



Kingdom of Swaziland



ELECTIONS AND
BOUNDARIES
COMMISSION



2013 NATIONAL ELECTIONS *Report*



ELECTIONS AND
BOUNDARIES COMMISSION



Ngete ngisale sakha kwetfu 2013



THE COMMISSION IS COMMITTED TOWARDS ENSURING,
FREE, FAIR, CREDIBLE AND PEACEFUL ELECTIONS.





2013

NATIONAL ELECTIONS

Report



Kingdom of Swaziland



FOREWORD

Your Majesty, it is an honor for the Elections and Boundaries Commission to present a report on a successful 2013 National Elections. The delay in presenting the report, Your Majesty, is unfortunate and regrettable. However, there are positive lessons learnt from the election. The Nation's enthusiasm and participation from registration up to the Secondary Election, is evidence of the Nation's resolve and commitment to the election, regardless of the Election and Management Solution and equipment challenges encountered.

The Commission, Your Majesty, is humbled by your support, Her Majesty the Queen Mother, traditional leaders, religious community, government, non-governmental organisations, developmental partners, and business community. The Commission also extends its heartfelt gratitude to all the election and security personnel, who endured sleepless nights to ensure a successful election. Without this kind of support the election would have been a non starter.

The involvement of all the stakeholders resonated well with the elections slogan '*Ngete Ngasala Sakha Kwetfu*' which was an individual call to all citizens to participate in the election. This translated to an increase in participation for the 2013 Election as compared to the 2008 Election. However, the election trends observed in 2013 are similar to those recorded in 2008, where the election of women into elective office is still very low. The Commission is committed to addressing this challenge in the coming election.

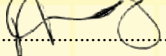
We, the undersigned, are encouraged by the reports from the election observer missions, Your Majesty, which reflects positively on the democratic nature of our election and the Commission's capacity to handle a free, fair, credible, transparent and peaceful election.

Bayethe, Wena Waphakathi !!

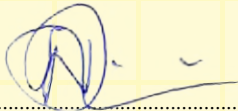
The Commission



Chairperson: 
Chief Gija Shadrack Dlamini

Deputy Chairperson: 
Mzwandile Raymond Fakudze



Commissioner: 
Nkosung'menzi Lifalemalangeni Dlamini

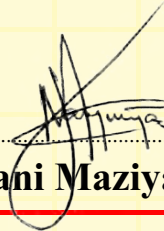
Commissioner: 
Ncumbi Jabulani Maziya



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Chapter 1

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Report covers the political and electoral system, activities and processes of the 2013 National Elections of the Kingdom of Swaziland. The Commission compiled the 2013 Elections Report under the guidance of Section 92(1) of the Constitution which provides that the Commission shall as soon as practicable produce and submit a report on the elections to the Minister responsible for elections stating:

- The general conduct of the elections and the number of voters who participated,
- Any irregularities or abnormalities observed,
- Whether any nomination or election was disputed and with what result,
- Any observed or remarkably peculiarities and
- Recommendations, if any.

It is on this provision that the Commission has put together this report. The report also covers laws governing the elections, the Commission's state of preparedness to run the election, budgeting, procurement, training, voter education, registration, nomination, polling, electoral disputes, and election observation and expenditure.

The 2013 National Elections can be regarded as one of the most successful elections in the history of the country, regardless of the many challenges that were faced by the Commission during the preparatory stage. The Commission, the election staff, polling staff and security personnel worked tirelessly to ensure that the process is a success. Evidence of the fact that the 2013 National Elections were a success can be demonstrated by the following instances:

- (a) The voter turnout was very impressive throughout the process. When compared to the previous elections there was an increase from 59% to 61%.
- (b) For the first time, the elections were managed as a project and a Project Manager was appointed to ensure that all the activities were followed through. It should be noted that even though the 2013 Elections were granted the status of a project, the requisition and disbursement of funds followed the normal government procedure.
- (c) Registration centers were increased from 346 in 2008 to 450 in the 2013 National Elections.

- (d) The number of polling centers was increased from 336 in 2008 to 433 in the 2013 National Elections, thus improving their accessibility by voters.
- (e) The elections were conducted under six (6) new laws whose effect was to enhance the process. The laws are also in compliance with the Constitution.
- (f) The polling staff was drawn not only from the public sector, as was previously the case, but also from the wide spectrum of society.
- (g) The electronic data capturing process during registration improved the voters roll, and this minimized the number of queries.
- (h) For the first time, there were international observers to observe the primary elections. The observers included The SADC Parliamentary Forum and The SADC Lawyers Association.
- (i) Over four hundred election observers (both local and international) observed the secondary elections.
- (j) All elections disputes were disposed of by the courts within a reasonably short period.

1.1 BACKGROUND

Every five years the Kingdom of Swaziland undergoes a democratic election process where communities and constituencies elect a Member of Parliament (MP), a Constituency Headman (*Indvuna yeNkhundla*) and an Executive Committee (*Bucopho*) consisting of members from the chiefdoms in that constituency. The MP is the people's representative in Parliament. The Constituency Headman is the chairperson of the Executive Committee. *Bucopho* is a chiefdom's representative in the Executive Committee. The electoral system is guided and governed by the Constitution of Swaziland 2006 and other electoral laws.

The elections are conducted under the *Tinkhundla* System of Government and in the various constituencies demarcated by The King on the recommendation by the Commission.

1.2 THE TINKHUNDLA SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

Section 79 of the Constitution states that, “the system of government for Swaziland is a democratic, participatory, tinkhundla-based system which emphasizes devolution of state power from central government to tinkhundla areas and individual merit as a basis for election or appointment to public office.”

The Swazi system of government is a constituency-based system rooted in the Westminster Model by virtue of the fact that the Kingdom of Swaziland is a former British Protectorate. The term *Inkhundla* or *Tinkhundla* (plural) is a Siswati name for a constituency. For purposes of political organization and popular representation in Parliament, the Kingdom of Swaziland is divided into several areas called *Tinkhundla*, and currently there are 55. Each *Inkhundla* is made up of one or more *imiphakatsi* (chiefdoms). There are over 300 chiefdoms distributed among the constituencies. For purposes of elections, the chiefdoms serve as voter registration centers, nomination areas and also as polling centers.

The system is non-partisan because of its emphasis on individual merit as a basis for contesting elections. The system has also been merited by the international community for its inclusiveness, particularly during the nomination of candidate. It is grassroots based in that the elected people are directly elected from constituency level and serve as their representatives. Generally, it is easily understood by the people of Swaziland.

1.3 THE MONARCHICAL DEMOCRACY

Another dimension to the democratic nature of the system is the concept of “Monarchical Democracy.” The notion behind this concept is that at the apex of the Swazi system is the institution of the Monarch with the nation forming the base. The people are responsible for playing an advisory role to the King on how the country should be governed. In essence, the King rules by his people and for his people.

A strong link exist between the ballot box and the Monarch in that the electoral process is undertaken and takes off at constituency level. People first express themselves by means of nominating and casting a vote. Other elective processes follow and these includes the election of the Senators by The House. The King appoints members into both Houses taking into account special interests. Once the process is completed The King, as Head of State, is in a position to form the government of the day.

It is worth-mentioning that the Parliament of the kingdom of Swaziland is made up of two (2) Houses which are, the House of Assembly and the Senate. The House of Assembly has 65 members, 55 of whom are elected through their constituencies and the other 10 are appointed by the Head of State. On the other hand, the Senate has 30

members, of whom 10 are elected by members of the House of Assembly and the 20 are appointed by the Head of State.

1.4 THE ELECTORAL PROCESS

The election of persons to any chamber of Parliament, *Indvuna yeNkhundla* or *Bucopho* is by secret ballot at both primary and secondary level in accordance with the “first-past-the-post” system in which the person receiving the highest number of votes is declared a winner. The elective offices are that of the *Bucopho* (member of the *Inkhundla* Executive Committee), *Indvuna yeNkhundla* (Constituency Head-man), and Member of Parliament.

The electoral process covers three main processes which are the Nomination, the Primary and the Secondary election. The nomination of candidates for election in each of the elective offices is done at chiefdom level where individuals are nominated by the members of that community.

After the nomination process, the primary election is conducted where the nominated candidates contest the three elective offices at chiefdom level. The elective office of *Bucopho* is concluded at this stage, wherein the candidate with the majority of the votes becomes the winner. The winners for the other elective offices qualify to contest the secondary election at *Inkhundla* level. The ultimate candidate who wins the secondary election has to get a majority of the votes at the secondary stage.

1.5 LAWS GOVERNING ELECTIONS

The elections in Swaziland are guided by the Constitution, Voter Registration Act 2013, Elections Act 2013, Elections and Boundaries Act, Elections Expenses Act 2013, Senate Elections Act, 2013 and Parliament Petitions Act, 2013. The coming into force of these laws addressed major shortcomings which were observed in previous electoral laws, which are as follows:-

- The vesting of the management of elections on the office of *Umphatsilukhetfo* (Chief Electoral Officer) and his Deputy, whereas the Constitution provides for

the establishment of an independent Electoral Commission.

- The polling staff should be drawn from the public service whereas the current laws have done away with this restriction.
- Election observation and the standards that observers have to attain in line with regional and international instruments were not provided for. The current laws have provided for this.

1.5.1 A BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE ELECTORAL LAWS

The Voter Registration Act provides for the various aspects of the voter registration process. This includes the application for registration as a voter, the qualifications for registration, the compilation and preparation of the draft voters roll, the verification and finalization of the voters roll. The Elections and Boundaries Commission Act provides for the administrative operations of the Elections and Boundaries Commission.

The Elections Act deals with the election process. It provides for the appointment of the polling staff, the setting up of the polling station, the opening, conduct and closing of the polling station. It also deals with the counting and announcement of results. Further it covers issues on corrupt election practices, and norms on election observation.

The Elections Expenses Act provides for a regime of accountability of candidates in the conduct of campaigns. It calls upon a candidate who has exceeded the prescribed limit to account for the financial sources of his or her campaign. The Senate Elections Act provides for the procedure for the election of the ten Senators who are elected by the House of Assembly in its first sitting.

The Parliament Petitions Act looks on how an election can be litigated in a court, especially the form of procedure to be followed. Before the passing of this law, there were varying judgments on whether a litigant must approach the court by means of an application or by petition. This law has now settled this matter in that a petition must be used.

Chapter 2

2.0 ELECTIONS MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

The National elections are managed by the Elections and Boundaries Commission (EBC), an independent Commission. The Commission was appointed into office in 2008 for a period not exceeding twelve years. Its appointment, tenure of office, functions and other operational measures are provided under Sections 90 to 92 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Swaziland.

2.1 THE MANDATE OF THE COMMISSION

The mandate of the Commission is to:-

- (a) oversee and supervise voter registration and ensure fair and free elections at primary, secondary and other level;
- (b) facilitate civic and voter education as maybe necessary in between elections;
- (c) review and determine the boundaries of tinkhundla areas for purposes of elections;
- (d) perform such other functions in connection with elections or boundaries as may be prescribed; and
- (e) Produce periodic reports in respect of work done.

The Commission is in office on full time basis. It develops policies and approves programmes to be implemented by the Secretariat. Each of the Commissioners has a role to play in the supervision, support and guidance in programme implementation to Elections Officers in the four administrative regions of the country namely Hhohho, Lubombo, Manzini and Shiselweni.

2.2 THE COMMISSION

The Commission consists of five members. Currently, there are four members and these are:-

Chairperson: Chief Gija S.G. Dlamini

Deputy Chairperson: Mr. Mzwandile R. Fakudze

Member: Ms. Nkosungumenzi L. Dlamini

Member: Mr. Ncumbi Jabulani Maziya



Commissioners from *Left to Right*: Mzwandile Fakudze, Chief Gija Dlamini, Nkosung'menzi Dlamini and Ncumbi Maziya.

2.3 THE SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat of the Commission comprises a Head of Secretariat, Legal Advisor, Principal Elections Officer, 4 Regional Election Officers, Communications Officer, Accounts Officer, Store Keeper, 2 Drivers, Computer Programmer/Analyst, Data Capturer, Human Resource Officer and 6 members of Support Staff.



Elections and Boundaries Commission Secretariat

2.4 INDEPENDENCE OF THE COMMISSION

The Constitution provides for an independent body styled “The Elections and Boundaries Commission”. The Commission enjoys functional independence in terms of demarcating constituency boundaries, conducting civic and voter education, voter registration and holding the national elections.

Powerful and noble as functional independence is, without the corresponding financial and administrative independence, the functional independence is nullity. Theoretically, the Head of Secretariat is supposed to be the Controlling Officer as stated in the Election Act of 2013. However, there is apparent and visible interference by the ministry responsible for elections in executing its mandate.

The financial independence of the commission is also a concern. The budget has to go through the ministerial administrative structures, depending on how the Controlling Officer understands the nature and importance of elections, it may not see the light of day as initially proposed by the Commission.

The government procurement procedures are cumbersome and are full of administrative bottlenecks. During the course of an election there are emerging needs that must be procured instantly to prevent the collapse of the election. However, the current procurement systems are rigidly designed with no due regard to the unique nature of the election process. Ultimately, the work of the Commission is adversely affected.

The Commission is also greatly affected by the way its Secretariat is provided to it. The Commission responsible for hiring, posting and transferring Civil Servants is responsible for providing the Secretariat. It does so in conjunction with the ministry responsible for elections. This arrangement compromises the administrative independence of the Commission in that it has no say on the engagement and/or transfer of its staff.

The Commission strongly recommends that what obtains in other organs such as the Anti-Corruption Commission should apply with equal force and effect for the Elections and Boundaries Commission.

2.5 CHALLENGES ON ELECTIONS MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

- Staff complement for the Commission is incomplete and some key positions have not been filled for quite some time. This affects the functionality and decision making processes of the organization.
- The organizational structure is not structured to meet the requirements of an Electoral Commission and does not adequately respond to needs of the electorate, such as the non-establishment of regional offices, Research and Development office, etc.
- A proper five year strategy and implementation plan in between the elections is lacking.
- The Commission has no financial autonomy.
- There is no independence in terms of recruiting its own staff.
- Schemes of service for the Secretariat are not in place.

2.6 RECOMMENDATIONS

- A five year strategy and action plan has to be developed to guide the Commission from one election to another to ensure a successful and well prepared election.
- A research and evaluation department needs to be established for the Commission to make informed decisions on elections.
- There is an urgent need for the restructuring of the Commission's Secretariat to meet international standards.
- Schemes of service for the Secretariat should be developed.
- All vacant posts should be filled.
- Creation of all critical posts such as Public Relations Officer, Research Officers, Switchboard Operator, Night Watchmen, Librarian, Receptionist and Security Guard etc.
- Education and training of election staff is a major priority.
- The Commission should have independence to hire its own staff and to ensure financial autonomy as earlier noted.
- Communication internally and externally within the organization needs to be improved.

Chapter 3

3.0 STATE OF PREPAREDNESS FOR THE 2013 ELECTIONS

One of the keys to a successful election is the state of preparedness to hold elections by the Commission. Elections follow a three phase process, namely, the pre-election phase, the election phase and the post-election phases. During the pre-election phase, the Commission embarked on three major processes. These are the civic and voter education exercise, the delimitation of constituency boundaries exercise and promulgation of electoral laws.

3.1 THE CIVIC AND VOTER EDUCATION EXERCISE

The major public outcry about the 2008 elections was that the electorate was not adequately capacitated on the entire electoral process. In planning for the 2013, the Commission gave the issue of civic and voter education top priority. The notion stands true that an inadequately capacitated voter is a disabled voter. The Commission prepared a civic and voter education manual that was used during this exercise.

The Commission embarked on a civic and voter education exercise by visiting all the 55 Constituencies. In order to intensify voter awareness the Commission also visited 38 chiefdoms and this exercise is still pending. The Commission intended visiting all the 336 chiefdoms. However, due to financial constraints the exercise was stalled.

Some civic society groups collaborated with the Commission in carrying out the voter education exercise. These included, among others, *Lutsango LwakaNgwane*, the Federation of the Disabled-persons in Swaziland (FODSWA), *Lihlombe Lekukhalela*, and the Gender Unit in the Deputy Prime Minister's Office.

Although all the media houses were invited as part of information dissemination, only the Swazi Observer, Channel S and Vuka Ngwane newspaper covered the civic and voter education exercise in the constituencies.

The Commission further put strong emphasis, in particular the campaign for Vote for the Woman, the youth and people living with disabilities. The emphasis was to help maximize their participation in the election process, not only as voters but also as candidates. Workshops and other meetings were held in this regard.

There were challenges observed in the civic and voter education exercise which hindered the commission from carrying out an effective and robust education programme. The cumbersome government procedure also delayed the production and marketing of the election.

Other strategies that were adopted by the Commission as part of its civic and voter education program are discussed below.

3.1.1 PROMOTION AND MARKETING STRATEGIES

In carrying out the civic and voter education exercise, the following promotion and marketing strategies were employed:

(a) CAMPAIGN LOGO AND THEME

The Commission designed an election's logo to hype up excitement of the election. The logo has three raised hands in different colors symbolizing that all qualifying people in the country regardless of color, can be counted in the election. The Commission also formulated a theme caption, “*Ngete Ngasala, Sakha Kwetfu*”, which can be directly translated to mean “I cannot be left out in the building of our nation”. The theme enhanced voter participation in the 2013 National Elections.



(b) THE MEDIA

To intensify the civic and voter education, the Commission educated and interacted with the public on various aspects of the election process through various media houses. The Commission obtained a slot on Swaziland Broadcasting and Information Services (SBIS), Voice of the Church (VOC) and Swazi Television. The print media also played a major role in enhancing public knowledge on elections.

(c) THE WEBSITE

A new website, www.elections.org.sz, was created featuring information related to the elections, including news update and educational information on the conduct of elections. The website is linked to the government website.

(d) ADVERTISING

As part of marketing the elections, street posters were erected in major cities, towns and strategic places. Flyers were also distributed around the Kingdom to promote the election. Adverts on the elections were run on radio stations, print media and television stations. Some of the media houses that were involved in the marketing campaign were the Times of Swaziland, Swazi Observer, *Vuka Ngwane* (a Siswati newspaper), SBIS, Swazi TV, Channel S, Voice of the Church, etc.

i) BRANDING OF VEHICLES

The branding of some of the vehicles that were used during the various stages of the elections was a peculiar feature in the 2013 National Elections. The purpose was to publicize and market the elections.



A picture of the Branded Vehicles

(ii) SIGNAGE AND GAZEBO

Pursuant to the recommendation by Election Observers in the 2008 National Elections that all registration and polling centers be easily identifiable, all these were branded accordingly. Adequate signage was erected along routes leading to the centers. Moreover, there was a signage within each polling station clearly indicating the various activities occurring there.

Some registration and polling stations were provided with branded gazebos to further enhance the presence of the Commission and facilitate the electoral activity.



A picture of a pull up banner for the elections

3.1.2 CIVIC AND VOTER EDUCATION IMPROVEMENTS

The Commission has noted the following areas of improvement to strengthen civic and voter education:-

- Establish and/or strengthen communications and research department to target specific areas of need including latest trends in election management.
- Sufficient budget to meet with the build-up of activities to the next election such as the delimitation exercise and civic and voter education program.
- An elections media code of conduct should be developed in partnership with the association of journalists and the editors' forum. This will help in regulating the coverage of election candidates and elections in general.
- A communication and marketing plan should be developed.
- The Commission's Website should be regularly updated and be connected to the popular social networks.

- Election materials for the visually impaired should be developed in Braille.
- A library facility should be established to manage all election information.
- The civic and voter education program should form part of the school curriculum.

3.2 CONSTITUENCY DEMARCATION

In terms of the Constitution, the Commission is obligated to review and recommend the demarcation of constituency boundaries every fourth year of Parliament. The Commission put in place mechanisms for carrying out this exercise. Visits to all the Constituencies were undertaken to ensure an all inclusive approach in getting the views from the affected citizens. Due to insufficient funding, the Commission could not complete the exercise within the stipulated time limits provided in the Constitution. As such, the constituencies that were used in the previous elections were maintained.

