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DECLARATION OF THE GAUTENG PROVINCIAL GENERAL IN PREPARATION FOR THE 3RD NATIONAL GENERAL COUNCIL

We, delegates to this Provincial General Council, representing ANC Branches, the Leagues, MKMVA, Alliance and structures of the broad democratic movement in Gauteng gathered over two days to prepare for the 3rd NGC of our glorious movement the African National Congress.

The PGC reaffirms the strategic objective of the ANC as the building of a national democratic society that is united, non-racial, non-sexist, democratic, united and prosperous.

The PGC spent time discussing challenges facing our movement and more importantly our society in the ongoing struggle to build a better life for all our people - black and white, men and women, young and old.

The PGC deliberated and reached conclusions on the following key issues that will be discussed at the 3rd NGC:

1. Strategy and Tactics

The PGC concluded that:

- There are no major strategic shifts from the Strategy & Tactics adopted at the 52nd National Conference.
- Overall, the balance of forces remains favourable to the cause of the National Democratic Revolution and progressive change nationally and internationally. Tactically, further space has opened for a greater role for the state as a result of the recent global financial crisis.
- At home, the ANC remains the strategic centre of power, the leader of the Alliance and discipline force of the left that continues champion the genuine aspirations of the overwhelming majority of South Africans. The organizational challenges facing the movement are being tackled through a programme and campaign for organisational renewal.

2. Organisational Renewal, Leadership, Discipline and Organisational Culture

The PGC concluded that:

- Organisational renewal and repositioning of all components of the ANC, the Alliance and the entire democratic movement has become the most urgent and critical challenge facing the South African national democratic revolution. Renewal has to be undertaken urgently by the democratic forces as we move to the ANC Centenary and 20th anniversary of freedom.
- The central focus of renewal is to restore the progressive values and principles of our movement - unity, service, sacrifice, selflessness, collective leadership, internal debates, humility, honesty, hard work, constructive criticism and self-criticism, discipline and mutual respect. Renewal is about ascertaining the long term success, survival and sustainability of the ANC as an agent for progressive change and loyal servant of the people for many years into the future.
- In the coming months and years, decisive steps have to be taken to ensure that leaders and members of our entire movement conduct themselves in accordance with the values that have defined our struggle.
- As Gauteng, we are absolutely committed to ensure that the ANC and Alliance structures in our province will take the lead in the campaign to restore the core values of our movement.

3. Transformation of the State and Governance

- We should reaffirm the perspective that what we seek to build is a developmental state that has the capacity to drive an agenda to improve the quality of life of the people as a whole, especially the poor. This is a state that is capable of intervening in all spheres of society to ensure that a national strategic developmental vision and agenda is realised.
- Our developmental state requires a strong and vibrant Parliament and Provincial Legislatures that have the capacity to provide effective political oversight, ensure accountability and probity of the Executives and other state institutions.
- Our developmental state requires a sound governance model wherein the different spheres of government - national, provincial and local government - function optimally in pursuit of the objectives of service delivery, democracy and development. In this regard, there is a need to do further work on the role and reconfiguration of provinces in the run-up to the 53rd National Conference.
- Our developmental state must be anchored on a very strong system of local government that is financially viable and institutional sound. It is only when local government has strong institutional capacity and a viable financial and economic base that this sphere will have the possibility to play a developmental role and enhance local democracy. There is therefore a need to address the current architecture and funding of municipalities. The separation of the executive and legislature should be explored. In metropolitan provinces such as ours, the metro system of local government should be introduced and district municipalities be phased out.

4. Economic Transformation

- The PGC reaffirms the resolution of Polokwane Conference that our developmental state must intervene in the economy in pursuit of a developmental socio-economic agenda that seeks to benefit all the previously excluded and disadvantaged groups, Blacks in general and Africans in particular, with a specific bias to workers, women and youth.
- The ANC's economic transformation perspective seeks to respond to the strategic imperatives of a job-creating growth path as well as an economy that reflects the true character of South African society. In this regard, there is complementarity between the imperative of broad-based Black economic empowerment and that of an economic growth path that creates decent work.
- Further, the PGC's perspective is that the ANC's approach to the transformation of the South African economy should always be holistic and comprehensive, covering all sectors of the economy. In this regard, the ANC should continue to explore greater state intervention, ownership and control of strategic sectors of the economy.

