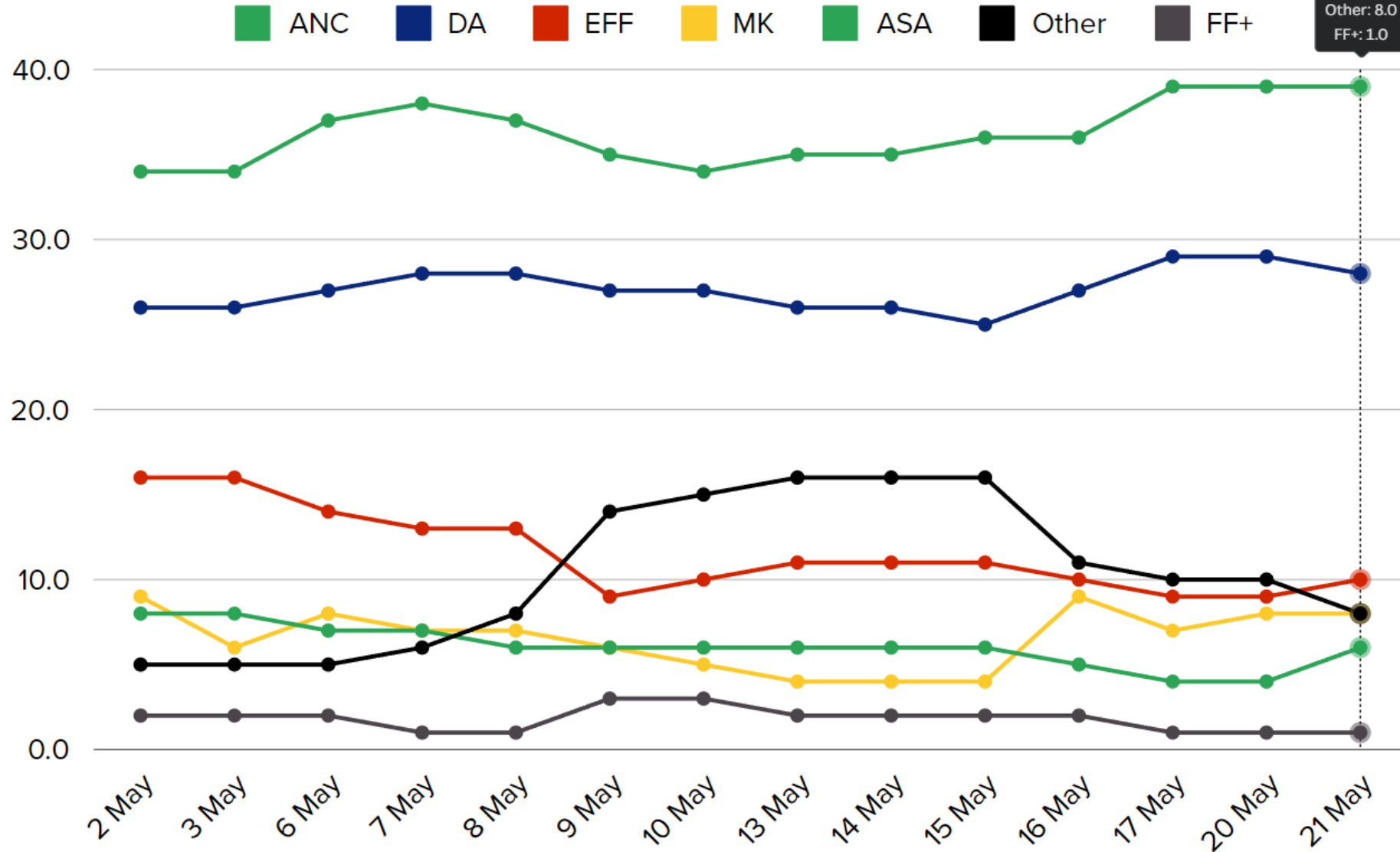


The 2024 Election: Western Cape Outcome (60% Turnout Scenario)



Source: News24 and SRF

The 2024 Election: Gauteng Outcome (62% Turnout Scenario)



The 2022 - 2024 political landscape

Party Dominance Continues

- ANC 48%
- PA 1%
- GOOD 1%
- Other 2%

53%

No EFF necessary

40-45%

Searching for Partners

- DA 25%
- Action SA 5%
- IFP 7%
- FF Plus 3%
- Rest 5%

45%

Western Cape and Gauteng, KZN in opposition hands

al landscape nically changing. approaching the 50% n and lower.

can still count on rural and deep rural support in the order of 30%.