3.3 STAFFING ISSUES

As part of preparedness for the 2013 Elections, the Commission encountered challenges in terms of staff complement. The Secretariat was operating on a skeleton staff during the pre-election phase. There was no Elections Officer for Hhohho Region and the Head of Secretariat was to retire in July 2013. He proceeded on sick leave in April until retirement. The Principal Elections Officer had already left the civil service. There were also challenges with the Secretariat which led to some of the officers being redeployed.

A project manager was engaged and resumed work in April 2013. The Secretariat also recommended the engagement of an 8 member Technical Committee which included Senior Officers from different government departments. However, the Commission after a series of consultative meetings did not see the need for the committee and it was accordingly not put in place.

To ensure functionality of the secretariat, officers from other government ministries were deployed to the Commission. These included an Acting Head of Secretariat, Public Relations Officer from the Prime Minister's Office, Elections Officer for Hhohho Region, Accounts Officer, Stores person, Human Resource Officer and the Project Manager, who was also assigned the functions of the Principal Elections Officer.

3.4 TRANSPORT

The Commission required a fleet of vehicles to manage the election process from registration to secondary elections. Transport was availed from government departments, rental companies and public transport companies.

3.4.1 GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT

Initially a request for rented vehicles to cover the registration process and for the security personnel was tabled with government. However, since government had adopted a no rental policy, as a cost saving measure, government insisted on recalling vehicles from the different government departments. A total of 196 vehicles were sourced from government departments to support the registration process. Ninety percent (90%) of the transport used during registration was sourced from government and the rest were privately owned.

3.4.2 RENTALS

To complement the inadequate government transport during the election phase, the Commission budgeted and requested for 580 vehicles through a tendering process conducted by the Central Transport Administration (CTA). The vehicles were to be used by Returning and Presiding Officers in executing their polling duties. The schedule of the elections needed the vehicles to be available between short intervals, thus resulting in the vehicles being in the custody of the Commission from the nomination to secondary elections. This proved to be a cost saving measure in that the longer you keep a rented vehicle, the lower the rate.

3.4.3 PUBLIC TRANSPORT

The Commission, through the CTA, hired 400 passenger vehicles from the Swaziland Commercial Amadoda Road Transportation Association (SCARTA) and SCATCO to transport the Polling Officers and voters during the elections period. It was agreed that the vehicles will be rented for a total period of 21 days.

3.4.4 FUEL MANAGEMENT AND MAINTAINANCE OF VEHICLES

Vehicles from rental and public transport companies were fueled and maintained by the Commission through the Central Transport Administration for the specified elections period.

3.4.5 TRANSPORT MANAGEMENT AND MAINTAINANCE CHALLENGES

- Most of the government vehicles, given to the Commission had mechanical faults which attracted high maintenance cost and breakdown services.
- The authority to acquire rental vehicles was approved very late and therefore the rental companies did not deliver according to specification and on time.
- Some of the rented vehicles had mechanical faults.
- Managing the Public transport and general use of fuel was a challenge.

3.5 ELECTION MANAGEMENT SOLUTION ACQUISITION

In the 2008 National Elections most of the electronic processing was done centrally, and to improve on that it was the Commission's plan to have a fully computerized Election Management Solution. A tender process following the provision of the Procurement Act 2012 was conducted.

Face Technologies PTY (LTD) was awarded the tender for the supply, delivery, installation and support of a turnkey management solution. The Election Management Solution was funded by the 2012/13 and 2013/14 budget. A detailed pricing schedule for the solution, which excludes VAT, is in Annexure 1.

The Election Management Solution delivered was not as per the tender specification stated in the initial proposal. This was as a result of the exclusion of the Commissioners who are the end users of the system as per the Public Procurement Act 2012. Consequently, some of the following changes were noted:-

- The finger print scanner was supposed to capture ten (10) fingerprints at once, but it ended up capturing one finger at a time.
- The voter card was supposed to be a PVC card, but ended up being a laminated one.
- The picture quality of the voter card also fell short of what was specified in the initial document.
- The life span of the battery should have been more than eight hours but ended up lasting for at most two (2) hours. As a remedial measure, the Commission urgently acquired electric cables to power the Voter Registration Kit (VRK) from nearby homesteads and institutions. As a result, the Commission incurred an extra cost.

- The Commission requested additional changes on the voter registration information/data, which would improve the data analysis of the election. Such improvements were never effected.



The *Deputy Prime Minister Mr Themba Masuku* being shown how the system functions

Chapter 4

4.0 VOTER REGISTRATION

Voter registration is an integral part of the electoral process where individuals eligible to vote are identified and listed. It is a highly complex, expensive and important activity, which can either make or break an election. Section 90 (7) (a) of the Constitution mandates the Commission to oversee and supervise the registration of voters.



Registration in progress

4.1 RECRUITMENT OF REGISTRATION PERSONNEL

The registration process started in April 2013 with the recruitment of Training of Trainers (TOTs), Supervisors, Registration Clerks and Competent Witnesses. The Commission engaged 45 TOTs based on their computer skills and capabilities to train and support the community/chiefdom Registration Clerks during the registration and election processes.

The Commission identified, trained and engaged 65 Registration Supervisors for a period of six weeks and 3 days. The three days covered training and management meetings. The Registration Supervisors were mainly senior government officers who had access to government vehicles. As indicated earlier regarding transport challenges, some of these officers used personal vehicles. Others were from parastatals and were also required to have access to company vehicles for use during the registration period.

The Commission, in collaboration with the chiefdom authorities, identified and trained 738 Registration Clerks and 723 Competent Witnesses to assist in the registration process. The Clerks were required to be computer literate and were tasked to conduct the

actual registration on the Voter Registration Kit (VRK). Competent Witnesses were responsible for confirming the eligibility and identity of registrants. Security during the registration period was provided by the State security personnel.

The table below illustrates the distribution of the registration personnel by position and region.

Table 1: Voter Registration Personnel by Region

Region	Clerks	Competent witnesses	supervisors
Manzini	230	214	19
Shiselweni	208	201	16
Hhohho	168	168	18
Lubombo	132	140	12
Total	738	723	65

4.2 REGISTRATION TRAINING

In preparation for the registration, the Project Manager lined up a series of training for TOTs, Registration Clerks and Supervisors. However, these series were dependent on the delivery schedule of the registration equipment by Face Technologies. The delay in the arrival of equipment resulted in a compressed three days training program for TOTs instead of the initial proposed five days. The TOTs, upon completing their training, embarked on a three days training of the Registration Clerks.

4.3 REGISTRATION PROCESS

Voter registration started on the 13th of May as scheduled in all the designated registration centers in the country. This process lasted for 6 weeks and due to the high turnout around the closing date it was extended by a week until the end of June 2013. The registration process took place in 402 approved registration centers and other fluid centers, mainly shopping malls and security forces centers. To register, applicants were required to produce one of the following:-

- National Identity card
- A valid driver's license
- Birth certificate

- Graded tax certificate
- Travel document
- Personal Identity Number
- A Competent Witness assisted in confirming the applicant's identity if applicant did not have any of the above specified documents.

It is worth noting that in fluid centers the applicants had to produce the National Identity card for one to be registered.

4.4 VOTER REGISTRATION ANALYSIS

At the beginning of the registration process the Commission had a projected 600 000 eligible voter population as provided by the Central Statistics Office, 2013. At the end of the registration process, a total of 415 012 voters were registered.

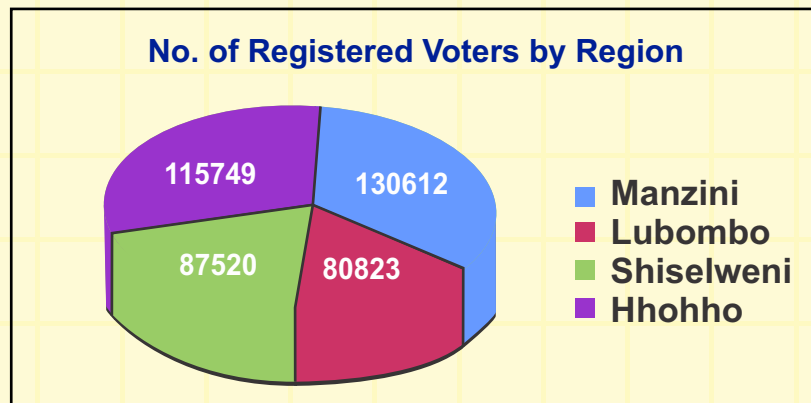
The registration data was processed using an Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) to determine the eligibility of all the registrants. After validation 0.07% were confirmed ineligible. This then brought the total number of eligible registrants to 414 704, which is 70% of the estimated voter population.

As illustrated in Table 2 and Figure 1 below, Manzini Region had the highest registrants followed by Hhohho Region and Lubombo Region had the lowest. The table further illustrates that females were the highest registered voters across all regions which amounted to 53%.

Table 2: Registrants by Gender per Region

Region	Male	Female	Total
Hhohho	54 808	60 941	115 749
Lubombo	38 107	42 716	80 823
Manzini	61 137	69 475	130 612
Shiselweni	39 119	48 401	87 520
Total	193 171	221 533	414 704

Figure 1: Number of Registered Voters by Region



4.5 VOTERS ROLL VALIDATION

Inspection of the voters roll is a statutory requirement under the Voter Registration Act of 2013. Registered voters were given an opportunity to verify their particulars and also to ensure if they were in the correct polling station ahead of the polling day.

This required each registered voter to visit his or her respective polling centre. Each polling centre was supplied with a manual hard copy of the voters roll. The Commission also assisted registrants who were close to the central office to verify themselves directly from the central system.

Correction and objection documents were made available where upon realizing a need for correction, an omission and/or inclusion of some voters or any other need for correction of the voters roll. A registered voter would apply for that correction and endorse it with a signature.

At the end of verification period, the Commission updated the register and prepared a final voters list for use in the nomination, primary and secondary elections. Copies of the voters roll were on request made available to the public.

4.6 CHALLENGES

- The late arrival of the registration kits and assembling of the system derailed the registration training program of the Commission.
- Those responsible for securing the tender award did not put in place logistical arrangements for the receipt and maintenance of the VRKs.

- Completely sidelining the Commissioners in the procurement process of the Registration System was a major flaw.
- The Commission anticipated a fully computerized Election Management System covering all the stages of the election as stated in the initial tender document. However, it only covered the voter registration stage.
- The Election Management Solution did not have an effective function for data analysis, specifically for segregating registrants/voters by age and other variables.
- The transfer of data from registration points was centralized which was not initially planned by the Commission nor the tender document. The initial plan was to transfer the data electronically, through the Wide Area Network Infrastructure. As such the VRKs had to be transported physically to the Commission's offices, thus attracting high fuel and personnel costs.
- Skills transfer was inadequate for the Commission's technicians. The programming part of the process and production of reports therein was controlled remotely from the vendor's office in South Africa, thus making it difficult for the Commission to respond to emerging issues on the ground.
- The training of Registration Clerks was short and the skills could not be transferred effectively.
- A number of challenges were encountered by the TOTs and Registration Clerks when using the VRK's. These included difficulties in logging in, the equipment freezing before completing a registration and sometimes it would fail to print a registration card.
- A number of voters claimed that they were not correctly transferred to their rightful chiefdoms and constituencies.
- The equipment batteries could not last for the estimated period of eight hours and therefore cables for power supply had to be purchased as a matter of urgency.
- Some homesteads and institutions demanded exorbitant payments for electricity supplied during the election process.
- There were chieftaincy disputes over the recognition of registration centers and Registration Clerks. As a result the Commission had to dispatch personnel from the office to carry out the registration of voters in these areas. This had cost implications.

- Communities did not actively participate in the validation of the voters roll notwithstanding that the Commission had emphasized the need to do so during the civic and voter education exercise.
- The Commission had planned that voters could verify themselves via SMS, but due to lack of funds the plan was abandoned.

4.7 RECOMMENDATIONS

- The procurement procedure should include the Commissioners as end users to ensure that election material is delivered according to specification. This will also enable the Commissioners to practically appraise the system, as the case is with most Election Management Bodies (EMBs) in the SADC Region.
- There is a need to acquire an Election Management System that responds to the needs of the entire electoral process. Currently, the system acquired only accommodated the voter registration process.
- The Commission must develop an efficient method for registration data transfer from registration center to central server.
- Consider replacing the once-off registration process with a continuous registration system. To support this initiative there is a need to put up the relevant infrastructure.
- The Commission should put in place a simplified and convenient mechanism for the verification of voters.
- Well secured facilities for use during the entire electoral process should be acquired.

Chapter 5

5.0 NOMINATION

In Swaziland nominations are conducted in accordance with the Constitution which designates chiefdoms as nomination centres. Two dates for the nominations are proclaimed in a gazette. A chiefdom is then expected to nominate candidates in the different elective offices (Bucopho, Indvuna YeNkhundla and Member of Parliament) on a date preferred by that particular chiefdom.

5.1 NOMINATION PROCEDURE

- The chiefdom meeting is called on the day of the nomination.
- The Chief or Indvuna (Chiefdom's Headman) introduces the Presiding Officer who in turn introduces the election officials.
- The Presiding Officer briefs the voters on how the nomination procedure will be conducted.
- Nomination is open to all qualifying members of that chiefdom irrespective of their status in society.
- The nomination takes place in an open meeting and the person nominating does so by show of hand.
- The opportunity to submit a nominee is only open to registered people of that particular chiefdom, with a valid voter card.
- Each nomination is supported by at least 10 people from that chiefdom, as prescribed by the Constitution.
- Nominees have to avail themselves in person to accept or reject the nomination.
- A minimum of 3 and a maximum of 20 in each category of the political offices are nominated and supported.
- Nominees are free to withdraw their candidature in writing before 1600hrs on the day of nomination.

After the nomination, all the candidates go through a vetting process and have their photographs taken for the development of ballot papers to be used in the primary elections.



Voters during the nomination process

5.2 QUALIFICATIONS OF A NOMINEE

According to Section 96 of the Constitution qualifications for being a nominee include the following:-

- The person must have attained the age of eighteen (18) years.
- The person must have registered in the chiefdom under inkhundla where he/she is ordinarily resident and where he/she being nominated (that is, he should produce a valid voters card).
- The person must be a Swazi citizen.

5.3 DISQUALIFICATIONS OF A NOMINEE

The disqualifications of a nominee are prescribed in Section 97 of the Constitution and include the following:-

- The candidate is adjudged or declared to be of unsound mind or insolvent under any law.
- Is, for an act which is a criminal offence under the law of Swaziland, under sentence of death or life imprisonment imposed on that person by a court in any country for more than six months.

- Is a member of the armed forces or is holding or acting in any public office and has not been granted leave of absence for the duration of Parliament.
- Is otherwise disqualified by law in force in Swaziland relating to general elections.

5.4 RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF POLLING STAFF

A total of 65 Returning Officers were identified by the Commission to oversee the entire election process in all the constituencies and supervise Presiding Officers. The Commission also identified and trained 480 Presiding Officers from a wide spectrum of society, whose mandate was to manage the polling station and the election process.

In addition, Polling Officers were recruited from all sectors of society including the Youth, Disabled-persons, Red Cross members, Regiments, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. The polling personnel were trained on the nomination process.

Table 3 below, shows the distribution of polling personnel by region.

Table 3: Polling Personnel by Region

Region	Returning officers	Presiding officers	Polling officers
Manzini	19	130	1810
Shiselweni	17	119	1370
Lubombo	12	83	1029
Hhohho	18	109	1725
TOTAL	66	441	5934

5.5 NOMINATION PROCESS

The nomination process was conducted on the 3rd and 4th of August 2013 at chiefdom level around the country, between 9 am and 4 pm. Nomination in all the chiefdoms was conducted successfully as planned. The polling staff conducted the nominations using the procedure stipulated in the Elections Act, 2013.

5.5.1 NOMINATION OUTCOME

The turnout and participation on the nominations was quiet impressive. A total of 5 913 candidates were nominated in all the elective offices throughout the Kingdom.

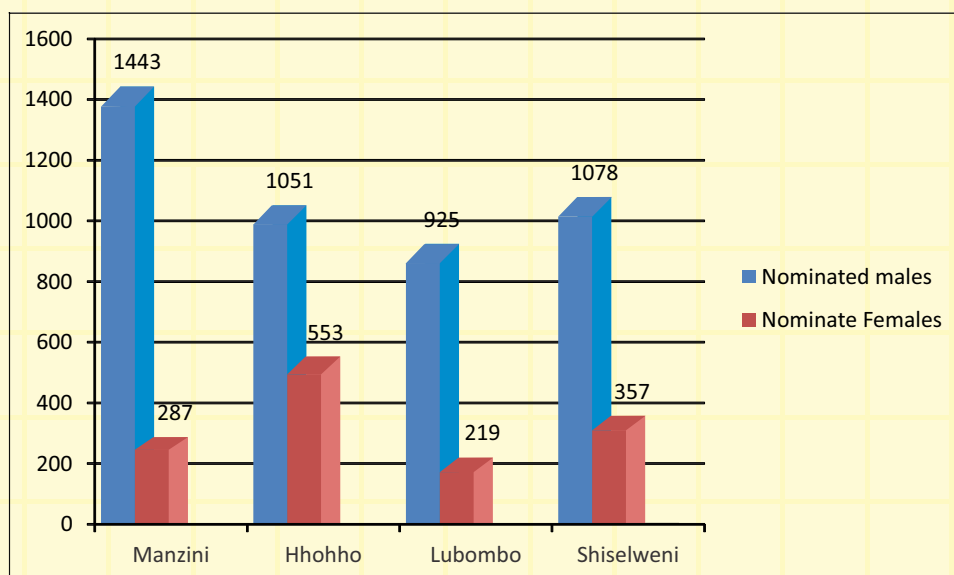
The nomination results are illustrated in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Nominated Candidates by Gender, Region and Elective Office

Region	Bucopho		Indvuna yenkhundla		Member of parliament		Total	
	Male	female	Male	female	Male	female	male	female
Manzini	547	132	400	107	496	48	1443	287
Shiselweni	438	179	330	91	310	87	1078	357
Hhohho	402	350	299	93	350	110	1051	553
Lubombo	384	112	270	63	271	44	925	219
Total	1771	773	1299	354	1427	289	4497	1416

Figure 2 below reflects the total number of females and males who were nominated per Region.

FIGURE 2: Number of Nominees by Gender



As illustrated by Table 4 and Figure 2, women when compared to their male counterparts, had the lowest percentage of nominees in all the categories. In 2013 the overall number of nominated women was 24%. This shows a decrease of 2% when compared to the 2008 election. The most affected category was that of the Member of Parliament which dropped by 7% in 2013.

The following table shows a comparison of percentage of nominated women in 2008 and 2013.

Table 5: Percentage of Nominated Women in 2008 and 2013

Election year	Bucopho	Indvuna yenkhundla	MP
2008	29%	24%	24%
2013	30%	21%	17%

5.6 CHALLENGES

- Difficulties were encountered in tracing the nominees to verify their details and the quality of their pictures. This delayed the production of the ballot paper, thus resulting in the late arrival of the ballot papers in preparation for the primary elections.
- Rented transport was delivered very late and not according to specification.
- In some nomination centers chieftaincy disputes affected the nomination process resulting in delays and postponement of same to a later date.
- Registration Clerks could not conduct the nomination process on the VRK due to technical faults. As a result it was done manually. This had a negative impact in running the candidate management program.
- Some public officers did not have the letters from their employers to enable them to stand for elections.
- Vetting of candidates was confined to the police stations resulting in overcrowding and undue delays on the part of the nominees.

5.7 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Civic and voter education must be intensified to further increase the participation and understanding of the nomination process.
- Standard letters of leave of absence must be timeously made available for public officers who intend to stand for election.
- The ministry responsible for public service should come up with consistent guidelines regarding the issue of the leave of absence for public officers.
- In addition to the police stations, consideration must be given to using the Tinkhundla as vetting centers.
- As a way forward, it is proposed that the development and verification of the ballot paper by each nominee be done at the chiefdoms/nomination centers immediately after nominations.

Chapter 6

6.0 PRIMARY ELECTIONS PROCESS

After the nomination process, the Commission produces ballot papers for the nominated candidates per elective office for each chiefdom. The ballot paper is peculiar to that specific chiefdom.