5. Social Transformation

- The PGC reaffirms that education, health and fighting crime are among the main priorities of this term of ANC government. These priorities should be pursued with a single-minded focus and determination.
- The PGC called for a comprehensive discussion in the Alliance on the type of public service that is required by the developmental state. This will enable us to take appropriate steps to ensure that there is targeted investment in the development and preservation of a developmental public service that has a new work ethic, especially in education, healthcare and policing.
- Further, we should assess and review the recent public service strike and draw the necessary lessons in order to ensure that similar mistakes are not committed in the future.

6. Gender Perspective

- The PGC reaffirms our position of building a non-sexist society. We hold the firm view that the society we seek to build must never be defined by racial and gender inequalities.
- We also recommit ourselves to fight against patriarchy and other forms of discrimination against women.
- We also of the view that one of the key tasks of our developmental state will be to advance programmes that are about realizing a society that is non-sexist, non-racial, democratic, united and prosperous.
- The PGC reaffirms the central role of women in the struggle against apartheid and their continuing role in the transformation of our society into a truly egalitarian society.

7. Transformation of the Media and Communications

- The PGC reaffirms the ANC's historic positions on the need to protect and entrench freedom of expression and the right to privacy as fundamental principles contained in the Bill of Rights. Inadequacies and weaknesses of the current media self-regulation dispensation have led to a situation wherein there is no balance between the freedom of expression and the right to privacy, raising serious ethical and accountability questions about the conduct of journalists.
- As part of taking forward the Polokwane resolution on transforming the Media, the PGC's view is that Parliament is better placed to conduct an investigation and consult society widely on the transformation of the current self-regulatory mechanisms of the media.
- Further, the PGC called upon government to focus its energies on building a strong Public Broadcaster as the backbone of our developmental state.
- Transformation of the Media and Communication sector should be stepped up through the adoption of a Charter that will promote diversity, empowerment and transformation.

8. International Relations

- We reaffirm our approach of peace as a prerequisite to development. And that cannot be separated from the struggle to democratise multilateral institutions.
- As part of building a better Africa and a better World, the developmental state must strengthen; South to South relations, work with SADC, the AU, BRIC, NAM, the G77, the North and the United Nations.
- We reaffirm our support on the work being done by the State in ensuring that the SADC region does become integrated.
- We also continue to support initiatives and solidarity work that are geared at finding lasting peace in Africa, the world and, in particular the Middle East and supporting the struggle for democracy in Swaziland.

9. Local Government Elections

- The PGC undertakes to launch a massive programme after the NGC, in order to mobilize all sectors of society behind the ANC's Local Government Election Campaign for 2011. Given the buoyant and positive mood in the structures of the movement, we are convinced that we will win all municipalities in Gauteng and increase the number of wards controlled by the ANC.
- We have already been preparing ground for a decisive election victory by establishing election structures at provincial, regional, zonal/sub-regional and branch level. Having learnt

from past elections, we will work tirelessly to build unity across the length and breadth of our province. Through unity and discipline, we shall overcome!

Conclusion

The PGC is of the view that our movement is ready to take forward the tasks of our national democratic revolution. We emerge from this important gathering more convinced that our task remains that of uniting the people of South Africa. As we move towards the NGC and the Centenary of our movement, we will ensure that the ANC remains a disciplined force of the left that is at centre stage of the transformation of South African society away from its apartheid colonial past.

We will ensure that the ANC remains united, disciplined and great source of inspiration to the overwhelming majority of our people. As Gauteng, we guarantee that there shall be high morale and iron discipline among our delegates. We commit ourselves that we shall engage in the NGC debates robustly and frankly, without fear or prejudice.