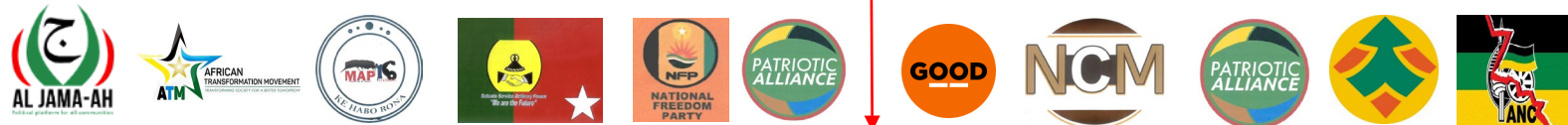
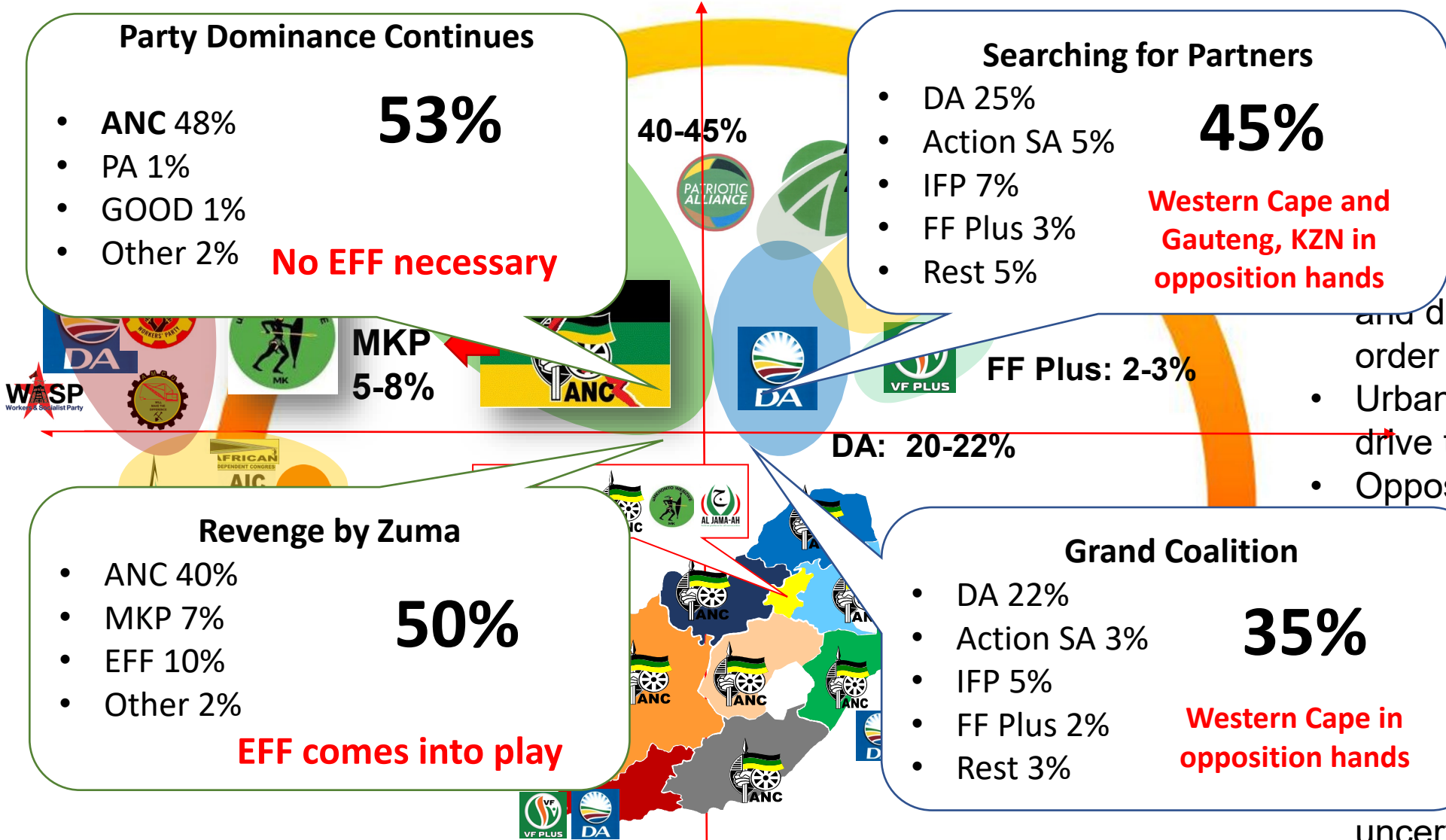
- Urban and metro dynamics drive the changes.
- Opposition parties

shed an election (Multi Party Charter).

an 50% of all eligible typically participate in S.

Independents ates did not add to the

uncertainty of the 2024 general election outcome.



Conclusion (i)

1. The ruling ANC is confronting a major electoral challenge primarily through scoring own goals. A decline of 7% or more in support expected.
2. The trust deficit between government and the electorate at an all-time low.
3. The general level of frustration driven by load-shedding and cost-of-living issues is superseding the liberation dividend.
4. Opposition parties sense a crack in the 30 year rule of the dominant party and formed the Multiparty Charter.
5. We have entered coalition territory at provincial and national level.

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Conclusion (ii)

6. The ANC should not be underestimated in terms of a strong showing in last two weeks.
7. The EFF will not come into play in 2024 and may even see a drop in support.
8. The role of the MK party of Jacob Zuma increased the uncertainty. MKP may be a game changer/spoiler and be a powerbroker in KZN.
9. Will the stay-away-voting pattern create a low voter turnout?
10. Next local elections in 2026 may even be more negative for the ANC including the end of the second Ramaphosa term as ANC president in 2027.

**Thank you for your
kind attention!**

Dankie vir u aandag!

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