At the primary level each chiefdom is given an opportunity to elect candidates in all the three elective offices. The elective offices contested for at this level are those of the *Bucopho*, *Indvuna yeNkhundla* and the Member of Parliament. The election of *Bucopho* is finalized at this stage. It is worth noting that at the primary level there is no canvassing for votes as candidates are nominated (that is, invited to serve) on the basis of their being known to that community.

In preparation for the primary elections, polling material was procured. The polling material was in line with the electoral laws of the country and other regional and international instruments. The equipment and materials included transparent ballot boxes, booths, ballot papers and signage. A local printing company was engaged to print the ballot papers for the 2013 National Elections given that it had the capacity to produce a ballot paper that had security features.

6.1 SPECIAL VOTING

The Commission conducted a special voting session for the polling personnel, security and the foreign mission personnel on the 22nd and 23rd August 2013.

6.2 POLLING AT PRIMARY ELECTIONS

The Primary Elections were held on the 24th August 2013 and polls were opened at 7:00 am and closed at 5:00pm. The voter turnout was high and the Polling Officers used both the VRK and the manual voters list to confirm the participation of voters.

Voters queuing during Elections in one of the Polling Stations



A number of voting stations encountered technical problems which includes voters having voter cards but not appearing on the voters list. Some of these problems were experienced by the security forces who had registered in their places of work. These were verified through the central data server. Voters who had lost their voter cards were issued with temporary voter permits for that day. Regardless of the challenges met on the day, voting continued successfully in all the polling centers.

At the time of closing the voter turnout was still high resulting in the polling staff working overnight to finish the voting.

Counting of votes was conducted immediately after closing at the polling center. This was the first time counting was done on the day of the poll as per the provisions of the Elections Act, 2013.



A transparent ballot box used during the Elections

6.2.1 PRIMARY ELECTIONS RESULTS

A total of 230 571 voters participated in the primary elections which indicates a 56% voter turnout. Tables 6, 7 and 8 below illustrate the voter turnout, elections result per elective office, and the distribution of results by gender and region. Notably, as illustrated in Table 8 only 15.5% females made it through to the Secondary Elections. This percentage is similar to the one obtained by the same in the 2008 National Elections.

Table 6: Voter Turnout at Primary Elections

Region	Total Registered	Total Voters	Total Turnout
Shiselweni	87 520	51 837	60%
Manzini	130 612	6 7276	52%
Lubombo	80 823	46 577	58%
Hhohho	115 749	64 881	56%
Grand Total	414 704	230 571	56%

Table 7: Primary Elections Results Per Elective Office

Region	Bucopho	Indvuna YeNkhundla	MP
Manzini	100	100	100
Shiselweni	100	94	94
Hhohho	79	79	79
Lubombo	55	53	53
Total	334	327	327

Table 8: Primary Election Results by Gender, Region, and Elective Office

Region	Bucopho		Indvuna YeNkhundla		MP	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Manzini	81	19	87	13	83	17
Shiselweni	81	19	78	15	78	17
Hhohho	71	8	64	15	65	14
Lubombo	53	2	45	8	51	2
Total	286	48	274	52	273	50
%	86	15	84	16	84	16

6.3 CHALLENGES

- Due to Human Resource challenges with the Secretariat at the Commission, the tendering and awarding process was delayed which resulted in the late delivery of all equipment and materials for the elections.
- Ballot papers, ballot boxes and booths arrived very late on the eve of the primary elections.
- Skills transfer as indicated in the tender document was a key requirement. However, skills transfer for polling personnel on the use of VRKs was extremely inadequate.
- The electronic voter verification system could not function as expected which resulted in long queues. The VRKs had problems to log in, while others would run slow and freeze during the voter identification process. This created a backlog in the voting process and almost all the polling centers experienced long queues which led to people voting way into the night.
- The special voting had some logistical problems due to the delay of delivery of voting material, especially ballot papers.
- A number of voters wanted to vote during the special voting, yet it was meant for electoral staff and security personnel that would be engaged during the elections.

6.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Polling personnel should be increased for the primary elections since polling at this stage caters for three elective offices. Whereas, there are only two elective offices for the secondary elections.
- The training of polling staff on the voting procedure should be improved.
- Counting officers should not form part of the normal polling staff and should come during counting time.
- Management of hired Public Transport for the primary election should be improved.
- The time of closing of poll should be reviewed.
- All the Election material and equipment should have been acquired by the financial year prior to the National Elections.

Chapter 7

7.0 SECONDARY ELECTIONS PROCESS

The secondary election process covers ballot paper production, campaigns for the candidates, the poll, and the declaration of results. All candidates who qualify in the primary elections in the position of *Indvuna yeNkhundla* and Member of Parliament must have their names and photographs in the secondary elections ballot paper. Unlike the primary elections, the ballot paper at this stage is common to all the chiefdoms in that specific constituency for each of the elective offices.

The Commission conducted a series of meetings and trainings for all stakeholders in preparation for this final stage.

7.1 CAMPAIGNING

In the Swazi electoral system, campaigning takes place immediately after the announcement of the primary election results until a day before the poll. The campaign process is divided into two categories, these are:

- **The organized campaign** - It is initiated by the Commission and its main purpose is to introduce the candidates in the chiefdoms under that constituency. Candidates are given an opportunity to present their agenda in line with the National Vision. The electorate is then given the opportunity to interrogate the candidates so as to make an informed decision on the day of the poll. The Returning Officer controls the meeting in terms of equal time allocation to each candidate. The Commission provides transport during the organized campaign. The date for the campaign is determined by the Commission, the candidates and the chiefdoms involved.
- **The general campaign** - candidates are free to mount their own campaign subject to the laws of the country. The print media also assisted in articulating the agenda of the various candidates.

7.1.1 DECLARATION OF EXPENSES

A regime of accountability on the part of those contesting the elections was put in place by the introduction of the Elections Expenses Act, 2013. Candidates are required to declare the expenses they will incur during the campaigns. They complied accordingly and this process was managed by all the Returning Officers and the Head of Secretariat.

7.2 SPECIAL VOTING

The Commission conducted a special voting session for the polling personnel, security personnel and citizens outside the country on the 17th September 2013.

7.3 POLLING AT SECONDARY ELECTIONS

The secondary elections were conducted on the 20th of September 2013 which was declared a public holiday. It is worth noting that polling day in the country is a gazetted public holiday.

Polling stations were opened at 7.00 am and closed at 6.00pm. To ensure a smooth voting process, the Commission enhanced and improved the systems and procedures which were a challenge during the primary elections to manage voting queues. For instance, verification of voters was done manually and the voters roll was printed on an A3 size paper, thus increasing visibility of voters on the list. With regard to lost voter cards, the same arrangement as in the primary elections was applied.

7.4 SECONDARY ELECTIONS VOTER TURNOUT

Reports from all polling centers indicated that voting was a major success during the secondary elections. This election recorded a considerable increase of 61% voter participation as opposed to the primary elections where it was 56%. A summary of voter participation in the secondary elections is presented in Table 9 below.

Table 9: Secondary Elections Voter Turnout

Region	Registered voters	Total voters	Voter turnout
Shiselweni	87 520	55 176	63%
Manzini	130 612	74 449	57%
Lubombo	80 823	52 266	65%
Hhohho	115 749	69 387	60%
Grand total	414 704	251 278	61%

As indicated above, there was an observed increase in voter participation in three Regions mainly Lubombo, Shiselweni and Manzini in the 2013 National Elections as compared to 2008 National Elections. Notably in the Lubombo Region voter turnout increased by 6%, while in the in the Hhohho Region it remained constant.

The overall voter turnout in the Shiselweni Region was 63%. Ngudzeni Inkhundla had the highest voter turnout (73%), whilst Maseyisini recorded the lowest (51%). In the Hhohho Region the overall voter turnout was 60%. Mhlangatane had the highest voter turnout of 75% and Mbabane East had the lowest voter turnout of 39%.

Manzini Region recorded a voter turnout of 57%. Mahlangatja had the highest voter participation in the entire region (68%). Although Kwaluseni Inkhundla was amongst the highest of the Tinkhundla that had an impressive voter registration, it recorded the lowest (40%).

In the Lubombo Region the overall voter turnout was 65%. Lubuli had the highest voter turnout of 72%, whilst Lugongolweni had the least voter turnout (49%). Further analysis for all the Regions is elaborated in Annexure 2.

7.5 SECONDARY ELECTIONS RESULTS

Counting for all the polling centres was done immediately after close of poll in the presence of candidates, their agents, election observers and other interested stakeholders. One counting centre for all the polling centres within the *Inkhundla* was identified. This arrangement was adopted following concerns by community members during the civic and voter education exercise. These members noted that there was an alleged victimization by the incumbent (M.P. and/or *Indvuna yeNkhundla*) with respect to the chiefdom where the candidate got the least vote. Ideally when one assumes a political office he/she is called to serve and represent the constituency indiscriminately.

The announcement of results took place immediately after the conclusion of the counting at the designated counting center by the Returning Officer. The election results were published in the government gazette. The overall winners in the different elective offices are presented in Annexure 3. A complete list of the appointed and elected members of both Houses of Parliament is in Annexure 4.

The analysis and distribution of election results by Gender, Region and elective office reflects that the election of women generally in all the elective offices continues to be a challenge.

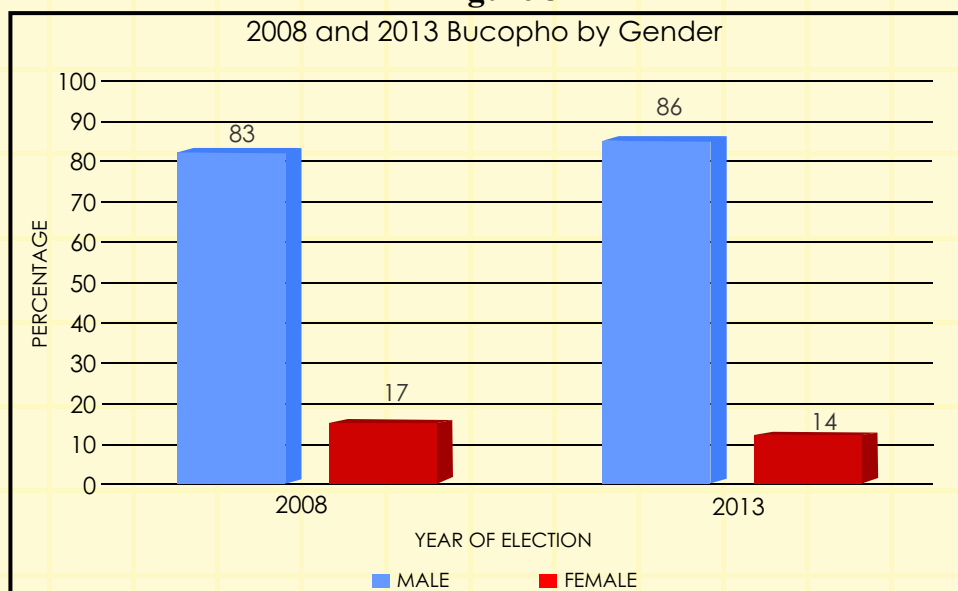
Secondary election results aggregated by Gender, Region and elective office are illustrated in Table 10 below.

Table 10: Secondary Elections Results by Gender, Region and Elective Office

Region	Bucopho		Indvuna YeNkhundla		MP	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Hhohho	8	71	0	14	1	13
Lubombo	2	53	1	10	0	11
Manzini	19	81	0	16	0	16
Shiselweni	19	81	4	10	0	14
Total	48	286	5	50	1	54
%	14	86	9	91	2	98

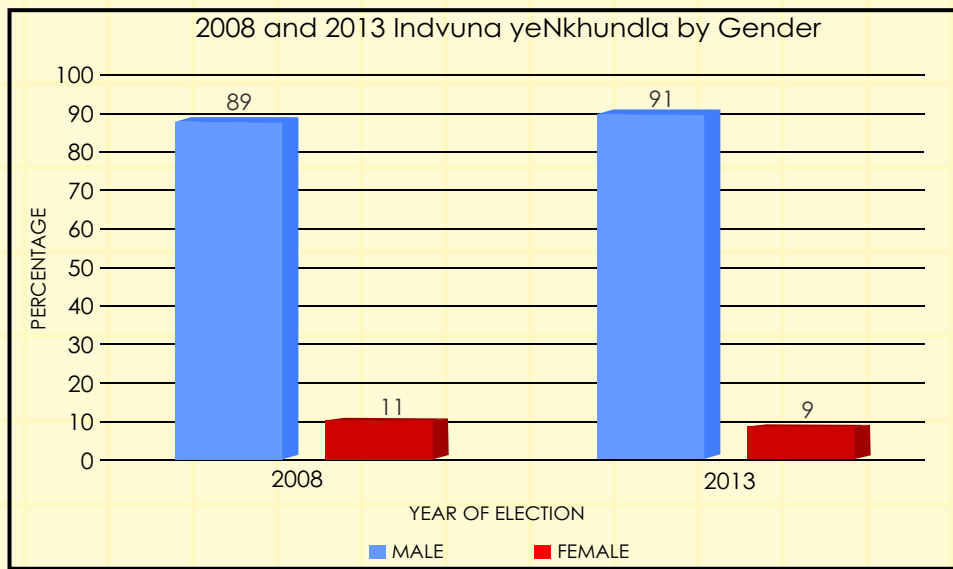
Further analysis and comparison of the results per gender and elective office in the last two (2) elections are presented in the following figures.

Figure 3



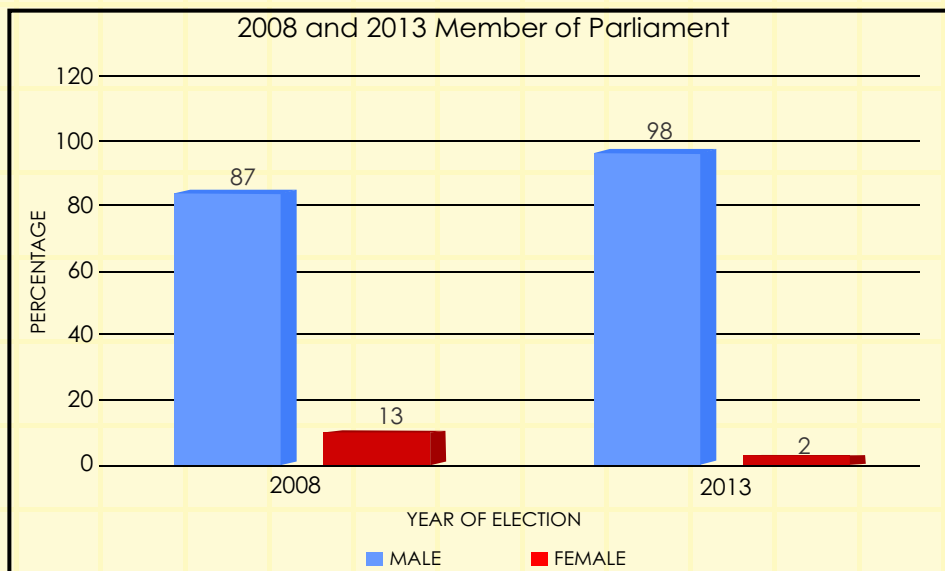
Of the 334 chiefdoms, 48 women were elected as Bucopho in 2013, whilst 57 were elected in 2008. Of the 48 women, Manzini and Shiselweni Regions recorded 19 women respectively.

Figure 4



Out of the 55 Tinkhundla, five (5) women were elected for Indvuna YeNkhundla in 2013 whilst six (6) were elected in 2008. Of the five (5) women, Shiselweni Region recorded four (4) whilst Lubombo Region recorded one (1).

Figure 5



Of the 55 Tinkhundla, only one (1) woman was elected as a Member of Parliament and was in the Hhohho Region. It should be noted that in 2008, seven (7) women parliamentarians were elected which signifies a major drop in the election of women in the 2013 National election.

7.6 CHALLENGES

- Considering the analysis of the election result for 2008 and 2013, the election of women remains a serious concern.
- Movement of ballot boxes to the counting centers was a security concern to some candidates.
- The counting process was tedious and long.
- The implementation of the Elections Expenses Act, 2013 is a concern.

7.7 RECOMMENDATIONS

- Intensify civic voter education specifically to address the election of women and generally other vulnerable groups into the different elective offices.
- As recommended earlier, counting officers should not form part of the normal polling staff and should be engaged only for counting purposes.
- Improve the counting system to speed up the counting process.
- Managing and increasing security during the election should be reviewed.

Chapter 8

8.0 ELECTION DISPUTES AND COURT PROCESSES

This section covers election disputes, contested elections, pre-election, withdrawn, dismissed, and pending cases. It also covers appeals and recommendations.

8.1 DISPUTES SETTLEMENT

The Commission undertook, among other things, an educational program to inform the electorate on malpractices that are manifest and a common feature during the electoral process especially during campaigning. The intention of this exercise was to foster compliance with the Election's Act, 2013.

The Election and Boundaries Commissions Act, 2013 provides a mechanism for handling and disposing of disputes that are reported to the Commission. At the time of the election, the mechanism was not fully operational. However, most of these malpractices were of criminal nature and complainants were advised to report to the police for necessary action.

8.2 CONTESTED ELECTIONS

Section 105 of the Constitution and Sections 3, 7 and 23 of the Parliament Petitions Act of 2013 give eligible voters and candidates for election the right to approach the High Court for relief in cases where they are dissatisfied with the manner in which the conduct of the elections took place. The Parliament Petitions Act defines “court” to mean the High Court.

A total of thirty-one (31) election cases were brought before the High Court for determination by prospective and actual candidates for election (see Annexure 4). The number reflects a decline from the total number of forty-eight (48) contested elections that were brought before the High Court for determination in the 2008 general elections.

When the cases or matters are streamlined per region, the Hhohho and Manzini Regions had the highest number of contested elections that were brought before the High Court for determination. Each region had ten (10) cases and one case is shared by the Hhohho and Manzini regions because it involved litigants from both regions. Hhohho and Manzini is followed by the Shiselweni region with nine (9) cases, and the Lubombo region with three (3) cases.

8.3 PRE-ELECTION CASES

Two pre-election cases were brought to the High Court for determination and decision of the court.

The first case is that of two registered voters who sought an order of the High Court directing the Secretary for the Swazi Nation to produce and make available a copy of the report for the *Sibaya* that converged in August 2012 at *Ludzidzini* cattle byre. The application was filed with the High Court in July 2013 and the matter was still pending at the time of completion of this report.

The second matter is that of a voter who alleged that she was discriminated by the Presiding Officer because of her dress code (she was wearing pants). She alleged that her nomination as a candidate for Member of Parliament was refused by the Presiding Officer because she is a woman who wore pants at a chiefdom or *umphakatsi*, much against the dictates of Swazi culture. In court, both parties agreed on the way forward and an order by consent was granted by the court confirming the aggrieved voter to be a duly nominated candidate. She therefore participated in the elections as a candidate.

8.4 WITHDRAWN CASES

The Commission received a number of complaints during the Primary and secondary elections. However, four of these cases were withdrawn from the court by the parties concerned.

In the first matter, it was alleged that the candidate who won the election at the primary stage has a dual citizenship for Swaziland and South Africa. It was therefore alleged that this candidate was accordingly not eligible to be nominated and to stand for election. This matter was however withdrawn before it was heard and determined by the court.

In the second matter, it was alleged that the candidate who won the primary election transported voters from their homes to the polling stations. It was also alleged that transporting the voters gave the candidate who provided the transport service an unfair advantage over the other candidates. It therefore was submitted that the Presiding Officer was supposed to disqualify the candidate from contesting in the election. The matter was, however, withdrawn from the court because a similar application was dismissed by the court.

In the third matter, it was alleged that the candidate who won the secondary election committed offences under the election laws. The allegation was that the candidate committed the election offences of treating, giving money to voters and thereby bribing the voters, de-campaigning the candidate who brought the matter to court, and transported a number of voters to the voting centres and told them to vote for him. It was alleged that all these acts constitute the offence of illegal practice under the election laws. The matter was however withdrawn from the court before it was heard.

In the last matter, three election candidates sought from the High Court an order compelling the Commission to produce a report on the outcome of police investigations pertaining a complaint that the candidates lodged with the police. The candidates alleged that the winner of the election contravened the Elections Act by campaigning at a time when the time for campaigning had elapsed. However, the applicants removed the matter from the roll of the court when it had been set down for hearing. Therefore, in order for the matter to proceed, the applicants would need to first have it re-instated.