1. COMMISSION ON STRATEGY AND TACTICS

Context

1. Our overall determination is that the Strategy and Tactics adopted at Polokwane Conference remains relevant.
2. Our focus was on whether there have been key shifts in the balance of forces since Polokwane.
3. The discussions on Strategy and Tactics was informed by the following key questions:

Since December 2007, are there any fundamental shifts and substantial developments that necessitate a reworking of the current Strategy and Tactics? Is the National Democratic Revolution still on track?

The Strategy and Tactics defines our vision and characterises the change we seek to achieve - where we come from (which is the apartheid society) and what we struggle for (a democratic, united, non-racial, non-sexist and prosperous South Africa). What is the progress we have made?

- Democratic society:* A lot has been done to lay the foundations of democracy. More still needs to be done to deepen and sustain our democracy so that it can popular and participatory. The forces opposed to change, our strategic opponents, are very weak to can directly challenge the forward march to a truly democratic society. We must continue to find innovative ways of ensuring that the people truly govern – democratic renewal!
- National unity:* Much has been done to build a common identity, social cohesion and national pride among our people as part of the forward march towards a united South Africa. The recent FIFA World Cup has demonstrated the impact of the ANC's efforts in uniting South Africans. The forces opposed to change continue to cultivate a spirit of cynicism and negativity, talking badly about our country in order to undermine the transformation agenda and cast doubt about the ability of our movement to run an effective and clean government.
- Non-racialism:* The work to build a non-racial society is on course. Again, the FIFA World Cup demonstrated that more South Africans are committed to a common destiny. However, there are some setbacks and challenges as characterised by incidents of racism on farms, in schools, at workplaces, etc. The fight against racism should be intensified in our communities and the struggle to change the mindset of our communities is still a major challenge for the movement.
- Non-sexism:* This is one of the areas of significant advance and demonstrable progress. The adoption of 50/50 gender policy was a major decision. This policy has been taken forward at the level of deployment. At a societal level, more needs to be done to change patriarchal relations and build momentum for gender equality.
- Prosperous society:* Although ANC social and economic policies have improved the quality of life of the majority of our people over the past sixteen years, too many Black people still live below the poverty line. South Africa remains a highly unequal society. Since Polokwane, not much has changed. The implementation of the manifesto priorities will go a long way in building sustainable livelihoods and improving incomes on a sustainable basis.

The domestic balance of forces

The balance of forces is categorised according to the contending forces: forces for change (progressive forces) and forces opposed to change. The basis of the categorisation of the balance of forces is in relation to the achievement of the strategic objectives of the NDR.

Forces for change

- ❑ The democratic movement in its entirety constitute the forces for change. These forces are united behind the vision espoused in the Freedom Charter. At the core of this movement is the ANC-led Alliance. Progressive civil society is part of these forces. Overall, the progressive forces are still consolidating and advancing forward. They still enjoy the support of the overwhelming majority in society. The ANC is the leader of these progressive forces and the strategic centre of power. The democratic state is a potent instrument in the hands of the progressive force to push for fundamental transformation of society.
- ❑ There are secondary contradictions among the progressive forces. Sectoral differences or varying degrees of emphasis on tactics may pose challenges to the unity and cohesion of the progressive forces.
- ❑ There is sometimes a perception the main focus is being put on the theoretical aspects of the struggle at the expense for the improvement of the people' conditions.

Forces opposed to change

- ❑ They are not strong enough to derail progress towards the realisation of the movement's strategic objectives.
- ❑ These forces include both political parties and social organisations that oppose the transformation agenda – neo-liberal and rightwing parties and allied civil society organisations. They adopt different tactics to delay or derail the national democratic revolution.