8.5 DISMISSED CASES

A total of twenty-three (23) cases were dismissed by the High Court after hearing submissions from attorneys of all the affected parties. Of note and credit to the Commission is that there is no case that was decided by the court against it. A number of irregularities were alleged to have occurred, and they include, but not limited to the following:

- People registered and voted at *imiphakatsi* or polling stations where they do not reside much against the provisions of the election laws.
- Many voters who work at the industrial site in Matsapha were manipulated by some candidates and were transported by buses, kombis and trucks to vote at chiefdoms and or polling stations where they did not qualify to vote.
- A large number of voters were unable to vote because there was no adherence to the prescribed opening and closing times at the polling stations by the polling officers.
- Ballot papers were finished before the vote closing time and additional ballot papers were provided very late when some voters had already left and could not make it back when voting continued later on.

- Some candidates were not satisfied about the distribution and security of the ballot papers and alleged that when they requested a tallying of the cast ballot papers with the counterfoils, that request was refused by the Returning and/or Presiding Officers. They therefore alleged that they doubt the authenticity and genuineness of some cast ballot papers.
- Some voters were bribed with money to vote for a particular candidate while some were illegally influenced to vote for a particular candidate by being given food hampers and donations for their soccer clubs and churches.
- In places where there were sub-polling stations and the counting had to be done at a central place, it was alleged that the ballot boxes were tampered with while they were being transported to the counting place and/or the fastening seals were removed or broken while the boxes were being transported.
- At some point in time, the voters were no longer being checked against the voters register but were simply issued with ballot papers to vote. As a result some voters voted more than once.

In determining the cases, the court heard evidence from attorneys of all parties involved. In all the twenty-three (23) cases, the court decided against the parties who brought the complaints because it either found no merit in them or found that the irregularities that were confirmed by it were not so serious enough to warrant the nullification of the election result.

8.6 PENDING CASES

At the time of compiling this Report, there were two (2) pending cases before court. In one case, it is alleged that the candidate who won the election for *Bucopho* is not eligible to stand and contest the election because he is an ex-convict and has not finished the five years period that must lapse before he can qualify to contest as a candidate for election. The matter is still pending before court and is not being pursued by the party who brought it before the court.

The other pending case is that of the voters seeking an order of the court directing the Secretary to the Swazi Nation to produce and make available a copy of a report of the August 2012 *Sibaya*, which matter was referred to earlier in this chapter.

8.7 APPEALS

Only one case was filed with the Supreme Court following a decision of the High Court. The ground of appeal was that the High Court erred by not calling for oral evidence because a dispute of facts had been observed from the affidavits that were filed. The Supreme Court dismissed the appeal and the appellant was ordered to pay costs of suit to the Commission and the candidate whose election was challenged.

8.8 RECOMMENDATIONS

- According to Section 18 of the Elections and Boundaries Commission Act of 2013, The Elections Dispute Resolution Board should be operational. The Board is to examine and decide on any alleged election irregularity or unfair conduct and where appropriate, to assist the Commission in correcting the irregularity and any adverse effect or unfair advantage caused by it.
- The criminal justice system needs to be capacitated so as to enable its personnel to appreciate and expedite election related matters.

Chapter 9

9.0 OBSERVER MISSION

More than 400 international and local observers were accredited by the Commission to observe the 2013 National Elections. The observer teams were namely the Commonwealth, African Union(AU), European Union(EU), United States Embassy in Swaziland, German Consulate, Southern Africa Development Community (SADC), SADC Elections Observer Mission (SEOM), SADC Parliamentary Forum, SADC Lawyers Association, SADC Electoral Commissions Forum (ECF), SADC Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and Co-ordination Assembly of Non-Governmental Organization (CANGO).



Observer Mission during their briefing.

9.1 BRIEFING OF OBSERVER MISSION

Briefings were held for the observer teams to familiarize them with the electoral process in Swaziland. They were provided with documents such as the National Constitution, Conduct of Elections in Swaziland, Nominations procedure and guidelines, Conduct of Observers, list of polling stations, polling centres map and the Elections Act 2013.

At the end of the observer mission, preliminary statements were made. All the missions concluded that the 2013 elections were a reflection of the will of the majority of the people of the Kingdom of Swaziland. They also commended the candidates, the electorate and all electoral stakeholders for their conduct prior, during and after the 2013 elections.

9.2 GOOD PRACTICES OBSERVED

The missions further observed good practices in the way elections are conducted in the Kingdom of Swaziland. The following are some of the good practices that were observed:-

- (1) Grassroots involvement in candidate nominations under the *Tinkhundla* system eliminates the practice of imposing candidates.
- (2) Use of biometric technology for registration.
- (3) Improved security features on the ballot papers.
- (4) Coding of ballot papers to *Tinkhundla* and regions.
- (5) Voter's roll with voter's photo for each *Inkhundla*.
- (6) The visibility and setup of the polling station was satisfactory.
- (7) There was an electronic back up of the voter's roll which led to no voter being turned away for non-appearance in the manual voter's roll.
- (8) Foreigners who have lived in the country for five years or more are allowed to vote.
- (9) Provision of transport at polling centres for the polling personnel and the electorate including those who were ill, elderly, pregnant women and those living with disabilities.
- (10) Use of transparent ballot boxes.
- (11) Broadening of the recruitment of polling staff to include those outside the civil service.
- (12) The secrecy of the ballot was guaranteed.
- (13) The use of the People's Parliament was commended. The People's Parliament ensures that there is national consensus on how the country should regulate its affairs.
- (14) The adequate number of polling stations availed by the Commission.
- (15) The timeous invitation of international observers.

9.3 AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

The observers also indicated some areas of improvement which include the following:-

- (1) There is need for the establishment of an electoral court to ensure speedy resolution of election disputes.
- (2) Greater participation of women in leadership positions should be considered in line with the SADC Protocol on Gender and Development.
- (3) Counting of ballot papers should be done at each polling station.
- (4) The establishment of an Electoral Committee comprising of major stakeholders should be considered.
- (5) There should be a legally binding Media Code of Conduct regulating the media in its coverage of elections in order to ensure fair and balanced reporting.
- (6) The need to expedite the voting process including the establishment of multiple voting streams especially during the primary elections.

The Commission notes with appreciation the good practices and areas of improvement as observed.

Chapter 10

10.0 FINANCIAL AND BUDGETARY ISSUES

The Commission's budget for the 2013 elections was funded under the normal government budgeting system and funds were released on a quarterly basis. The Commission initially requested a budget of E241 million to cover the entire election activities, however, government reduced it to E132 million which was further reduced to E106 514 526. After the elections and through the 10th Parliament, government provided a sum E33.5 million as supplementary budget to cover elections expenditure especially transport and personnel costs. The National election also received funding and material support from co-operating partners and the local business community.

The budget covered for, the Election Management Solution, purchasing of election material such as translucent ballot boxes, signage, branding of Commission's vehicles, information, and communication material, electricity cables, electricity vouchers, allowances, hospitality and airtime. Notably, the very same budget covered the general upkeep of the Commission.

However, the reduction was made on an assumption, that government transport would be made available throughout the election period and that registration centers had electricity. Other areas that were heavily affected by the reduction include, among others, the robust civic and voter education exercise with the view to capacitating the marginalized groups, visibility and marketing of the 2013 Election. The proposed budget was intended to cover election material such as tents, sanitary equipment and water supply. The budget also anticipated an increase in personnel and incentives thereof hence the need to revert to the 2008 allowances.

The release of funds on quarterly basis led to delayed execution of planned activities including the procurement of election material. It is on this basis that government is requested to treat National Elections as a project so as to ease financial pressure on government.

10.1 BUDGET REPORT FOR THE 2013 NATIONAL ELECTIONS

This section covers the budget expenditure and variance for the 2013 elections' budget. The table below indicates an over-expenditure of E32, 064,115 and a supplementary budget of E33,500,000 was used to offset this over-expenditure.

Table 11: Budget Layout

ITEM	BUDGET	EXPENDITURE	VARIANCE
002 CTA Charges	5,115,041	E37,110,531	(E31,995,490)
011 Personnel	75,133,227	E75,509,416	(E376,189)
02 Transport and Communication	1,167,312	E1,043,556	E123,756
04 Professional Services	20,642,894	E20,990,054	(E347,160)
06 Consumables	4,349,252	E3,826,908	E522,344
07 Durables	E106,800	E98,176	E8,624
TOTAL	E106,514,526	E138,578,641	(E32,064,115)

10.2 BUDGET ANALYSIS

002 CENTRAL TRANSPORT ADMINISTRATION (CTA) CHARGES

The budget allocation for this item amounted to E5,115,041. This item catered for fuel consumption for vehicles as well as vehicle hiring services from the registration process to secondary election. The actual expenditure amounts to E37,110,531 resulting to a variance of (E31,995,490). To offset the negative variance, the Commission was awarded a supplementary budget of E32 000 000 which subsequently resulted in a E4,510 under-expenditure. It is worth noting that the 2008 National Election was awarded a budget of E7 828 492 under CTA charges compared to the 2013 budget allocation (E5,115,041).

011 PERSONNEL COSTS AND MISCELLANEOUS ALLOWANCES

This item was allocated E75,133,227 to cater for salaries and miscellaneous allowances for all election personnel involved in the running of the elections, that is, Registration Clerks, Competent Witnesses, EBC Officers, Returning Officers, Presiding Officers,

Polling Officers, Security Personnel, and drivers for the 2013 National Elections. The budget expenditure was E75,509,416 which indicates an over-expenditure of E347,160 during the course of the election hence the need for a E1 500 000 budget supplementary to cater for the over-expenditure.

02 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

The overall budget under this item was E1,167,312. This item caters for sending and receiving parcels from other countries. It also includes telephone bills, cell phone bills for staff who were involved in the elections. The expenditure amounted to E1,043,556 and the variance was E123, 755.

04 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

The budget amount for this item was E20, 642,894 and the expenditure amounted to E20, 990,054. This item catered Voter Registration Kits (VRK's), the Election Management Software, technical support and maintenance during the election period, advertisements for the elections, printing of ballot papers, posters, brochures, pamphlets, rentals, food parcels, hotels, printing of the voters roll, and other relevant items. To upgrade its security during the elections, the commission also installed CCTV cameras at the central office. As mentioned in chapter 2, items such as the Election Management System and CCTV cameras were partly funded by the 2012/13 budget.

Due to the large amount of printing during the 2013 National Elections and the amount of advertising done this item overspent by E347,160. The allocated budget was not enough.

06 CONSUMABLES

This item catered for groceries, cleaning chemicals, protective clothing, T- shirts, aprons, stationery, toilets hire, and any other material that could be used towards the elections. The budget for this item was E4, 349,252 and the expenditure amounted to E3, 826,908 and the variance amounts to E522,344.

07 DURABLE MATERIALS

This item catered for electricity cables, gazebos, ballot boxes, ballot booths and photocopying machines. The budget allocation for this item was E106,804. The expenditure amounted to E98,176.00 and the variance was E8,623. This item was not adequately allocated funds hence other items such as ballot boxes, ballot booths were catered for through external support.

10.3 CHALLENGES

The budget allocation for the 2013 National Elections was grossly under budgeted for. As a result, it had to cater for added items such as:

- The balance cost of the Elections Management System, including payment of all taxes.
- Enhancement of the performance of the registration system and its maintenance.
- The purchasing of electricity extension cables and electricity vouchers for the different registration centres.
- Rental and fuelling of vehicles.
- The manual transportation of data from registration centres instead of electronic transmission.
- Increase of election personnel to meet the demands of the election processes and registration system failure.

10.4 RECOMMENDATION

For effective and efficient delivery of the national elections, it is recommended that the budget for elections should be separated from the recurrent budget and treated as a Capital Project as the case was in 2008.

- Review of the accounts section to meet demands of the National Elections

Chapter 11

11.0 CONCLUSION

The 2013 National Elections were a resounding success considering the number of challenges referred to in this report. Voter participation was high during the entire election. The elections logo, “*Ngete Ngasala Sakha Kwetfu*” contributed to the increased voter registration (414 704) and voter participation which stood at 61%.

The enactment of the electoral laws enhanced the management of the electoral process. Generally, candidates owned up to the final results as evidenced by the number of few cases which were resolved amicably by the courts. Disputes and court processes were expeditiously dealt with in the proper forum.

Due to the inefficiency of the Turnkey Election Management Solution that was acquired, the Commission could not produce the desired and expected statistical data and its analysis report. Therefore, a comprehensive Election Management Solution that has the capacity to link and manage the entire electoral system is required as a matter of urgency.

The nation's participation and commitment to the elections process surpassed expectations. Reports from Observer Missions reflect positively on the democratic nature of our elections and the Commission's capacity to conduct free, fair, credible, transparent and peaceful elections, lays a foundation for a successful 2018 National Elections.



Financial Schedule for the Election Management Solution

Recommended Solution Item Category	Components per specification	Quantity	Unit Selling Price	Selling Price	1.50% Customs Clearance	14% VAT	15% Withholding Tax	Total Price
Registration Stations	Ruggedized, Lockable carry case, Inserts (Large case)	500	R7 854.76	R3 927 379.21	R58 910.69			R3 986 289.89
	OEM 14" Notebook, 13 CPU, 4GB Ram, 2.2Ghz, 5.2AH Battery, 8GB SD Card, Anti-Virus, Windows 7, segmentation licence	500	R9 118.26	R4 559 127.89	R68 386.92			R4 627 514.81
	Signature Pad CT-HS380 (Constance)	500	R2 507.52	R1 253 760.17	R18 806.40			R1 272 566.57
	Logitech B910 Webcam 5 M pixel & Lighting	500	R1 342.41	R671 204.94	R10 068.07			R681 273.01
	Futronic FS50 Fingerprint Scanner	500	R1 519.71	R759 854.65	R11 397.82			R771 252.47
	USB HUB 7 port	500	R88.65	R44 324.85	R664.87			R44 989.73
	Honeywell Xenon 1900 2D barcode scanner	500	R2 532.85	R1 266 424.41	R18 996.37			R1 285 420.78
	HP100 A4 mobile Colour printer with battery	500	R3 384.24	R1 692 117.82	R25 381.77			R1 717 499.58
	A4 Colour Ink cartridges	1500	R388.28	R582 415.89	R8 736.24			R591 152.13
	A4 BW Ink cartridges	1500	R465.93	R698 899.07	R10 483.49			R709 382.56
Spare Lap Top Batteries	Photo Background cloth	500	R854.84	R427 418.24	R6 411.27			R433 829.51
	Additional Lap top Batteries	250	R492.51	R123 127.05	R1 846.91			R124 973.95
	FT-200 Hand held device	200	R7 016.02	R1 403 204.64	R21 048.07			R1 424 252.71
	Additional battery (4000mah) carry bag	200	R202.94	R40 588.56	R608.83			R41 197.39
	Software Customisation	200	R173.95	R34 790.20	R521.85			R35 312.05
	AFIS Bureau Service	1	R1 041 184.90	R1 041 184.90			R156 177.74	R1 197 362.64
	No longer provided - removed	1	R758 426.31	R758 426.31			R113 763.95	R872 190.25
	E & M Voting Software development, testing & training	1	R308 573.93	R308 573.93			R46 286.09	R354 860.02
	Training	1	R479 939.71	R479 939.71			R67 191.56	R629 200.97
	All hardware and software installation	1	R308 573.93	R308 573.93			R42 780.67	R400 610.39
Election Results	Results Display Screen (55")	2	R27 527.74	R55 055.49	R825.83			R55 881.32
	Desk top PC's	6	R10 147.14	R60 882.85	R913.24			R61 796.09
	Report Printer	1	R2 174.39	R2 174.39	R32.62			R2 207.00
	Election Results Software	1	R251 525.83	R251 525.83			R37 728.87	R289 254.70
	Switch - 16 port	1	R4 215.72	R4 215.72	R63.24			R4 278.95
	Face Technologies Support and Maintenance Staff	1	R1 052 752.59	R1 052 752.59			R157 912.89	R1 210 665.48
Support & Maintenance	Local Support and Maintenance Staff	1	R891 894.16	R891 894.16			R124 865.18	R1 169 273.24
	Mobile Registration kit Spares	1	R289 124.69	R289 124.69	R4 336.87			R293 461.56
	Database Server	1	R185 473.99	R185 473.99	R2 782.11			R188 256.10
	Web & Portal Server	1	R158 030.53	R158 030.53	R2 370.46			R160 400.99
	Tape Backup Device	1	R42 317.36	R42 317.36	R634.76			R42 952.12
	Backup Tapes	30	R314.46	R9 433.68	R141.51			R9 575.18
	Racking	1	R7 511.52	R7 511.52	R112.67			R7 624.19
	5KVA UPS	1	R40 688.20	R40 688.20	R610.32			R41 298.53
	Network Switches	2	R3 568.91	R7 137.82	R107.07			R7 244.89
	Manual Matching Stations	6	R10 542.48	R63 254.90	R948.82			R64 203.73
Voters Roll Printer	Report Printer	1	R1976.72	R1976.72	R29.65			R2 006.37
		1	R60 569.73	R60 569.73	R908.55			R61 478.28
	Total Price DDP EBC warehouse Mbabane			R23 562 358.80	R270 085.43	R234 837.41	R798 706.65	R24 872 990.14

Annexure 2

SECONDARY ELECTIONS VOTER TURNOUT PER REGION BY INKHUNDLA

Shiselweni Region Voter Turnout

Inkhundla	Total Registered Voters	Total Voters	Total Turnout %
Gege	7024	5033	72
Hosea	5778	3778	65
Kubuta	5456	3464	63
Maseyisini	8730	4453	51
Matsanjeni South	4583	3314	72
Mtsambama	8646	5053	58
Ngudzeni	4476	3281	73
Nkwene	4961	3468	70
Sandleni	10 388	5862	56
Shiselweni 1	4041	2458	61
Shiselweni 2	8972	5411	60
Somntongo	4323	3065	71
Zombodze	5388	3179	59
Sigwe	4756	3357	71
Total overall	87 520	55 176	63

Annexure 2

Hhohho Region Voter Turnout

Inkhundla	Total Registered	Total Voters	Total Turnout %
Hhukwini	4538	2603	57
Lobamba	11 790	6826	58
Madlangampisi	7910	5113	66
Maphalaleni	6932	4700	67
Mayiwane	5943	4002	67
Mbabane East	9468	3765	39
Mbabane West	7184	3605	51
Mhlangatane	9241	6964	75
Motshane	13 525	8157	60
Ndzingeni	7840	5508	71
Nkhaba	7708	4418	57
Ntfontjeni	8935	4184	47
Piggs Peak	9468	5737	60
Timpisini	5267	3805	72
Total overall	115 749	69 387	60

Annexure 2

Lubombo Region Voter Turnout

Inkhundla	Total Registered	Total Voters	Total Turnout %
Dvokodvweni	8614	4902	57
Hlane	5013	3525	70
Lomahasha	8566	5363	63
Lubuli	5244	3775	72
Matsanjeni North	7184	4100	57
Mhlume	5544	3540	64
Mpolonjeni	4899	3230	66
Nkilongo	4749	3045	64
Siphofaneni	13 097	7798	60
Lugongolweni	10 675	5212	49
Sithobela	7225	4692	65
Total overall	80 823	52 266	65

Annexure 2

Manzini Region Voter Turnout

Inkhundla	Total Registered	Total Voters	Total Turnout %
Kukhanyeni	10171	6028	59
Kwaluseni	13066	5169	40
Lamgabhi	5597	3775	67
LobambaLomdzala	6289	3138	50
Ludzeludze	13221	7564	57
Mafutseni	9898	5307	54
Mahlangatsha	6112	4162	68
Mangcongco	2151	1412	66
Manzini North	8975	4041	55
Manzini South	8627	4462	52
Mhlambanyatsi	3825	2574	67
Mkhiweni	10010	6084	61
Mtfongwaneni	6533	3811	58
Ngwempisi	12718	7003	55
Nhlambeni	5625	3342	59
Ntondozi	7794	5117	65
Total	130612	74449	57