International balance of forces

Our analysis of the international balance of forces as contained in the current Strategy and Tactics is basically informed by the USA under the Bush administration. Some important developments need to be appreciated:

- ❑ The current global financial crisis is symptomatic of the inherent nature of the capitalist crisis. Although capitalism has shown an amazing ability re-organising itself, the international progressive forces should seize the opportunity and exploit the space for people-centred alternatives.
- ❑ The economic melt-down has resulted in a number of multi-national co-operations withdrawing around the world and the critical question is on the ability of the forces for change to occupy the space for the pursuance of our strategic developmental agenda.
- ❑ The Obama administration is seen to be repositioning itself in the international political arena as compared to the Bush administration. The US is trying to use moral suasion more than military aggression. However, America is still having military presence in all major regions of the world.
- ❑ The Strategy and Tactics defined the world as a uni-polar one with elements of multi-polarity. The rise of China, India, Russia and Brazil, the world is fast changing into a multi-polar one.
- ❑ At a continental level, the movement is shying away from articulating an African agenda, especially on matters pertaining to NEPAD. Whilst we might be doing a lot of work to revive relations with historic allies in the frontline states, we need to articulate a clear political vision about where Africa should go, particularly in building our continent into a powerful economic bloc that should be a key player in the new global economy whose power lies in the South.

Subjective and objective factors amongst the forces for change

There are a number of subjective and objective factors that inform the implementation and realisation of the strategic objectives and these include the following:

- ❑ The absence (or perceived) of decisive leadership in the broad democratic movement.

- ❑ The poor engagement in the battle of ideas which has resulted in weak understanding and interpretation of the national democratic revolution.
- ❑ The existence of social distance between the broad movement and the organs of civil society including the religious sector that is influential in our communities. Inability to capitalise on the available space created by the democratic government.
- ❑ Weak organisations and the creation of space for the emergence of reactionary forces that are opposed to the forces for change. Inability to exploit the positive gains we have made over time. Inability to build strong branches that can defend the ANC on their own without depending on the leadership.
- ❑ Management of internal and non-antagonistic contradictions that are left un-addressed thus creating instability within the movement.
- ❑ Unity of the revolutionary forces that is sometimes gets on its weakest point and thus creating space and opportunity for the forces opposed to change.

The national liberation movement is still faced with challenges with regard to providing moral and political leadership on a range of issues in the political, governance, social, economical, ideological terrain. While we are leading society, we don't possess the moral high ground.

Broad recommendations for the NGC

Our overall assessment of the balance of forces both internally and internationally has led us to conclude that:

1. There is no need to do a complete overhaul of the strategy and Tactics but there are certain issues and aspects of it that require attention;
2. The domestic balance of forces is still in favour of the forces of change but, however, there are subjective weaknesses that need our attention through organisational renewal;
3. The institutional weaknesses of the democratic state have to be addressed as part of moving towards a developmental state that will have the capacity to drive our developmental agenda.

2. COMMISSION ON ORGANISATIONAL RENEWAL, LEADERSHIP, DISCIPLINE AND ORGANISATIONAL CULTURE

Context

1. The PGC's view is that organisational renewal is not a new phenomenon in the ANC. Over a near-century of its existence, the movement had to constantly grapple with the challenges of having to renew itself, given changes in the conditions of struggle. Without ability to renew itself, the ANC would have not survived.
2. The objective of renewal is to ensure the long term success, survival and sustainability of the ANC as an agent for progressive change and loyal servant of the people.
3. We reaffirm the resolutions of the 52nd National Conference and 11th Provincial Conference on organizational renewal.
4. The further reaffirms the 52nd National Conference declaration on organizational renewal:
“Conference acknowledges that organizational building and renewal require consistent attention and reflection. We still believe that the abiding strength of the ANC is its culture of robust debate, which brings more wisdom to all those who participate in them. Instead of causing divisions, debating matters helps us listen to and learn from one another.”
5. For the movement to deal decisively with and overcome the challenges of organizational and leadership renewal, more time and resources need to be invested in raising the level of political consciousness and understanding among the general membership on matters of theory of our revolution and its application to the day-to-day work building a national democratic society.
6. Renewal places new demands on the need to strengthen the ANC as the leader of society and the state. This requires that the movement must have new capacities and capabilities that will enable it to lead the people and society in the complex conditions of democracy and freedom.