**2013 NATIONAL ELECTIONS FINAL RESULTS PER REGION
BY INKHUNDLA AND ELECTIVE OFFICE**

HHOHHO

INKHUNDLA	CHIEFDOM	PARLIAMENT	M/F	INDVUNA YENKHUNDLA	M/F	BUCOPHO	M/F		
							M	F	%
HHUKWINI	Dlangeni Lamgabhi	Magagula Saladin	M	Gama Mabandla	M	Matsebula Compton			42
		Lukhele Robert	M	Nkambule Bonsile	F	Maseko Richard			21
LOBAMBA	Elangeni Ezabeni Ezulwini Lobamba Nkhanini	Dlamini Senzo	M	Mhlanga Eric Fana	M	Magongo Dolly			30
		Shongwe Thoko	F	Manana Siabulile	F	Shongwe Mphiilisi			68
		Stewart Bertram A.	M	Bhembe Abraham	M	Mnisi Wandile			16
		Mamba Thulisile Thuli	F	Dlamini Nkululeko Fana	M	Dlamini Dumsani			33
		Masilela Michael Vusani	M	Fakudze Phinda Shabba	M	Dlamini Phumaphi			21
MADLANGAMPI	Buhlebuyeza Ka-Guquka Dvokolwako/Kuph Mzaceni Nyonyane/Magug Zandondo	Mdluli Bongani S.	M	Nxumalo Gagu V.	M	Zulu Samora S.			14
		Lukhele Nqobile Bong P.	F	Gama Aaron F.	M	Dlamini Joseph Ndvuna			38
		Magagula Peaceful	M	Ndzinisa Sellinah	F	Mavundla Stephen			16
		Magagula Sibongile	F	Dlamini Jabulane	M	Nxumalo Sifiso			30
		Magongo Sozisa	M	Gamedze Zweithini	M	Thusi Cabsile			37
		Nxumalo Nompumelelo P.	F	Manana Mabandla Monday	M	Simelane Fakazi M			29
MAPHALALENI	Edlozini Emfeni Emcengeni Ensingweni Ka - Siko Madlolo Maphalaleni Meleti Ntsanjani Sitseni	Masilela Sam	M	Sihlongonyane Nomsa	F	Dlamini Pius			60
		Dlamini Sicelo	M	Mamba Bonsile	F	Mamba Jimson			67
		Dlamini Thokozani	M	Dlamini Musa	M	Dlamini Timothy			50
		Dlamini Mduzuzi	M	Simelane Nompumelelo	F	Dlamini Masomalenhle			32
		Dlamini Wellie	F	Dlamini Nomsa	F	Dlamini Joseph			42
		Sigudla Phila	M	Mnisi Mmeli Joseph	M	Bennet Bongani			46
		Maseko Mabulala	M	Dlamini Gabangani	M	Dlamini Maphevu			37
		Banda Dumsani	M	Ndlangamandla Siphwe	F	Maseko Sipho Elmon			24
		Mnisi Madubukudla	M	Magongo Sifiso	M	Gama Ndumiso			64
		Kunene Philisiwe	F	Dlamini Gcina	M	Lukhele Kenneth			36

**2013 NATIONAL ELECTIONS FINAL RESULTS PER REGION
BY INKHUNDLA AND ELECTIVE OFFICE**

HHOHHO

INKHUNDLA	CHIEFDOM	PARLIAMENT	M/F	INDVUNA YENKHUNDLA	M/F	BUCOPHO	M/F	%
MAYIWANE	Herefords	Matsebula Eric Sifiso	M	Shabangu Samuel Tony	M	Ndwandwe Simon Q		12
	Mfasini	Dlamini Zambia	M	Ndwandwe Magolide	M	Mkhonta Sikelela	M	37
	Mavula	Ngidi-Gule Bonsile	F	Tsbedze Nkosinathi	M	Tsbedze Nkosinathi	M	70
	Mkhuzweni	Shabangu Mefika W.	M	Dlamini Hhohho	M	Magagula Njabulo A.	M	32
	Mkhweni	Mabuza Sibongiseni	F	Dlamini Siboshwa	M	Mndzebele Bethwell Thulani	M	53
MBABANE EAST	Fonteyn	Maseko Zizwe Kenneth	M	Mavuso Joshua	M	Mncube Augustine N.	M	25
	Msonduza	Dlamini Esther S.	F	Mavuso Mefika F.	M	Mthethwa Zweli M	M	32
	Sidwashini	Sibandze Joseph	M	Shongwe Sabelo	M	Mazibuko Mhlonipheni	M	39
MBABANE WEST	Mangwaneni	Bhembe Zeblon S.P.	M	Nkambule Themba	M	Kunene Vusi	M	19
	Manzana	Gwebu Gideon	M	Ndzima Futhi	F	Mkhabela Gcina	M	26
	Nkwalini	Shongwe Johane	M	Ndwandwe Khanda Simon	M	Dlamini Bhekinhlanhla A	M	19
MHLANGATANE	Malibeni	Vilane Musa	M	Kunene Elizabeth	F	Vilane Nhleko	M	53
	Mangweni	Malambe Victor M.	M	Mkhatshwa Musa	M	Mkhwanazi Boy	M	33
	Mavula	Khoza Dulile	F	Hlawe Ndoda	M	Magagula Mabhalane	M	29
	Mpofu	Mhlanga Madala	M	Mathonsi Mgonyubovu	M	Ndzima Simanga	M	37
	Ndwabangeni	Luhlanga Mthunzi	M	Gumedze Sabelo	M	Dlamini Samson	M	83
	Nhlanguyavuka	Masilela Thokozani	M	Vilakati Siboniso	M	Vilakati Sicelo	M	55
	Nyakatfo	Shongwe Gladys	F	Shiba Sikkadza	M	Sifundza Sipho	M	23
	Sidwashini	Matsebula Mpendulo	M	Matsebula Mbongeni	M	Nkambule Nokuthula	F	45
	Zinyane	Ndwandwe Mbalekelwa J.	M	Tsbedze Siponono	F	Magagula David	M	64

**2013 NATIONAL ELECTIONS FINAL RESULTS PER REGION
BY INKHUNDLA AND ELECTIVE OFFICE**

HHOHHO

INKHUNDLA	CHIEFDOM	PARLIAMENT	M/F	%	INDVUNA YENKHUNDLA	M/F	%	BUCOPHO	M/F	%		
MOTSHANE	Kupheleni	Malinzisa Stanley	M		Magagula James			Hlophe Isiah	M	35		
	Luhlendlweni	Matsebula Mduduzi Mlondi	M		Dlamini Doctor Bheki	M		Malaza Enock Mandla	M	43		
	Mantabeni	Makhanya Dysie Sizwe	M		Mdluli Sonnyboy	M		Mbetse Malanga Sandy	M	45		
	Mpolonjeni	Makhubu Meshack	M		Mabuza Thomas	M		Hadzebe Sabelo	M	33		
	Nduma	Magongo Robert	M		Mnisi Ephraem Msunduza	M		Mnisi Sabelo	M	45		
	Sigangeni	Dlamini Simanga Themba	M		Maseko Muzi Bennett	M		Shongwe Andreas Thami	M	38		
	Siphocosini	Hlatshwako Pshesheya V.	M	45	Mlotshwa Oscar Jethro	M	20	Dube Bongani	M	34		
NDZINGENI	Bulandzeni	Ndwandwe Ebenezer J.	M	30	Ndwandwe Mfanukhona	M		Mahlalela Phineas	M	68		
	Kwaliweni	Mphila Abednego	M		Mnisi Siphoo	M		Shongwe Sifiso	M	40		
	Ludlawini	Masilela Aaron	M		Vilakati Dumsani S.	M		Vilakati Mangaliso	M	34		
	Mngungundlovu	Maphanga Dumsani	M		Mncina Mzikayifani	M		Khumalo Masitsela	M	27		
	Mvuma	Dlamini Bingo Mphumelelo	M		Gule Siculo Selby	M		Vilakati Nomphumelelo	M	32		
	Ndzingeni	Kunene Mduduzi	M		Mavuso Mfanizile	M		Dlamini Mzwandile	M	42		
	Nkamazi	Dlamini Lutfo E.	M		Hlawe Mancoba	M	27	Ginindza Mphumelelo	M	29		
	Ejubukweni	Mabuza Xolani Lucky	M	58	Sikhondze Mangaliso	M		Nhlabatsi Khulekani	M	41		
	Ekuvinjelweni	Dlamini Menzi	M		Mncina Jabulane Alec	M	41	Vilakati Mandlenkosi	M	25		
Mdzimba	Magagula Themba	M		Dlamini Themba	M		Ndzabandzaba Cisco	M	39			
Malanti	Mnisi Lungile N.	F		Mnisi Fikile Prisca	F		Mnisi Jerry Mafukuzela	M	35			
Nkhaba	Maseko Shainah Sarah	F		Dlamini Sabelo Margin	M		Nkambule Nonhlanhla	F	11			

**2013 NATIONAL ELECTIONS FINAL RESULTS PER REGION
BY INKHUNDLA AND ELECTIVE OFFICE**

HOOHO

INKHUNDLA	CHIEFDOM	PARLIAMENT	M/F	%	INDVUNA YENKHUNDLA	M/F	%	BUCOPHO	M/F		
											%
NTFONJENI	Emvembili	Dlamini Zebon Sithembiso	M		Madonsela Kunene Zweithini	M		Sibeko-Dlamini Dumsile	F	26	
	Evusweni	Gininda Morris	M		Dlamini Olga Cebile	F		Mabuza Nkosinathi E.	M	55	
	Ka-Hhelehele	Dlamini Wandile	M		Sibandze Mfanizile	M	23	Dlamini James Maduku	M	41	
	Ka-Hohho	Vilakati Phanuel	M		Lukhuleni Sunday N.	M		Dlamini Themba	M	37	
	Ka-Lomshiyi	Magongo Sikhumbuzo	M		Khumalo Samuel	M		Dlamini Madlala	M	87	
	Ka-Ndwandwe	Dlamini Henry	M		Kunene Mtsandzi Petros	M		Dlamini Ntombikayise	F	32	
	Mshingishingini	Magagula Wilfred Sifiso	M	44	Gule Thabsile D.	F		Mavuso Nkululeko	M	33	
PIGGS PEAK	Bulembu	Mavimbela Themba	M		Dlamini Sikhumbuzo	M		Mokoena Thabile	F	31	
	Luhhumaneni	Mkhonta Somkhanda A.	M		Dlamini Siphon J.	M		Mcina Johane M	M	59	
	Luhlangotsini	Dlamini Bongane	M		Tfusi Sikelela	M		Dlamini Celucolo	M	23	
	Nginamadvolvo	Sibiya Lybnah	M		Mkhontfo Musa	M		Dlamini Thomas	M	35	
	Nsangwini	Maseko Phillip Fiki	M		Matsebula Lucky M	M		Vilakati Sifiso	M	21	
	Pigg's Peak	Mabuza Jabulani	M	72	Phiri Muzi	M	42	Mkhize Alex	M	27	
TIMPHISINI	Hohho	Ndwandwe Thokozani N.	M		Maphanga Joseph Mjoe	M		Matfunjiwa Makhelekehane	M	52	
	Ludzibini	Ndlovu Sikhumbuzo	M	39	Dlamini John M.	M		Dlamini Bheki Sibongo	M	48	
	Mashobeni	Mamba Patrick	M		Tsabedze Sindi	F		Shongwe Gcwazekisa	M	32	
	Mvembili	Mamba Mphucuko	M		Mamba Nelson	M	54	Dlamini Abednego	M	87	

**2013 NATIONAL ELECTIONS FINAL RESULTS PER REGION
BY INKHUNDLA AND ELECTIVE OFFICE**

MANZINI

INKHUNDLA	CHIEFDOM	PARLIAMENT	M/F	%	INDVUNA YENKHUNDLA	M/F	%	BUCOPHO	M/F	%	
KUKHANYENI	Bhekinkhosi	Masika Ntokozo	M		Dlamini Makhosini	M		Dlamini Mary Rose	F	22	
	Eni	Sihlongonyane Josiah Sifiso	M		Maseko Mgazi	M		Sihlongonyane Bongani	M	39	
	Maliyaduma	Simelane Progress	M		Mthethwa Sifiso	M		Mtsetfwa Vusumuzi David	M	49	
	Mbeka	Sihlongonyane Malavi V.	M		Motsa Octavia N.	F		Dvuba Vusie	M	49	
	Mkhulamini	Mdluli Thembinkosi	M		Dlamini Simon	M		Dlamini Thandazile	F	31	
	Ngcayini	Matse Mduduzi Nicholas	M		Masilela Moses Bongani	M		Gama Eunice Nonhlanhla	F	22	
	Nkijiji	Nxumalo Jeffrey	M		Mazibuko Nhlanhla	M		Dlamini Bongani	M	54	
	Nsenga	Vilakati Dumsani	M		Vilakati Sabelo	M		Vilakati Fana	M	31	
	Nswaceni	Vilakati Phefeni	M		Mahlindza Sakhile B.	F		Dlamini Joseph Ngema M.	M	43	
	Ntunja	Dlamini Mandla	M		Hedzane Thoko	F		Maphosa Mzwandile	M	71	
	Sankolweni	Dlamini Lindelwa	F		Dlamini Sikoletu	M		Mokoena Betty	F	77	
	Nyakeni	Mabuza Bongani	M	35	Dlamini Mmemezi	M	33	Dlamini Mfanzile	M	22	
	KWALUSENI	Kwaluseni	Bhembe Purine	F		Dlamini Mthunzi	M	46	Mazibuko France M.	M	27
		Logoba	Dlamini Mkhosi	M	56	Dlamini Solomon	M		Tembe Musa	M	23
Mhlane		Gwebu Sibusiso C.	M		Hlophe Donald	M		Mayisela Sikhumbuzo	M	38	
LAMGABHI	Dvudvusini	Mabuza Uriah Ntsini	M		Dlamini Musa Senzo	M		Dlamini Austin	M	66	
	Lamgabhi	Vilakati Makhosi	M		DlaminiMfanukhona E.	M	42	Shabangu Vincent	M	81	
	Luhleko	Nkhambule Walter	M		Dlamini Brian	M		Gwebu Betty Ncamsile	F	29	
	Emhlangeni	Mabuza Mathousand	M		Lukhele Mangena	M		Mbuli Dumsani	M	65	
	Ngwenyameni	Dlamini Abraham	M		Andrias Mkhwanazi	M		Shiba Makhwanazi	M	75	
	Nhlulweni	Jele Siculo Senzo	M	42	Jele Lindiwe	F		Jele Simon Shobane	M	48	

**2013 NATIONAL ELECTIONS FINAL RESULTS PER REGION
BY INKHUNDLA AND ELECTIVE OFFICE**

MANZINI

INKHUNDLA	CHIEFDOM	PARLIAMENT	M/F	%	INDVUNA YENKHUNDLA	M/F	%	BUCOPHO	M/F	%
LOBAMBA	Kufinyeni	Mntshali Thabo	M		Dlamini Bhekinhlanhla	M		Zwane Phila	M	74
	Luyengo	Dlamini Samketi	M		Dlamini Sihle	M	43	Dlamini Thembi W.	F	29
	Mahlanya	Khumalo Marwick	M	78	Mdlovu Mxolisi	M		Mavuso Joseph Vusie	M	16
LUZELUDZE	Kudzeni	Shongwe Senzo Charles	M		Johnson Shadrack	M	26	Dlamini Johnny	M	26
	Mbekelweni	Sithole Bambumuti	M	28	Dlamini Ben	M		Shongwe Jabu	F	24
	Nkamanzi	Maziya Phetsile	F		Shongwe Nhlanhla	M		Maziya Sabelo	M	67
	Sibuyeni	Mngwe Wandile	M		Shongwe Mpendulo	M		Dlamini Phindile	F	20
	Sigombeni	Dlamini Nonhlanhla	F		Madzinane Celiwe	F		Dlamini Mncedisi Clement	M	20
	Vusweni	Shongwe William	M		Dlamini Velamuva	M		Mavuso Sibusiso	M	26
	Zombodze	Swali Vusi	M		Dlamini Sive	M		Mdluli Bandile	M	18
	Lozitha	Motsa Christabel	F		Dlamini Muhlublangene	M		Dlamini Sibongile	F	26
MAFUTSENI	Bhudla	Mamba Zizwe Nsinzwa Lizwi	M		Motsamai Mavis Dudu	F		Mahlindza Walter Dumsane	M	43
	Ka-Nkambule	Mtetwa Sabelo Nikiwe	F		Simelane Alfred Siphon	M		Misibi Jameson M.	M	63
	Luhlokohla	Mchobokazi Solomon	M		Shongwe Joseph M.	M		Ntimba Samkelo	F	22
	Mafulseni	Gamedze Christopher	M	43	Simelane Town Talk	M		Mndzebele Mduduzi	M	90
	Ngculwini	Sihlongonyane Linda Alex	M		Tshotsho Bandile Cedric	M	26	Dlamini Kepisi M.	M	32
	Timbutini	Nxumalo Thulile Angel	F		Maphalala Dominic M.	M		Misibi Bhekizazi	M	61
MAHLANGATSHA	Bhahwini	Ntshalintshali Thulile	F		Hlophe Moses	M		Ntshalintshali Mathokoza	M	60
	Ka-Zulu	Tsela Vuvisile	F		Tsela Masenke	M		Dlamini-Ndzimandze Elizabeth	F	40
	Ludvondvolweni	Nhlabatsi Fana Andreas	M		Mabuza Zebon Koki	M		Mndzebele Christopher	M	43
	Luzelweni	Sacolo Celumusa	M		Sacolo Mkhankathane	M		Mavuso Mfanumpela	M	52
	Mambattweni	Ngcobo Musa	M		Fakudze Mduduzi	M	45	Dlamini Deric	M	38

**2013 NATIONAL ELECTIONS FINAL RESULTS PER REGION
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MANZINI

INKHUNDLA	CHIEFDOM	PARLIAMENT	M/F	%	INDVUNA YENKHUNDLA	M/F	%	BUCOPHO	M/F	%
MAHLANGATSHA (CONTD)	Mgomfelweni	Langwenya Sunday	M		Ngwenya James	M		Ngwenya Mnyase	M	46
	Mpholonjeni	Mlangeni Reggie	M		Dlamini David	M		Nkhambule Sibongile	F	57
	Nciniselweni	Dlamini Mbongeni	M		Dlamini Philemon Veni	M		Dlamini Absalom Musa	M	50
	Nzeleni	Dlamini Mtwiza M.	M		Dlamini Dudu	F		Dlamini Mphiwa	M	44
	Nsangwini	Maseko Nlhlanhla F.	M		Maseko Mthokozisi	M		Ntshalintshali Wandile	M	23
	Sigcineni	Hlophe Bongani C.	M	49	Mnyatsi Benson Khandlela	M		Hlophe Douglas Vaki	M	71
MANGCONGCO	Dwalile	Motsa Patrick	M	55	Dlamini Bhekithemba	M		Mhlanga Sabelo	M	91
	Mabhukwini	Ngozo Khulekani	M		Dlamini Simon	M		Mdluli Sipho	M	28
	Mangcongco	Zikalala Oneboy M	M		Bhembe Benson K.	M		Dlamini Irene Lomalanga	F	47
	Sandlane	Dlamini Mduduzi	M		Dlamini Nkosingphile	M	50	Dlamini Sebuso Mduduzi	M	27
MANZINI NORTH	Dvwaleni	Sukati Allen Musa	M		Nhlengetfwa Christopher	M		Sukati Mamane Mirriam	F	41
	Emakholweni	Sibandze Mcford	M		Ngidi Mangaliso	M		Tfwala Petros	M	42
	Manzini Central	Sithole Jan J.	M	36	Nxumalo Victoria	F		Dlamini Mduduzi	M	51
	Minyenyweni	Nkhambule Samson	M		Dlamini Njabulo	M		Nhlengetfwa Sifiso	M	60
	Mzimnene	Dlamini Sibusiso	M		Mandlazi Siboniso	M	22	Mabuza Zodwa	F	39
	St Pauls	Matsebula Themba O.	M		Tsabadze Fana Sipho	M		Dlamini Celani Siculo	M	33
MANZINI SOUTH	Mjingo	Nxumalo Khanyisile B.	F		Dlamini Winile N.	F		Dlamini Khethokuhle G.N.	M	55
	Moneni	Nxumalo Thandi Zintombi	F		Dlamini Horace	M		Dlamini Ndiphethe M.	M	26
	Mhobodleni	Dlamini Bongani Baggio	M		Tsabadze Sifiso	M	29	Dlamini Sandile	M	32
	Ngwane Park	Nxumalo Owen	M	32	Makama Enock	M		Dlamini Bizah Mxolisi	M	34
	Ticancweni	Shongwe Siboniso Gift	M		Msimango Busi N.	F		Shoba Ndumiso Isiah	M	56
Zakhele	Mbhamali Evelyn Lomanesi	F		Mthethwa Mlungisi C.	M		Bhembe Isaac Linda D	M	54	

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MANZINI

INKHUNDLA	CHIEFDOM	PARLIAMENT	M/F	%	INDVUNA YENKHUNDLA	M/F	%	BUCOPHO	M/F	%
MHLAMBANYATSI	Bhunya	Mabuza Bongani Mncedisi	M		Dlamini Sikhulu	M		Dlamini Fana	M	40
	Dingizwe	Masuku Ben Zephania	M		Maseko Jabulani	M		Masuku Phatsive Siphelele	M	58
	Lundzi	Mabuza Pihwayinkhosi M.	M	32	Mngomezulu Daniel	M	24	Ngozo Mcolisi	M	44
	Mbangave	Zwane Bukhosi Brian	M		Mgabhi Josiah M.	M		Zwane Maphevu Mefika	M	75
	Mlindazwe	Nkambule Paul	M		Zwane Mgiyelwa W.	M		Zwane Steven M.	M	42
	Zondwako	Mavimbela Petros V.	M		Dlamini Ntfombatana L.	F		Mlotsa Makhosini G.	M	32
MKHIWENI	Dvokolwako	Dlamini Gideon City	M	45	Magagula Magutjwa A.	M		Mkhonta Victor Vusi	M	9
	Kutsimleni	Dlamini Roy	M		Nxumalo Reuben	M	47	Ndzimandze Siphiwo	M	16
	Mbebeleni	Mdluli Nkhululeko Saverious	M		Ginindza Vusie	M		Ngwenya Sabelo Justice	M	19
MTFONGWANENI	Bulunga	Ngwenya Zodwa Agnes	F		Ngwenya Thuli Margaret	F		Gamedze Sifiso	M	26
	Gundwini	Dlamini Mjuluko Canaan	M	42	Mamba Nicholas	M	34	Dlamini Njalo	M	24
	Hlane	Hlatshwayo Sabatha M.	M		Shongwe Muzi	M		Shongwe Sihambiso E.	M	47
	Lwandle	Gamedze Patrick	M		Mkhatshwa Mcolisi	M		Mkhatshwa Joseph	M	39
	Ndlandlameni	Motsa Lucky V.	M		Nkhambule Phillip	M		Nkhambule Mfanasilili	M	81
	Bhadzeni 1	Dlamini Clement	M		Dlamini Langa G.	M		Dube Lucky M.	M	46
	Bhadzeni 2	Ngwenya Eric Siphso	M		Johnson Cyprian Thami	M		Mbuyisa Obed	M	33
Dladleni	Msibi Muzikayise W.	M		Ngwenya Majaha H.	M		Vilakati Richard	M	54	
NGWEMPISI	Khabonina	Mavuso Nonhlanhla	F		Fakudze Thulani	M		Dlamini Abraham	M	22
	Lushikishini	Shongwe Veli	M	40	Motsa Sifiso	M		Xaba Sithembile	F	43
	Macudvulwini	Mahlangu Cyprian	M		Maseko Sifiso	M		Maseko Nichodemus Z.	M	62
	Mahhashini	Dlamini Paulos B.	M		Khumalo Phumzile M.	F		Dlamini Ednah T.	F	51
	Mgazini	Dlamini Maggie	F		Motsa Sibongile	F		Motsa Bongani	M	29
	Ngcoseni	Mabuza Sonnyboy	M		Vilakati Moses	M		Dube Mthandeni	M	79
	Velezizweni	Dlamini Vusumuzi	M		Msibi Mhlonipheni S	M	25	Mabuza Cornelius M.	M	22

2013 NATIONAL ELECTIONS FINAL RESULTS PER REGION BY INKHUNDLA AND ELECTIVE OFFICE

ANNEXTURE

ANNEXTURE 3

MANZINI

INKHUNDLA	CHIEFDOM	PARLIAMENT	M/F	%	INDVUNA YENKHUNDLA	M/F	%	BUCOPHO	M/F	%
NHLAMBENI	Ngonini	Mabuza Sandile	M		Mdluli Mduzuzi S.	M		Dlamini Mlamuli	M	29
	Njelu	Vilakati Jabulile	F		Sihlongonyane Meshack	M		Masina Vusi	M	77
	Masundvwini	Dlamini Zephania	M		Mngometulu Ntokozo	M		Gumbi Jabulani	M	18
	Mphankhomo	Dlamini France	M	58	Dlamini Lucky	M	43	Gwebu Simanga	M	21
NTONDOZI	Gebeni	Ngwenya Peter V.	M		Nkambule Patric S	M		Manyatsi Doctor V.	M	62
	Khalangliile/Luyen	Dlamini Gcina	M		Simelane Thamsanqa	M		Mkhabela Zide	M	45
	Mphini	Dlamini Thomas	M		Dlamini Nobuhle	F		Dube Zwelli	M	35
	Ncabaneni	Nkambule Thabsile S.	F		Dlamini Simanga	M		Maseko Patric Sipho	M	27
	Ndida	Vilakati Moses	M	37	Hlatshwako Phillip	M		Dlamini Bhalisile N.	F	21
	Ndlilembi	Khumalo Peter Mduzuzi	M		Dlamini Maguduza	M		Motsa Musa	M	37
	Ntondozi	Fakudze Dumisa J	M		Motsa Hezekial	M	24	Mdluli Tengetile	F	22

**2013 NATIONAL ELECTIONS FINAL RESULTS PER REGION
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ANNEXTURE

LUBOMBO

INKHUNDLA	CHIEFDOM	PARLIAMENT	M/F	%	INDVUNA YENKHUNDLA		%	BUCOPHO	M/F	%
					M/F					
DVOKODWENI	Etjedze									
	Malindza	Dlamini Musa Sitezi	M	54	Dlamini Sikhumbuzo	M	38	Manana-Mondla Zanele	F	17
	Njabulweni							Zubuko Nhlanhla	M	52
	Macetjeni	Tsabedze Babili Sonnyboy	M		Gamedze Luke Ncabeni	M		Tsabedze Mandlenkhosi J.	M	35
	Mdumezulu	Dlamini Telephone M.	M		Mkhabela Ephraem S.	M		Shongwe Mandla N.	M	42
	Mhlangatane							Fakudze Ncaba P.	M	61
	Sigcaweni	Dlamini Elphas	M		Mamba Sithembiso	M		Malaza Boniface	M	36
HLANE	Hlane/sikhuphe	Ndzimandze Siphila	M		Sukati Thandi Petros	M		Malambe Sam Msholoza	M	20
	Ka-Likima/Mnjoli	Maziya Boy Lloyd	M		Kunene Velaphi Raymond	M		Maseko Mfaniseni	M	31
	Khuphuka	Maseko George	M	45	Magagula Bongile	F	39	Mahlalela Joseph	M	34
	Ntandweni	Mabuza Vusi	M		Manana Sabelo Nkosingphile	M		Dludlu Bongani Maphevu	M	20
LOMAHASHA	Lomahasha	Magagula Phineas	M	47	Matsenjiwa Mncedisi	M	49	Mahlalela Lucky	M	18
	Mafucula	Nkambule Samuel W.	M		Maziya Maphevu	M		Sifundza Mafikizolo	M	28
	Shewula	Masimula Ndumiso	M		Magagula Edward S.	M		Mabila Robert	M	33
	Tsambokhulu	Mahlalela Sifiso	M		Mahlalela Phindile	F		Mahlalela Elphas	M	48
LUBULI	Cantebury	Tsela Nicholas	M		Dlamini Phillele	F		Gwebu Nkosiletha	M	46
	Ka-Vuma	Myeni Hlalisile	F		Ntshangase Thandekile	F		Myeni Sabelo	M	61
	Mabantaneni	Gina Sanele	M		Mngometulu Sampi	M		Simelane Volo	M	26
	Nkhanini	Myeni Timothy	M		Mngometulu Lucky	M		Mthombo Sabelo	M	64
	Ntuthwakazi	Gwebu Muzi	M	39	Dlamini Bhekisisa	M	44	Mabaso Bonginkosi	M	48
MATSANIENI	Lukhetseni	Simelane Portia	F		Dlamini Luke	M		Vilane Dumisa	M	24
	Mambane	Buthelezi Phila	M	46	Gamedze Micah	M		Matsenjiwa Sandile	M	28
	Maphungwane	Mbhamali Nkululeko R.	F		Matsenjiwa Boy David	M	37	Mbhamali Amos Gobovu	M	18
	Tikhuba	Mbhamali William	M		Magongo Njabulo	M		Mbhamali Petros Vumbuka	M	43

2013 NATIONAL ELECTIONS FINAL RESULTS PER REGION BY INKHUNDLA AND ELECTIVE OFFICE

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LUBOMBO

INKHUNDLA	CHIEFDOM	PARLIAMENT	M/F	INDVUNA YENKHUNDLA	M/F	BUCOPHO	M/F	%
MHLUME	Mhlume	Vilane France	M	Bhembe Moses	M	Samson Mhlongo	M	34
	Simunye	Mokoena Petros	M	Malangwane Themba S.M.	M	Mavundla Sibusiso	M	21
	Tabankulu	Lukhele Phineas	M	Dlamini Zandile	F	Lukhele Anson	M	16
	Tshaneni	Magagula Sifiso	M	Ndaba Mlungisi	M	Tsabedze Jabulani	M	32
	Vuvulane	Mhlanga Simon	M	Dlamini Sibusiso B.	M	Shabangu Nhlanhla	M	42
MPOLONJENI	Kashoba	Ndzimandze Kwanele	M	Vilakati Solomon	M	Ndzimandze Mduduzi	M	60
	Sigcaweni East	Gamedze Bheki Mkwena	M	Gamedze Phinda Welcome	M	Gamedze Meshack M.	M	47
	Mpolonjeni	Siwela Jacob	M	Maziya Moses	M	Tfwala David Sigumuza	M	45
	Ndzangu	Mdluli Sikelela Philemon	M	Khumalo Sikelela Micah	M	Bhembe Ntokoza Mbutfo	M	41
	Ngcina	Dlamini Thulani Luke	M	Jele Lofana	M	Bigboy Shongwe	M	61
NKILONGO	Crooks	Gamedze Eric M	M	Shongwe Matsamo	M	Dlamini Zakhele H	M	75
	Gamula	Buthlezi Jerome	M	Wallis Lorraine M	F	Ndzinisa Mbongeni R.	M	73
	Lunkuntfu	Gulwako James Masike	M	Khumalo Banele Godfrey	M	Matsebula Enock	M	60
	Mayaluka/Ilovo	Bennet Mark S.	M	Matse Mvikeli	M	Bhembe Nitsetselelo Brian	M	24
	Ngcamphalala/ Mndobandoba	Stephen Hans O.	M	Mamba Nkosinathi P.	M	Magagula Tenson D.	M	26
SIPHOFANENI	Hlutse	Manana Mcolisi	M	Ngwenya Mshiyeni	M	Gwebu Solomon	M	37
	Kamkhweli	Dlamini Dumsani	M	Dlamini Ace Mbukeni	M	Dlamini Phila E.	M	13
	Macetjeni	Dlamini Cedrick	M	Nhlabatsi John S.	M	Fakudze Mduduzi	M	55
	Madlenya	Aaron Gundwane Gamedze	M	Gwebu Malibongwe I.	M	Mahlangu Sibusiso E	M	49
	Othandweni/ Maphilongo	Shongwe Thelma	F	Mkhonta Ndumiso	M	Gadlela Amos	M	56
	Mphumakudze	Dlamini Sicelo	M	Vilakati Magwegwe	M	Dladla Longoma	M	32
	Nceka	Thwala Maxwell Boboy	M	Mhlanga Casper G.	M	Masina Nkosingiphile	M	23
	Ngevini	Gamedze David Nkosinathi	M	Dlamini Mlonyeni	M	Dlamini Mkhono	M	17
	Tambuti	Ndwandwe Boy Shemane	M	Mngometulu Londiwe	F	Vilakati Sicelo Phila	M	79
	Vikizijula	Ndzabandzaba Jabulani	M	Nyawo Gcina Robert	M	Vilakati Norah	F	21

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LUBOMBO

INKHUNDLA	CHIEFDOM	PARLIAMENT	M/F	INDVUNA YENKHUNDLA	M/F	BUCOPHO	M/F	%
LUGONGO- LWENI	Ka-Langa	Souza Joseph Muntu	M	Matsebula Mathius	M	Shongwe Peter Makhaza	M	16
	Makhewu	Mamba Jabulani	M	Shongwe Phindile	F	Gumedze Mpendulo	M	32
	Mlindazwe	Magongo Ntethelelo E.	M	Mathonsi Kaizer C.	M	Sifundza Aaron	M	26
	Sitsatsaweni	Mdlovu Khethokuhle D	M	Simelane Sipho	M	Mkhatshwa Anthony	M	40
SITOBELA	Luhlanyeni	Nhleko Jobe	M	Mkhaliphi Vusi	M	Thwala Joseph	M	22
	Mamisa	Mamba Magobetana	M	Mamba Noah	M	Matsenjiwa Daniel	M	17
	Nkonjwa	Mavimbela Makhola D.	M	Mamba Mbhungu	M	Nkabinde Bheki	M	21

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BY INKHUNDLA AND ELECTIVE OFFICE**

SHISELWENI

INKHUNDLA	CHIEFDOM	PARLIAMENT	M/F	%	INDVUNA YENKHUNDLA	M/F	%	BUCOPHO	M/F	%	
GEGE	Dilini	Matsebula Ncobile	F		Mabuza Ethel	F		Dladla Mbabane	M	32	
	KaDinga	Ngwenya Sifiso P	M		Malinga Jan	M		Dlamini Xolile	F	54	
	KaTsambekwako	Mabuza William	M		Kunene Bongumenzi	M		Dlamini Henry	M	21	
	Mashobeni South	Kunene David	M		Mabuza Obed Mndeni	M	20	Zwane Comfort	M	27	
	Mhlahlweni	Vilakati Fikile	F		Kunene Bhutana	M		Mvakali Mumcy	F	32	
	Mlindazwe	Kunene Musa	M		Nzima Mphumzeni	M		Mabuza Kenneth M.	M	64	
	Nshamanti	Malinga Mbongiseni	M	31	Mdluli Julia	F		Sacolo Joseph	M	40	
	Nsukazi	Malinga Siphon Alfred	M		Malinga Mduzuzi Joseph	M		Malinga Thokozeni	M	88	
	Sidwala	Manana Sibongile P.	F		Mndzebele Jeremiah T.	M		Dlamini Isaac P.	M	58	
	Sisingeni	Shabangu Nikiwe	F		Simelane Charles	M		Malinga Zacheaus	M	37	
	Siyendle	Simelane Ben	M		Dlamini Zephania	M		Vilakati Mfaniselwa	M	91	
	HOSEA	Hhohho Emuva/ Ludzakeni/Kaliba	Tsabedze Ncomiso	F		Simelane Doctor	M		Simelane Thandekile	F	56
		Lushini	Shongwe Samuel Sifiso	M		Mthethwa Sicheme	M		Mdluli Siculo	F	27
		Manyiseni	Mabuza Mduzuzi Baqede	M		Nxumalo Vusi	M		Mngometulu Mandla	M	23
		Nsingizini	Mabuza David Ndumiso	M		Zwane Mandla David	M		Simelane Bhutana	M	53
Ondiyaneni		Masaku Thulani	M	43	Shiba Thulani	M	43	Gumbi Siphawesihle Selby	M	34	
		Nxumalo Khanyisile	F		Nxumalo Patrick	M		Gamedze Celani	F	35	
KUBUTA	Ezishineni	Musa Dlamini	M		Dumisani Dlamini	M		Thoko Maseko	F	45	
	Kakholwane	Ndzinisa Samuel	M		Shabangu Mbongeni	M		Sibandze Masiza	M	36	
	KaNdlovu	Dlamini Thuthuka	M		Manyatsi Bhekinkhosi	M		Nhlangethwa Nkosinathi	M	49	
	Kaphunga	Myeza Charles	M		Simelane Joyce	F	47	Makhubu Millicent	F	17	
	Ngobolweni	Zwane Bernard	M		Lukhele Monday Isaac	M		Dlamini Ntombi	M	51	
	Nhlalabantfu	Mabuza Njabulo	M	41	Kunene Job	M		Lukhele Siphwe	F	45	

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SHISELWENI

INKHUNDLA	CHIEFDOM	PARLIAMENT	M/F	%	INDVUNA YENKHUNDLA	M/F	%	BUCOPHO	M/F	%
MASEYISINI	Dlovunga	Sibandze Senzo	M		Dlamini Velaphi	M		Dlamini Raymond	M	24
	KaMzizi	Mdluli Siphoh	M		Lushaba France	M		Mbingo Siphwe	F	48
	Masibini	Masuku Khuphukani	M		Msibi Thulisizwe	M		Motsa Mandlempi	M	35
	Mbilaneni	Mhlanga Zama	F		Mhlanga Nonhlanhla	F	32	Mndzebele Sanele	M	29
	Simemeni	Kunene Sandile	M		Kunene Njabulo	M		Kihethiwe Mnisi	F	36
	Vusweni	Dlamini Mduduzi Smalljoe	M	73	Lukhele Nhlonipho	M		Thring Peter	M	41
							0			
MATSANJENI	Bambitje	Ndwandwa Ncamsile	F		Simelane Christinah	F		Langwenya Vusi	M	80
	Dinabanye	Mamba Wilson	M		Sibandze Vusumuzi	M		Dlamini Salebusa	M	41
	Kuphumleni	Mhlungu Edward Sikiza	M	33	Dlamini David Fanie	M		Ndlovu Thandazile	F	53
	Kwaluseni/Mgamu	Bulunga Phelelani	M		Matsebula Bhekithemba	M		Hlatjwako Bhekindoda	M	32
	Nkonka	Ndlovu Qedusizi	M		Matse Mandlakayise	M	31	Sangweni Nomsa	F	24
	Nsalitje	Mkhwanazi William	M		Ngcamphalala Maria	M		Mkhwanazi Dumi	M	88
	Qomintaba	Mamba Goodman	M		Hlatshwayo Siphoh	M		Dlamini Doctor	M	16
MTSAMBAMA	Benezer	Simelane Richard Mphaya	M	58	Simelane Mboni Cedric	M	43	Simelane Mampela	M	13
	Bhangonoma	Mavuso Florence	F		Dube Mfanisibili	M		Zwane King	M	50
	KaMbhoke	Ngwenya Ngobiyane S.	M		Mngometulu Siphoh Cornelius	M		Mdluli Simon Nkosiabona	M	34
	KaZenzile							Mkhwanazi Vusumuzi	M	52
	Kwendzeni	Khumalo Newman Goodman	M		Mdluli Mandla Malambule	M		Albert V. Mamba	M	46
	Magele	Dlamini Mlamuli N.	M		Hlophe Esau Mkhulu	M		Mamba-Kunene Jabu	F	41