Believing that:

- At all times and for many years into the future, the ANC needs to remain a dynamic organisation that is capable of responding creatively to new conditions and environments, while able to maintain and enhance its progressive vision, mission and essential character.
- Over time, the ANC had developed a distinct character and unique features that have enabled it to confront difficult challenges and overcome adversity.
- In the run-up to the Centenary, more discussions need to take place on how we should renew and enhance the unique features and distinct character of the movement so that it can continue to survive and successfully lead our people for many generations to come.
- The ascendancy into power by the democratic forces has created immense opportunities to advance the cause of progressive change as well as the new threats and negative tendencies collectively referred as “sins of incumbency”. It is these negative tendencies and the danger they pose to the future of our movement and the revolution that makes organisational renewal the most urgent task of our generation.

Recommendations:

- ❑ The NGC should adopt a comprehensive programme of action giving practical guidelines on the promotion, cultivation and defence of the core values and principles at all levels - “unity, service, sacrifice, collective leadership, democratic centralism, internal debates, humility, hard work, discipline, mutual respect, non-sexism and non-racialism;
- ❑ The NGC should adopt a comprehensive set of measures and interventions to tackle negative tendencies such as ill-discipline, factionalism, disunity, patronage, abuse of power and corruption in the ranks. In particular, decisive action should be taken to ensure that those in leadership show exemplary revolutionary conduct. Drastic action should be taken to set a good example that the movement means business this time round.
- ❑ The NGC to call on the NEC to exercise exemplary and decisive leadership on matters in promoting and protecting the core values of the ANC;
- ❑ As part of the package of interventions proposed, the Integrity Committee must be established urgently at all levels immediately after the National General Council in order to protect the integrity and moral standing of our movement among the people. The detailed terms of reference and membership of the Committee should be finalised by the NEC within three months after the NGC. In Gauteng, the Committee should be established by November in line with the resolution of the 11th Provincial Conference.
- ❑ Massive political education remains the long term solution and source of hope. When the membership are politically developed and empowered, they will always act in the best interest of their organisation;
- ❑ There is need to update the Rule 25 of the Constitution to improve disciplinary procedures and adopt a comprehensive disciplinary code;
- ❑ After the PGC and NGC, PEC members must directly visit branches to give report-back and raise the level of political consciousness in the branches;
- ❑ Establishment of Volunteer Desk at all level of the organization to inculcate revolutionary values of selfless and sacrifice;
- ❑ The PEC and RECs to assist branches to have physical presence of the ANC in communities by establishing offices at ward level;
- ❑ After the NGC, launch a massive recruitment drive as part of the One Million Membership Campaign. Encourage all members to pay for five years and become active in the life of the movement – thus redefine what it means to be a member in good standing;
- ❑ Members must at least serve 2 years before deployed to serve at the BEC instead of a year;
- ❑ Keep database of all trained members and linked to organizational task as resource of the organization.

Campaigns to build a strong and mass-based organisation

- ❑ All ANC Branches must have an annual programme of action with specific campaigns that address issues affecting our respective communities;
- ❑ After the NGC, the province will launch the One Million Members Recruitment Campaign. Gauteng has adopted a goal of going to 2012 National Conference as the biggest province, quantitatively and qualitatively, with no less than 300 000 politically conscious members;
- ❑ Other key campaigns will focus on health, education, fighting crime and promoting gender equality. The organisation should also embark on a programme to popularize Service delivery achievements in each municipality. All campaigns should be preceded by proper planning, setting up of co-ordinating structures, resource plans, development and production of campaign material, clear time frame and targets and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms;
- ❑ All campaigns should seek to enhance the confidence and trust that our people have in the ANC and provide answers to things or behaviour that give the ANC a bad name.

3. COMMISSION ON THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE

The PGC concluded that:

- Throughout its existence, the ANC has pursued a vision of a society where men and women are treated equally. To get to such a society, gender imbalances and inequities have to be redressed systematically and systemically;
- The legacy of triple oppression remains prevalent among the majority of black women and African women in particular, who were oppressed on the basis of race, gender and class;
- Our gender perspective is premised on the theory of the national democratic revolution which seeks to establish a national democratic society free from the legacy of racism and patriarchy. Both women and men have a role in building gender equality;
- Gender should be mainstreamed in all sectors with central planning, co-ordination and monitoring.

The PGC noted that significant progress has been made:

- Constitution & legislation;
- Access to education;
- Access to health;
- Social values;
- Representation;
- International work.

Even if outlawed, patriarchy like racism continues to exist in society with the working class and black women more affected.

Gaps, weaknesses and stubborn Problems

- Complacency on ideological, theoretical and research work;
- Capacity of gender machinery;
- Policy and regulatory gaps;
- Information to ordinary women;
- Social values and stereotypes;
- Economic exclusion/feminization of poverty;
- Access to relevant skills;
- Gender based violence;
- Quality of life – MDG (HIV; health etc).

Theoretical, Research and Organizational work:

- Cadreship development on historic & ideological understanding from branch level & alliance;
- Strategy and Tactics review – not adequately focusing on women as a motive force and balance of forces on gender basis;
- Incorporate partnerships with organized progressive forces on gender equality – hegemony;
- Mainstream gender in all ANC committees with presidency/chair coordinating through a dedicated task team - from nation to branch;
- ANCWL role and accountability on Cadreship development and mobilization of women be emphasized – not to relegate responsibility of ANC.

Governance, Policy and Legislation:

- Capacitate the women's ministry and reflect similar capacity at provincial and municipality (including the administrative arm)
- Develop a multi-sectoral plan with indicators focusing on targeted areas
- Develop enabling legislation for policies including parity (50/50)
- Monitor and enforce compliance with regulations especially on the private sector
- Parliament / legislative oversight committees maintained and streamlined
- Establish a women development financing institution
- Operationalization of the BBBEE legislation immediately
- Genderization of IDP's , plans and budgets

Access to Information:

- Share information on successes, services, opportunities & challenges –3 spheres;
- Constituency offices to assist communities;
- Dedicated government officials be availed locally on programs to empower women;
- Build partnership & capacitate local NGO's
- Regular reporting, monitoring and feedback at national, provincial, regional and branch levels;
- Media a source of information and stereotypes.

Social values and stereotypes:

- Strategic partnership with PWMSA and etc.
- Ensure gender perspective in education system;
- Life skills , mentoring and role modelling;
- Monitoring and enforce policies & legislation –workplace;
- Avoid welfarist approach –teenage pregnancy;
- Ensure men are involved as partners;
- Ensure compliance with organizational values;
- Deal with bad examples – wrongdoing, self-esteem, sins of incumbency, respect etc.;
- Media stereotypes –still male dominated.

Economic Exclusion and Feminization of Poverty:

- Regulate private sector for transformation;
- Government business-compliant companies;
- Regular monitoring and reporting;
- Leverage on skills ordinary women already possess – sewing; home based care;
- Government spend –to benefit mass based (BBBEE legislation);
- Cooperatives and EPWP must be mainstreamed for sustainable income – decent quality work;
- Indigent exit strategy –household income security.

Skills Revolution

- Leverage on skills women possess;
- Strengthen quality of education;

- Mass based skills development and lifelong learning culture by women;
- Life skills development – financial and economic literacy;
- ICT literacy and access;
- Gauteng Global City Region Academy to expand its reach to women.

Gender based violence:

- Entrapped due to economic dependency – income security for women through local programs;
 - Review the impact of justice system as a deterrent;
 - Legislate media and monitor propagation of stereotypes;
 - Educate society on cultural practices and access to Justice system – e.g. on resolving matters of abuse;
 - Victim empowerment programs and campaigns - break silence;
 - Partnership and development of community based organizations.
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- We celebrate the legacy of courageous women in ANC, ANCWL, and FEDSAW etc.
 - Revolutionaries and mothers who refused to be silent and complacent;
 - We recognize the revolutionary duty of the ANC and salute the movement on the significant progress made towards the centenary.

Together we can do more!!!

4. COMMISSION ON THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE STATE AND GOVERNANCE

1. ON THE CAPACITY OF THE STATE:

The PGC reaffirms the strategic perspective contained in Strategy and Tactics that one of the strategic tasks of our movement is to build a developmental state that has the capacity to deliver on its developmental mandate and direct resources towards improving the lives of the poor.