**2013 NATIONAL ELECTIONS FINAL RESULTS PER REGION
BY INKHUNDLA AND ELECTIVE OFFICE**



SHISELWENI

INKHUNDLA	CHIEFDOM	PARLIAMENT	M/F	%	INDVUNA YENKHUNDLA	M/F	%	BUCOPHO	%	
NGUDZENI	KaMbiko/Mkhaya	Mamba Sibongile	F		Dlamini Mavivi D.	M		Ngubane Nkosingiphile S.	80	
	KaMhawu	Masuku Jabulile	F		Masuku Simangaliso	M		Simelane Simeon D.	71	
	KamShengu	Shongwe Sigweje Aubrey	M		Sikhondze Priscilla	F		Shongwe Mlamuli	32	
	Kukhanyeni/Mpini	Ngwenya Patric	M		Masuku Titus	M		Mvubelo Wandile	43	
	Lusitini	Ngwenya Bongani	M		Dlamini Sipho	M		Mthimkhulu Mduduzi Vusi	38	
	Ndushulweni	Ndlangamandla Dumisani	M	49	Ngcamphalala Mahlwayizela	M	24	Ngcamphalala Mfanasibili	31	
	Nokwane	BigBoy Mamba	M		Khumalo Sifiso	M		Khumalo Sibusiso	22	
	Phobane	Dlamini Philiile	F		Ngwenya Vumani	M		Mavimbela Mfaniseni	72	
	NKWENE	Buseleni	Nhleko Philemon Vulimpompi	M		Nkambule Mashwampula J.	M	49	Nkambule Mabandla	27
		Hlobane	Ndwardwe Londiwe	F		Kunene Hezekiel	M		Dlamini Wiseman	43
KaGwebu		Maziya Mkhosi Petros	M		Shongwe Nkosinathi	M		Tsabedze Nicholas Sigulumba	27	
Kuphumleni		Manyatsi Mabandla	M		Manyatsi Sayitsheni	M		Manyatsi Sikhangaze	42	
Nhlalabantfu		Dlamini Sikhumbuzo	M	48	Myeni Sisana Liphlinah	F		Diadla Dan	56	
SANDLENI		Bufaneni	Nxumalo Thelma	F		Nxumalo Daniel I.	M		Sikhondze Nhlanhla	60
	Gasa	Misibi Goodwill	M		Sibandze Muzie	M		Mkhonta Goodwill Lobamba	44	
	KaGwegwe	Hlophe Gibson Cracker	M		Simelane-Dlamini Nomathemba	F		Magutshwa Ncamiso		
	Gwegwe/Mbowane							Vilakati Sabelo		
	Gwegwe/Sandleni							Shabangu Lwazi		
	Gwegwe/Kontsh							Siziba Mbongeni		
	Mbangweni							Mkhwanazi David	48	
	Khamsile							Dlamini Gonsa	64	
	KaNkomonye	Mndzebele Mduduzi	M		Mamba Melusi	M		Nhlabatsi Boy	32	
	KaNzameya	Nhlabatsi Melusi	M		Dlamini Elijah Maphepha	M		Masuku Dumsane	46	
KaShiba/Tibondz	Zulu Tihlobotakhe	M		Dludlu Kenneth	M		Dludlu Phila	21		
Lomfa	Sibandze Sibusiso Sabelo	M		Dlamini-Shongwe Nomcebo	F	30	Dlamini Samson	45		
Mbabane							Myeni Nkosinathi	48		

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SHISELWENI

INKHUNDLA	CHIEFDOM	PARLIAMENT	M/F	%	INDVUNA YENKHUNDLA	M/F	%	BUCOPHO	%
SANDLENI (CONTD)	Nhletjeni	Matsebula Mfundo	M		Simelane Patrick	M		Dlamini Simon Mduduzi	M 20
	Nkalaneni	Simelane James Fanyana	M	34	Reuben M. Ndlangamandla	M		Dlamini Dumsile	F 35
	Nkhungwini	Mavuso Lucy	F		Ntshakala Nkosingiphile	M		Dlamini Nobuhle	F 87
SHISELWENI 1	Dumenkhungwini	Mathe Mciniseli	M		Sithole Bhekabantu	M		Langwenya Sipiwe	F 37
	Eposini	Dlamini Two-boy Thulani	M		Sibiya Lindiwe G.	F		Dlamini Muntu	M 56
	Huhuma							Mabuza Bhekani E.	M 47
	Mabonabulawe	Sithole Vusi Thotho	M		Sithole Mpiyakhe Enock	M		Mthethwa Jabu E.	F 37
	Manyandzeni	Mavuso Mazwi	M		Dlamini Theminkosi	M		Mhlanga Mthembeni	M 39
	Mchinsweni	Hlophe Thobile Busisiwe	F		Dludlu Jotham B.	M		Mabuza Dumsani Spesh	M 63
	Zikhotheni	Nxumalo Mandla Pinari	M	46	Nxumalo Zanele N.	F	25	Nxumalo Mbhali Reuben	M 62
SHISELWENI 2	Mahlalini	Xaba Benedict	M		Xaba Themba	M	25	Kunene Sabelo	M 28
	Makhwelela	Mabuza Solomon	M		Masaku Busisiwe	F		Nzima July	M 36
	Mathendele	Dlamini Nonhlanhla Khabo	F		Mkhonta Dumisani Sibusiso	M		hlatjwako Magugu	M 49
	Mbabala	Dlamini Siphephelo	M		Hlatshwako Samuel	M		Dlamini Isaac	M 32
	Mbangweni	Kunene Mthokozisi	M	50	Dlamini Sikelela	M		Mkhwanazi Lucky	M 25
	Mbeka	Shabangu Siphelile	F		Dlamini Jabulane	M		Dlamini Phillip	M 53
	Mkhitsini	Mpanza Strydom	M		Dladla Enock	M		Mtsetfwa Siphoh	M 35
	Mphangisweni	Kunene Nontokozi	F		Kunene Busisiwe	F		Tsela Mthokozisi	M 38
	Sikhotseni	Tsikati Nhlanhla	M		Dlamini Mzawlane	M		Bhembe Maswati	M 79
SIGWE	Kuphumleni	Khumalo Vusi C.	M		Sithole Caiphias	M		Mngometulu Matobhi	F 40
	Lulakeni	Dlamini Phila Justice	M		Langwenya Titus	M		Ntshangase Elphas	M 35
	Ndunayithini	Ngcamphalala David	M	50	Sikhondze Sibongalekukhona	M	46	Vlakati Mandla	M 48
	Nyatsini	Dlamini Mbheki	M		Dlamini Seth	M		Mamba Mciniseli	M 57

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SHISELWENI

INKHUNDLA	CHIEFDOM	PARLIAMENT	M/F	%	INDVUNA YENKHUNDLA	%	BUCOPHO	%
SOMNTONGO	Etjeni/Ezindwendweni	Nxumalo Sandile	M	30	Dlamini Nokuthula	F	Simelane Solomon	M 30
	Luhlekweni	Matsenjwa Papa Petros	M		Matsenjwa Simanga	M	Myeni Bongani Jethro	M 34
	Maplotini/Lavumis	Matsenjwa Norman	M		Nhleko Sibongiseni	M	Matsenjwa Eric	M 58
	Nsubane	Mkhatjwa Nkomendala	M		Dlamini Khululiwe	F	Lukhele Busisiwe	F 53
	Nthuthwakazi	Gina Sabelo	M		Sithole thuli	F	Gina Thembu	F 65
	Phangweni	Dlamini Simon	M		Matse Vusi M	M	Matse Phillemon	M 45
	Vimbizibiko	Sihlongonyane Doward	M		Mbhamali Dumsani	M	Sibandze Bonginkhosi V.	M 42
ZOMBODZE	Bulekeni	Hlophe Mthobisi	M		Kunene Andreas	M	Mdziniso Banele	M 22
	Mampondweni	Thwala Titus Siphon	M	65	Dlamini Isiah	M	Mvubu Vusumuzi	M 53
	Ngwenyameni	Dlamini Dumisani	M		Mashaya Jethro	M	Mkhwanazi Vusi	M 46
	Zombodze	Lushaba Samuel	M		Ngwenya Bheki	M	Mdluli Simanga Elijah	M 26

Annexure 4:

**MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT
(ELECTED AND APPOINTED)**

REGION	INKHUNDLA	MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
HHOHHO	Hhukwini	Magagula Saladin
	Lobamba	Masilela Michael Vusani
	Madlangempisi	Mdluli Bongani
	Maphalaleni	Maseko Mabulala
	Mayiwane	Matsebula Sifiso Eric
	Mbabane East	Dlamini Esther S.
	Mbabane West	Shongwe Johane
	Mhlangatane	Ndwandwe Mbalekelwa J.
	Motshane	Hlatshwayo Phesheya
	Ndzingeni	Ndwandwe Jeremiah
	Nkhaba	Mabuza Lucky Xolani
	Ntfontjeni	Magagula Sifiso Sompisi
	Timphisini	Ndlovu Sikhumbuzo Apton
	Piggs Peak	Mabuza Jabulani Clement
LUBOMBO	Dvokodweni	Dlamini Musa Stezi
	Hlane	Maseko George
	Lomahasha	Magagula Phineas
	Lubuli	Gwebu Muzi
	Matsanjeni	Buthelezi Phila
	Mhlume	Magagula Sifiso
	Mpolonjeni	Siwela Jacob
	Nkilongo	Steffen Hans
	Siphofaneni	Gamedze Gundwane
	Siteki	Souza Joseph
		Sithobela

	Sithobela	Mamba Magobetana
MANZINI	Kukhanyeni	Mabuza Bongani
	Kwaluseni	Dlamini Makhosi
	Lamgabhi	Jele Siculo
	Lobamba Lomdzala	Khumalo Marwick
	Ludzeludze	Sithole Bambumuti
	Mafutseni	Gamedze Christopher
	Mahlangatsha	Hlophe Bongani C.
	Mangcongco	Motsa Patrick
	Manzini North	Sithole Jabulani Jan
	Manzini South	Nxumalo Owen
	Mhlambanyatsi	Mabuza Phiwayinkhosi
	Mkhiweni	Dlamini Gideon City
	Mtfongwaneni	Dlamini Mjuluko Canaan
	Ngwempisi	Shongwe Veli
Nhlambeni	France Dlamini	
Ntondozi	Vilakati Moses	
SHISELWENI	Gege	Malinga Mbongiseni
	Hosea	Masuku Thulani
	Kubuta	Mabuza Njabulo
	Maseyisini	Dlamini Mduduzi Small-Joe
	Matsanjeni	Mhlungu Sikiza Edward
	Mtsambama	Simelane Richard Mphaya
	Ngudzeni	Ndlangamandla Dumisani
	Nkwene	Dlamini Sikhumbuzo
	Zombodze	Thwala Titus Siphon
	Sandleni	Simelane James F.
	Shiselweni 1	Nxumalo Mandla
	Shiselweni 2	Kunene Mthokozisi
	Sigwe	Ngcamphalala David
	Somntongo	Nxumalo Sandile

APPOINTED MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY	1	HRH Prince Sihlangusemphi
	2	HRH Prince Hlangabeza
	3	HRH Princess Ncengcenge
	4	Dlamini Mfanawemakhosi Jomo
	5	Chief Mgwagwa Gamedze
	6	Pastor Lindiwe Dlamini
	7	Mrs. Thuli Dladla
	8	Themba Msibi
	9	Prince Magudvulela
	10	Dr. Barnabas Sibusiso Dlamini
ELECTED SENATORS BY THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY	1	Mahlalela Menjeni Mfanawendlela
	2	Mdluli Ndumiso Mfanukhona
	3	Temple Michael
	4	Gamedze Mpendulo Ngom'yayona
	5	Mthethwa Adam Bomber
	6	Gama Lungile Angeline
	7	Simelane-Ndlela Sibongile
	8	Mngometulu Bonsile
	9	Ngwenya Lindiwe
	10	Malambe Khanyisile Goodness
APPOINTED SENATORS	1	HRH Prince Mahlaba
	2	HRH Prince Phinda
	3	HRH Princess Tsandzile
	4	HRH Princess Phumelele
	5	Prince Fipha
	6	Prince Kekela
	7	Chief Kusa Dlamini
	8	Chief Mvimbi Matse
	9	Chief Mngoma Ndlangamandla
	10	Chief Sotunwane Sacolo
	11	Indvuna Themba Ginindza
	12	Moi Moi Masilela

	13	Martin Gobizandla Dlamini
	14	David Duma Dlamini
	15	Edgar Hillary
	16	Paul Ntenteza Dlamini
	17	Gelane Zwane
	18	Jabulile Mashwana
	19	Winnie Magagula
	20	Sibusiso Bonginkosi Shongwe

Annexure 5

1. **Case No.1311/13 - Mana Mavimbela vs EBC & 2 Others, Lubulini, LR** –

The Applicant alleged that she was discriminated by the Presiding Officer because of her dress code. She is a female and was wearing a trouser at the umphakatsi on the day of the nomination of candidates. In court the parties agreed not to contest the matter and allowed the Applicant to become a candidate for the election. An order by consent of both parties was therefore issued by the court. **Pre-election case. A CONSENT ORDER WAS GRANTED BY THE COURT AND RESPONDENTS TO PAY COSTS.**

2. **Case No.1344/13 - Simeon Simelane vs EBC & 7 Others, Kwaluseni, MR** –

The Applicant alleged that the time for voting was announced to stop at 6:00pm but was stopped at 5:00pm instead. About three hundred (300) voters were therefore alleged to have been locked out and denied their right to vote. **Primary election. APPLICATION DISMISSED WITH COSTS.**

3. **Case No.1366/13 - Zephania Nkhambule vs Johannes Shongwe & EBC, Mbabane West, HR** –

The Applicant alleged that the Polling station was closed at 16:55hrs instead of 17:00hrs and 30-50 voters were locked out. The election winner was also alleged to have mingled and talked to the voters yet that was illegal. It was further alleged that the election winner attributed the death of another person to one of the election candidates, hence the voters' free will to vote was alleged to have been undermined and compromised. **Primary election. APPLICATION DISMISSED WITH COSTS.**

4. **Case No.1427/13 - Noah Mduduzi Gama & 2 Others vs EBC & 2 Others, Sandleni, SR** –

The pictures of the candidates that are placed outside the polling station are alleged to have improperly influenced the voters because one candidate in those pictures was marked with a cross. That mark was alleged to have had the effect of influencing the voters to cast their vote in favour of that candidate. It was also alleged that a person who was also a candidate for Indvuna YeNkhundla made an announcement about the shortage of ballot papers and told the people to leave and come back tomorrow or to wait if they so wish. When the ballot papers arrived on the following day, a tallying of the papers was requested but the election officers refused, hence it could not be determined if the cast/marked ballot papers were authentic and genuine. It was further

alleged that some voters were brought by three kombis and were not residents of the chiefdom. **Primary election. APPLICATION DISMISSED WITH COSTS.**

5. **Case No.1368/13 - Thulani Dlamini vs EBC & 5 Others, Shiselweni 1, SR** – It was alleged that ballot papers ran out at around 16:00hrs and more had to be collected from Mbabane. Additional ballot papers were made available very late after 22:00hrs when a lot of voters had retired back to their homes. It was alleged that no announcement had been made informing the voters about whether or not additional ballot papers would be available on that same day or tomorrow. **Primary election. APPLICATION DISMISSED WITH COSTS.**

6. **Case No.1405/13 - Sibusiso Mabhanisi Dlamini & Others vs EBC & 4 Others, Kwaluseni, MR** – The Applicants alleged that the public was advised that gates will open at 7:00am on the polling day but the polling station opened at 7:50am, hence over a hundred people had to rush to work without voting because of the late opening of the polling station. It was also alleged that the public was made aware at the time of voting that there are two polling stations for Kwaluseni, namely Kwaluseni & Mbikwakhe. It is further alleged that the voters were frustrated because some had to queue for hours but only to be told very late that they should go to the other polling station which is about 5km away. At the other polling station they were likewise turned back and directed to the other polling station, hence hundreds of voters eventually gave up and did not vote. Notwithstanding the late opening, it was alleged that the election officials were prompt at closing the polling station at 17:05hrs and many voters were shut out. Voters who left the queue in order to buy food outside the gate were also shut out. It was also alleged that there was abuse of government property by an official who used a government vehicle to transport people who were going to vote for his wife. **Primary election. APPLICATION DISMISSED WITH COSTS.**

7. **Case No.1406/13 - Marwick Dlamini & 8 Others vs EBC & 3 Others, Nkilonko, LR** – The Applicants alleged that the election winner under Illovo Polling Station was not eligible to be a candidate because he did not reside there and was not employed at Illovo or Big Bend but resides at Ngculwini. The first and second respondents were also alleged to have illegally campaigned on the polling day by displaying papers and stickers attached to motor vehicles calling upon voters to vote for

them. They also went around telling the voters to vote for them. It was also alleged that some voters were given E100 notes by second respondent and this constitutes the offence of bribery. It was also alleged that the voters who needed assistance were not properly assisted and some would enter the ballot booths in pairs and some were, as a result, told who to vote for. The polling station was said to have closed at 5:00pm and people went back home as a result. It was alleged that the station was again re-opened at around 6:30pm for others to vote. It was further alleged that the Presiding Officer re-opened the polling station after having had a private conversation with second and third respondents. **Primary election. APPLICATION DISMISSED AND EACH PARTY TO BEAR ITS OWN COSTS.**

8. **Case No.1329/13 - Sidumo Simon Ndwandwe vs Victor Malambe, EBC & 2 Others, Mhlangatane, HR** – The Applicant alleged that the first respondent canvassed for votes on the day before the polling day. He allegedly gave the voters live chickens worth E30 per homestead, gave four soccer teams E5000 to share with each team getting E1250 and also donated chairs to a number of churches with each church receiving 20 chairs. The beneficiaries were allegedly asked in no uncertain terms to vote for the first respondent. It was alleged that the first respondent distributed the gifts to the voters at a time when canvassing for votes was prohibited by law. The first respondent is further alleged to have also used his motor vehicle to transport the voters to and from the polling station and this gave him an unfair advantage over the other candidates. People from other chiefdoms were allegedly spotted voting at the wrong chiefdom. A group of unknown people were allegedly seen voting and one confessed to the police when questioned and he said that he was from Mbilaneni in the Shiselweni region. He was with 7 others and were allegedly asked by the first respondent to vote at Mangweni. First respondent was also alleged to have been seen colluding illegally with the voters who were in the queue waiting to cast their votes. **Primary election. APPLICATION DISMISSED WITH COSTS.**

9. **Case No.1345/13 - Simosakhe Danford Shongwe vs EBC & 9 Others, Mtsambama, SR** (Ebenezer School & Hlathikhulu Central High Polling Stations) – It was alleged that when counting of the casts ballots was to commence, the ballot box from Hlathikhulu had been tampered with and the seal removed. The Applicant's agent reported that the boxes were sealed at Hlathikhulu Polling Station and that the Presiding

Officer refused them permission to accompany the ballot boxes when they were transported to Ebenezer for counting. A tallying count showed that six ballot papers were missing. The election winner won by three votes more than the votes of the runner up candidate. It was alleged that there was therefore non-compliance with the Elections Act because candidates' agents were refused the right to accompany the ballot boxes, and the Returning Officer did not undertake his duty of examining the seals and fastenings on the ballot boxes in order to ascertain whether they have been tampered with or not. **Primary election. APPLICATION DISMISSED AND THE COURT DID NOT DIRECT ANYTHING ABOUT THE ISSUE OF COSTS.**

10. **Case No.1362/13 - Sibusiso Magongo vs Menzi Dlamini, EBC & A.G., Nkhamba, HR** – The Applicant alleged that the election winner has a dual citizenship of Swaziland by registration and South Africa by birth. He alleged that the election winner was therefore not eligible to be a candidate for election in terms of section 42(3) of Constitution. **Primary election. APPLICATION WAS WITHDRAWN AND COSTS WERE TENDERED.**

11. **Case No.1325/13 - Webster G. Lukhele vs EBC & 3 Others, Manzini North, MR** – It was alleged that at around 13:00hrs the voters were no longer checked on the voters register but were simply allowed to vote. It was also alleged that the voters were thereafter not marked with the appropriate ink in order to show that they have voted but a pen was used. Unfamiliar people were allegedly dropped by kombis to vote and suddenly the voters roll was no longer used to check if all these people registered to vote at that polling station. It was also alleged that a number of people were heard boasting that they were able to vote more than once. The fourth respondent was alleged to have given out monies to would be voters. It was further alleged that voters who had lined up to vote were shut out from voting at 5:00pm. The voting started at 8:00am instead of 7:00am. Votes from security forces and EBC officers were alleged to have been added onto the other votes without being declared to the candidates and their agents. **Primary election. APPLICATION DISMISSED AND EACH PARTY TO BEAR ITS COSTS.**

12. **Case No.1342/13 - Jennifer Lindiwe Dupont-Shiba vs EBC & 3 Others, Timphisini, HR** – It was alleged that the second respondent who is a chief exerted undue influence on community members not to vote for Applicant because she is a widow and

is in mourning gowns, hence the election was alleged not to have been free and fair. It was further alleged that the utterances are against the spirit and wording of sections 20 and 28(3) of Constitution. The applicant's right to be voted into Parliament was said to have been violated and prejudiced. **Primary election. APPLICATION DISMISSED AND NO ORDER ON COSTS WAS ISSUED.**

13. **Case No.1338/13 - Themba Ginindza & Ancorn Hlatjwayo vs EBC & 3 Others, Ekukhanyeni, MR** – This is a case of a chiefdom dispute. A place called Butfongweni was alleged to be a chiefdom and therefore was to be used as a place of nomination and election. The court was asked to order EBC to regard Butfongweni as a chiefdom and to accordingly conduct the nominations and election at eButfongweni. **Pre-election. MATTER DISMISSED WITH COSTS AT A SCALE BETWEEN ATTORNEY AND OWN CLIENT.**

14. **Case No.1434/13 - Wiseman Ntjingila & 5 Others vs EBC & 4 Others, Lugongolweni, LR** – The candidates had no faith in the Presiding Officer because he is said to have been a neighbour to third respondent who eventually won the election at the chiefdom. Two other polling officers resided in the same place as the Presiding Officer and there was therefore no faith in them as well. It was alleged that all three secretly campaigned for the winners in the MP, Indvuna yeNkhundla and Bucopho categories. On voting day, it was alleged that Purity High School Polling Station was not opened. The voters had to then go to kaLanga High School where they were made to stand in long queues but when their turn to vote came they were told to go to Matsetsa High School Polling Station. All this was done without having made any notice about the change of venues. Due to frustration, some voters are alleged to have aborted the voting exercise and went back home. **Primary election. APPLICATION DISMISSED WITH COSTS.**

15. **Case No.1369/13 - Derrick Maziya & 3 Others vs EBC & 5 Others, Manzini South, MR** – It was alleged that voters who did not belong to the umphakatsi in which the poll took place were allowed to register there and vote yet they were not eligible to register and vote there. It was also alleged that over fifty voters did not vote because they were locked out when it was time for poll closing. The voters were allegedly sent away by the election officers instead of allowing them to vote by extending the voting time. **Primary election. APPLICATION DISMISSED WITH COSTS.**

16. **Case No.1332/13 - Cedusizi Fakudze vs Joseph Sibandze, Mnakekeli Khumalo, EBC & A.G., Mbabane East, HR** – It was alleged that the campaign assistant for the first respondent conducted an illegal campaign by sending cell phone text messages to the voters, hence the voters' freedom to elect and the right to choose their preferred candidates was compromised and stifled. **Primary election. APPLICATION DISMISSED WITH COSTS.**

17. **Case No.1402/13 - Hlobisile Ndlovu vs EBC & 3 Others, Piggs Peak, HR** – The Applicant alleged that EBC failed to apply its mind and consider the facts placed before it when dismissing a complaint that was lodged by the Applicant. It was alleged that the complaint was dismissed without giving the complainant a formal hearing. A number of people who are not residents of Piggs Peak Inkhundla were alleged to have registered and voted at the Inkhundla. Voting continued until 24:00hrs instead of closing at 17:00hrs and voters who were not present at 17:00hrs but arrived afterwards were allowed to vote. It was also alleged that a police officer who was on duty on the polling day was also a polling agent for the fourth respondent. This police officer was alleged to have allowed voters who supported the fourth respondent to jump the queue and this demoralized some voters who then decided to leave the voting queue. The fourth respondent and/or his agents allegedly influenced people who were not ordinarily resident in Piggs Peak to register at that Inkhundla for the sole purpose of voting there and were given E400 each. After voting they were given monies between E100 and E200 as a token of appreciation. It was alleged that some voters were transported from Eteni and Matsapha Industrial sites by kombis for the purpose of voting at Piggs Peak and were provided with take away food along the way. It was alleged that these acts constitute bribery. It was also alleged that the 4th Respondent illegally canvassed for votes during the Primary Election. One of his polling agents was arrested by the police because he was showing to the voters a photo of the 4th Respondent and influencing them to vote for him. **Primary election. APPLICATION DISMISSED WITH COSTS.**

18. **Case No.1421/13 - Sibongile Masuku (nee Mavuso) vs Gideon Gwebu & EBC, Mbabane West, HR** – It was alleged that a large number (80) of ballot papers that were crossed in favour of the Applicant were not counted and were unlawfully declared as spoilt votes by the election officers. Voters who do not belong to that chiefdom but are members of the same church with the election winner (1st Respondent) were alleged to

have been illegally allowed to vote at the chiefdom. The polling station was also alleged to have been not a neutral venue because it is used by the election winner to conduct church services and the election process was conducted on Sunday with many members of the church who did not belong to the area participating in the election process. It was also alleged that the applicant was disadvantaged by the election officers by using her marital surname notwithstanding her request that her birth surname be used as most people are familiar with it. It was further alleged that the polling officers wrongfully turned away a large number of voters who had come to vote and were within the polling station before the closing time at 5pm. EBC was alleged to have refused to investigate and to properly apply its mind to these issues notwithstanding that a complaint was lodged with it about all these irregularities and illegalities. A standard letter, notwithstanding the dissimilarities of the complaints, was alleged to have been written as a response to all the complaints that were lodged with EBC. The process of determining the complaints by EBC was therefore considered not to have adhered to the principles of natural justice. **Primary election. APPLICATION DISMISSED WITH COSTS.**

19. **Case No.1439/13 - Hloniphile Precious Matsenjwa & 6 Others vs Simon Dlamini, Philemon Mathe, Vusi Mathe, Mathikoza Dlamini N.O., EBC & A.G., Somntongo, SR** – It was alleged that voters who were not residents of the umphakatsi were registered to vote at the umphakatsi. It was also alleged that EBC failed to address a complaint that was directed to it about these people who illegally registered at the umphakatsi. Those people eventually voted illegally under the umphakatsi. It was also alleged that a candidate for MP position distributed meali-meal through an agent to the people of the umphakatsi and told those recipients of the meali-meal to vote for that MP candidate. This conduct was said to amount to campaigning yet campaigning is prohibited by the law at the primary election stage. It was also alleged that the Presiding Officer arrived late with the voting material at 8:30am and voting started at 9:30am instead of 7:00am. The conduct of the election did not therefore conform to the published voting hours. Ballot papers for Bucopho were finished at around 2:30pm and the entire election was stopped and the voters were told that it will continue the following day. When the Presiding Officer was called later at around 10:50pm, he said that he was at the Lavumisa traffic circle and was coming to the polling station to continue with the voting exercise. Two candidates then called their voters and even went to pick them up from

their homes. They came back with a large number of people who had not voted and were allowed to vote notwithstanding that other voters were not aware that voting was now continuing on that very same day. **Primary election. APPLICATION DISMISSED WITH COSTS.**

20. **Case No.1453/13 - Manqoba Hlawe vs EBC & 4 Others, Mhlangatane, HR –**

It was alleged that the candidate who won the election for Bucopho under one umphakatsi ferried voters from their homes to the polling station using his mini truck that was driven by his employee. The mini truck was alleged to have completed eight (8) loads in total. The other candidates and their agents complained to the Presiding Officer about the candidate's conduct of transporting the voters. It was also alleged that the Presiding Officer did not disqualify the candidate who transported the voters yet that is what he should have done. It was alleged that the conduct amounted to canvassing for votes yet that is prohibited by law at the primary election stage. It created an unfair advantage to the other candidates. **Primary election. APPLICATION WITHDRAWN FOLLOWING A JUDGEMENT THAT DISMISSED A SIMILAR APPLICATION.**

21. **Case No.1561/13 - Robert Magongo vs Phesheya Hlatshwayo, EBC & A.G.,**

Motshane, HR – The petitioner alleged that the first respondent committed offences of treating, giving money to voters and de-campaigning the Petitioner. These acts were alleged to constitute the offence of illegal practice. It was also alleged that the First Respondent's trucks or those belonging to his company were transporting throngs of people to the voting centres. It was alleged that the voters were told point blank that only those going to vote for the 1st Respondent were allowed to board the trucks. It was therefore alleged that this resulted in a skewed election outcome and the election was accordingly not free and fair. The Petitioner also sought an order directing a scrutiny of the votes because he alleged that there is a strong belief that amongst the voters who were brought by the trucks were voters who did not reside in the inkhundla. **Secondary election. PETITION WITHDRAWN AND APPLICANT TO PAY COSTS AT THE ORDINARY SCALE.**

22. **Case No.1513/13 - Sifiso Zwane, Gugu Mabaso, Big boy Mamba & 562 Others vs EBC & Dumisani Ndlangamandla, Ngudzeni, SR** – It was alleged that buses owned by a person related to the election winner transported voters from Mhlaleni and Nhlangano and ferried them to Ngudzeni Primary School Polling Station and took them back after voting. Voters who were known to support the opponents of the election winner were alleged to have been forced out of the buses. It was alleged that this gave the election winner an unfair advantage and negated a free and fair election. It was also alleged that the ballot papers from the polling stations were brought to a central place for counting, being the inkhundla. It was alleged that the Returning Officer, without any demonstrable need and despite protests that were made by candidates, relocated to a church building for the counting process. During the counting there was a power blackout that lasted between 45 and 60 minutes. It was alleged that during the blackout counting proceeded using light from cell phones. It was also alleged that the church is the only place that experienced the power blackout. There was light in the surrounding areas and buildings, including the inkhundla building. The church building was said to have a back door that became a hive of activity during the power blackout. It was therefore alleged that the church building was a convenient location that facilitated vote rigging. The eventual winner is alleged to be a member of the church that was used for counting the votes. It was also alleged that the third applicant was refused entry into the church building where counting took place despite that he was a candidate and was entitled to be inside. This was said to be in breach of section 62(f) of the Elections Act. It was further alleged that one of the counting officers is a colleague of the eventual election winner and should not have been part of the team that conducted or undertook the counting. **Secondary election. APPLICATION DISMISSED AND APPLICANTS TO PAY COSTS JOINTLY AND SEVERALLY, THE ONE PAYING THE OTHER TO BE ABSOLVED.**

23. **Case No.1423/13 - Sicelo Vusi Vilakati vs EBC & 5 Others, Siphofaneni, MR** – It was alleged that ballot papers that were marked in favour of the Applicant were not counted because they did not bear the official mark whereas it was the sole duty and responsibility for the electoral staff to mark these ballot papers. It was alleged that these ballot papers did not bear the official mark due to a fault of EBC committed by its officers who did not stamp the ballot papers with the official mark when giving them to the voters. It was alleged that these ballot papers were supposed to be counted and to regard

them as spoilt renders the election unfair. Other ballot papers that were also regarded as spoilt are those that had an insufficient or poor crossing on the face of the candidates. It was alleged that this was also caused by EBC and its electoral staff by failing to adequately educate the voters on how to make a cross when casting their votes. In addition, the extent of the inadequacies of the crosses on the ballot papers was said to differ from one ballot to another. It was therefore stated that not all of them should have been considered as spoilt. On account of the difference in the total number of votes received by the election winner and the Applicant who became the runner-up, the disqualification of the ballots was alleged to have ensured that the runner-up candidate loses the election. **Primary election. POINT OF LAW UPHeld AND APPLICATION DISMISSED WITH COSTS.**

24. **Case No.1599/13 - Gcina Dlamini, Dumisa Fakudze & Peter Ngwenya vs EBC & Moses Vilakati, Ntontozi, MR** – The Petitioners wanted EBC to be compelled to produce the outcome of investigations pertaining a complaint that they lodged at a police station so that they can seek from the court an order that will disqualify the 2nd Respondent. Second Respondent is alleged to have contravened section 43 of the Elections Act (closing of campaign) by conducting an election campaign within 24hrs before polling day. He is alleged to have supplied water pipes to members of the community and went house to house influencing people to vote for him as he had delivered water pipes. He is also alleged to have moved from homestead to homestead delivering food hampers. Furthermore, he is alleged to have misled the people and informed them that the candidate who was the inkhundla's former MP was no longer contesting as a candidate for election because he assisted him in getting appointed as a board member at SWADE. **Secondary election. MATTER WAS REMOVED FROM THE COURT'S ROLL AND PETITIONER TO PAY AGREED WASTED COSTS OF E500.**

25. **Case No.1333/13 - Peter Vilakati vs Magugu Hlatjwako, Gwalisile Fakudze, Allen Zwane N.O., Bremer Nxumalo N.O., EBC & 2 Others, Shiselweni II (Mathendele Location in NHO), SR** – It is alleged that the nomination and election of 1st Respondent contravenes section 31 of Elections Act because the 1st Respondent is an ex-convict and an objection in terms of section 34(2) of the Elections Act was duly lodged but nothing was done about it. It was alleged that the mandatory period that

qualifies the First Respondent to be nominated and elected has not lapsed and he therefore did not qualify to be nominated in the first place. **Primary election. MATTER STILL PENDING BEFORE COURT.**

26. **Case No.1444/13 - Charles Myeza vs DPP, Commissioner of HMCS, A.G. & EBC, Kubuta, SR** – The Applicant was convicted by the court for a criminal offence after he had already been nominated as a candidate for election and had won the primary election stage. He therefore was a candidate to represent his umphakatsi at the secondary stage of the election. The conviction for the offence resulted in him being kept at a correctional facility. The Applicant filed an appeal against the conviction and therefore was determined to proceed with the election race. The Applicant informed the court that he has been advised by his agents that the electorate want him to show his face so that they can be sure that he was still running the election race. He therefore sought an order of the court allowing him to be physically present at the election on polling day. **Primary election. APPLICANT WAS GRANTED BY THE COURT AN ORDER ALLOWING HIM TO BE TAKEN OUT OF THE CORRECTIONAL FACILITY ON POLLING DAY AND BE ESCORTED TO ATTEND THE POLLING EXERCISE.**

27. **Case No.1443/13 - Bhekithemba Zwane N.O. vs EBC, Charles Myeza, Njabulo Mabuza & 5 Others, Kubuta, SR** – The Applicant sought an order of the court declaring that the candidate who received the second most votes and followed the election winner be declared as the person who won the election following the conviction and detention of the election winner. Alternatively an order directing the primary election to commence afresh was sought from the court. **Primary election. APPLICATION WAS WITHDRAWN FOLLOWING A SUCCESSFUL APPLICATION WHEREIN THE CONVICTED CANDIDATE WAS ALLOWED TO ATTEND THE POLLING EXERCISE.**

28. **Case No.1589/13 - Charles Myeza vs EBC, Commissioner of HMCS, Njabulo Mabuza & A.G., Kubuta, SR** – An order was sought declaring the election of the 3rd Respondent to be void and/or an order directing EBC to conduct a verifying count of all ballot papers cast at the inkhundla. The petitioner alleges that although he was incarcerated following a criminal conviction that he appealed against, the court granted him an order in terms of which he was to be allowed to physically attend the election on

polling day. He therefore contends that the court order was breached because he was only taken to his polling station where he voted but was not allowed movement to the other polling stations within the inkhundla. The petitioner also states that there were a number of anomalies that took place on polling day. At ka-Phunga Polling Station he alleged that there was no ink-sensor that is used to determine if a person has already voted or not. It was alleged that the ink sensor was only brought after lunch and it was found to have a malfunction. It was therefore alleged that other people voted more than once. It was also alleged that residents of the umphakatsi for the 3rd Respondent were brought in bakkies to the ka-Phunga umphakatsi in order to cast their votes. It was further alleged that one ballot book had 48 missing ballot papers that were not accounted for by the polling officers. A tallying exercise in order to determine the number of issued ballot papers, cast ballot papers against the ballot counterfoils was allegedly refused by the Returning Officers. It was also alleged that the Conference Room where the counting took place was small and so crowded such that it was not possible to do a proper count. While the counting was taking place, it is alleged that another ballot box was brought in and the ballot papers in it were emptied and added to the ballot papers that were being counted and there was no explanation about where it was coming from. During counting, it is alleged that the Counting Officers did not show the official mark that is affixed on the ballot papers in order to show that the ballot papers are legitimate. **Secondary election. MATTER IS STILL PENDING BEFORE COURT. ANSWERING AFFIDAVITS WERE FILED BY THE RESPONDENTS AND THE PETITIONER HAS NOT FILED ANY REPLYING AFFIDAVIT.**

29. **Case No.1045/13 - Simangele Mmemma & Ethel Ndlela vs Nhlanhla Dlamini in his capacity as Secretary to the Nation, EBC & A.G., Mbabane West & Mafutseni, HR & MR** – Applicants sought an order of the court compelling the Secretary to the Swazi Nation to furnish them with a copy of the report of the proceedings of the Sibaya of August 2012. They also sought an order directing that pending the finalization of this matter, EBC be interdicted from conducting any election at Mbabane West and Mafutseni constituencies where the Applicants are entitled to exercise their right to vote and to be voted for. They further sought an order compelling EBC to allow the two Applicants to stand for the 2013 general elections as candidates for political parties of their own choice. The parties allege that at the Sibaya meeting His Majesty the King directed the Swazis to make recommendations on issues that included the manner in

which they want the 2013 national elections to be conducted. They further allege that a majority of the Swazis at Sibaya submitted that the elections should be held under a multi-party system and or that political parties and their candidates should be free to participate in the parliamentary elections without any restrictions. They allege that this submission was made by over 60% of those who submitted at the Sibaya. They also allege that Sibaya is the highest decision making body of the Swazi nation and they therefore expect the recommendations to be implemented. **Pre-election case filed in court on 12th July 2013. MATTER IS STILL PENDING BEFORE COURT AND AWAITS A HEARING DATE.**

30. **Case No.1415/13 - Maria Temtini Dlamini & 7 Others vs EBC & 4 Others, Manzini South, MR** – The Petitioners allege that EBC failed to ensure that free and fair elections were held in Manzini South whereas it is the duty of EBC to oversee the elections and ensure that they are held freely and fairly. Numerous irregularities are alleged to have occurred. It is alleged that there was shoving and pushing that resulted in some voters being injured, hence the voters became unable to vote for their desired candidate. This disorder affected the old and disabled as well. It is also alleged that votes were mixed because the MP, Indvuna yeNkhundla and Bucopho categories were not clearly defined and/or separated hence there was confusion. It is further alleged that there were no clear rules pertaining to the starting and closing times and the casting of the votes continued until 22:30hrs yet the expected time was 07:00hrs to 17:00hrs. It is also alleged that there was a lot of disorder during the election and a number of voters were indulging in alcohol everywhere within the polling station and the police did nothing to try to bring the voters to order. **Primary election. PETITION DISMISSED WITH COSTS.**

31. **Case No.1399/13 - Ayizolo Lukhele vs EBC & 12 Others, Siphofaneni, MR** – The Petitioner sought an order of the court declaring that the election of the candidate who won the Bucopho election for an umphakatsi be null and void. It is alleged that the winner of the Bucopho election, through his agents, distributed food parcels to the community members and influenced the people to vote for him. It is also alleged that the distribution of the food parcels to the community members and the request that they vote for a specific candidate constitutes canvassing for votes. Canvassing for votes during primary elections is illegal in terms of section 39 of the Elections Act of 2013. The

Petitioner submitted that the election of the eventual winner be declared null and void because he committed a corrupt practice or because a majority of the voters were prevented from electing the candidate they preferred because of the corrupt practice committed by him. **Primary election. MATTER DISMISSED WITH COSTS.**

32. Appeal Case No.74/2013 - Big Boy Mamba vs EBC & Dumisani Ndlangamandla, Ngudzeni, SR – This is an appeal against the judgement of the High Court in Case no.1513/13, matter of Sifiso Zwane, Gugu Mabaso, Big Boy Mamba & 562 Others vs EBC & Dumisani Ndlangamandla. The appeal was determined by the Supreme Court in the May session of 2014 and it was dismissed with costs. **Secondary election. APPEAL WAS DISMISSED.**



Notes:-



Kingdom of Swaziland



ELECTIONS AND
BOUNDARIES
COMMISSION



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