As we undertake the task of building the developmental state and assess the progress:

- As we respond to the challenges of social security in a manner avoids becoming a welfare state, wherein people are not contributing in their development and mainly rely on the state;
- We need to assess the progress in transforming our state in line with our vision of non-racialism, non-sexism, democracy and national unity;
- We must develop a long term strategy and national vision on where we are going as a nation. This must be a shared perspective amongst the people. In this regard, Gauteng should advocate for the National Planning Commission to develop a long term framework i.e. Vision 2055 for the entire nation - which coincides with the Centenary of the Freedom Charter. We must clarify the short term plans that are about realizing our long term goal of building National Democratic Society;
- We must also ensure integrated planning, so that we can contribute towards the development of our society especially underdeveloped areas;
- As part of building a developmental state we must focus on reindustrialization of the South African economy so as to create sustainable employment creation;
- We must also develop the capacity of the state, so that we avoid outsourcing services that the state can deliver and subsequently save costs;
- We must strengthen the capacity of those deployed in government so that they can ensure that the state does what it is intended to do;
- We must also train those deployed as public servants to understand the mandate and work of government;
- We must also ensure that we develop the capacity of the state to manage our borders. In addressing this we propose an agency that will focus on this important task;
- We must capacitate public servants who were disadvantaged. We must use SETA'S and ensure that many of our people have access to education, knowledge and skills;
- With regard to the relationship between the ANC government as the employer and trade unions, we need a shared perspective on the tasks of our developmental state and a developmental public service;
- The developmental state must be able to assess score cards on BBBEE with the view to accelerate this programme.
- The state must ensure that we change the ownership patterns and subsequently ensure that many of our people are part of the main stream economy.

2. ON THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM:

- We should continue with our transformation agenda of the Criminal Justice System;
- Using the 2010 FIFA World Cup experience to ensure that we strengthen our fight against crime in communities. In this regard we must have specialized courts on Xenophobia and Cyber crime;
- We must ensure that all are equal before the law.

3. ON THE ROLE OF PARLIAMENT, PROVINCES AND LEGISLATURES:

- We need to strengthen the capacity of the Legislature to oversee the implementation of programmes and policies of Government and hold the Executives accountable;
- We must also ensure that at municipal level we have a separation between the Executive and the Legislature. This will ensure that there is effective oversight with regards to the delivery of services. In realizing this we must put in place a process to investigate this possibility. We must use the lessons from the Joburg pilot regarding the separation of powers at municipal level;
- More work needs to be done to develop a systematic analysis on the work of province (powers and functions) with the view to clarify the future role and configuration of provinces. This should be tabled at the 53rd National Conference.

4. ON THE ROLE OF PARASTATALS:

We need to review the role and performance of parastatals, as part of strengthening the capacity of the developmental state. This will include reviewing the current criteria on the establishment of public entities.

5. ON BUILDING A METRO SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE:

- At the NGC, we need to advocate for a metro system of local government in Gauteng and any metropolitan province. This type of system of local government will ensure that we effectively deliver on our mandate as the ANC;
- We must also focus on improving the interface of key offices and public office bearers in municipalities such as Mayors, Speakers, Chief Whip etc.

6. ON INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANS:

- There must be synergy on the IDP's, we must work towards the development of provincial IDP's. This must be guided by the framework of intergovernmental relations.
- We must ensure that our integrated development plans contribute towards the socio-economic development of our people.

7. ON A SINGLE ELECTORAL SYSTEM:

- The PGC of the view that the resolution of this matter save costs and most importantly strengthen coordination and integration in the work of government.
- More work needs to be done before we arrive at a decision to have full-time ward councilors, especially in clarifying their role and funding.
- We need thoroughly embark on a systematic review of the current system with the view of coming up with a system that will promote our democracy.

8. ON THE DIVISION OF REVENUE:

- There is a need to relook at the principles of the division of revenue. We need to look at the issues of immigration and the subsequent impact of development that occurs in the in urban provinces.
- We need to review the funding model for municipalities. The current model is unsustainable.

9. ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS:

- Immediately after the NGC we must spend more time in ensuring that municipalities deliver on their mandate and win in 2011.

10. ON THE CAPACITY OF THE ANC

- We must strengthen subcommittees so that they can be able to provide strategic leadership to governance structures;
- We must also ensure that we spend time in educating ANC members and the rest of community on the work of government.

11. ON STRENGTHENING PUBLIC PARTICIPATION:

- We must build the capacity of community structures these relate to SGB's, CPF' etc.;
- We must strengthen PCO's to ensure that the ANC is rooted within communities. We must ensure that our public representatives spend time in communities;
- We must also develop capacity to respond to issues that our people raise during campaigns that are managed at a parliamentary level;
- We need to relook at the role of CDW's in a more systematic manner. This will include understanding why they were established and as to whether they are working in accordance with what they were established to do;
- We must strengthen public participation and ensure that citizens are involved in the policy making process and programmes of development by government.

12. ON BUILDING GAUTENG AS A GLOBALLY COMPETITIVE CITY REGION

- The PGC is of the view that we must continue to ensure that our vision of building Gauteng into a Globally Competitive City Region (GCR) is realised. All cadres of the movement deployed in the provincial and local government in our province should be prevailed upon to work co-operatively within the framework of GCR institutions and processes.

5. COMMISSION ON ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

The PGC reaffirmed the following:

1. The 52nd National Conference resolution on economic transformation provides a framework for ANC economic policy between now and the next National Conference in 2012.
2. The ANC Gauteng Province emerged from the 11th Provincial Conference with a resolution remains relevant and should form part of our submission to the National General Council.
3. The NGC discussion document on Economic Transformation raises key issues and programs around the “growth path for decent work”.

Therefore recommends to the NGC that:

1. The 52nd ANC National Conference Resolution on Economic Transformation remains relevant and should therefore be reaffirmed. The 11th Provincial Conference resolution on Economic Transformation should be integrated into our submission.
2. To adopt the “Growth Path For Decent Work Strategy” as proposed in the NGC Discussion Document.
3. Negative and demeaning language should be removed from the official documents of the organization, such as narrow BEE.
4. The Department of Mining should enhance its capacity to monitor the holistic implementation of the mining related Acts, and work towards the creation of the mining strategy that will elaborate on the mining vision.
5. The ANC’s approach to economic transformation has always been comprehensive and holistic, including possibilities for state involvement in key sectors of the economy where there is evidence that such intervention will advance our development agenda. In this regard, the ANC should continue to explore greater state intervention, control and ownership in strategic sectors of the economy.
6. Support the Presidential Review Committee on State Owned Enterprises and call for urgency with regard to the conclusion of the work of the committee.
7. Review the Financial Charter with the intention of increasing the role of the previously disadvantaged communities in the Financial Sector.
8. Investigate the possibility of establishing the State Owned Bank in order to increase the role of the State in the Financial Sector.
9. Review the CIDB to create space for previously disadvantaged communities to participate meaningfully in the construction industry.

6. COMMISSION ON SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

The PGC reaffirms the resolutions adopted by:

- The 52nd National Conference on Social Transformation and on Health & Education;
- The 11th Provincial Conference on Social Transformation and Education & Health;

The PGC resolved:

1. Programme of Action

1.1 Health

Improve Geriatrics Medicine Services and Welfare which includes social grants

- Rehabilitation Centres for substances abusers
- Child headed households and orphans social grants
- Old age home for the elderly

Healthy Lifestyle & Eating Campaign.

- Branches should resuscitate establishment of E&H subcommittee
- ANC meetings should also be used for screening for lifestyle diseases.
- Examples of campaigns: Hand Wash, Abuse of Substance Abuse.

Provide necessary support for the implementation of the NHI.

Improve effectiveness of the health system- infrastructure and human resources.

Improve the functioning of community participation structures of clinics and hospitals;
ANC branches should adopt a clinic, to volunteer in improving services;

Training on Basic Life Support Training;

Develop a Health Corps in our branches to assist our clinics as the first line of response in an emergency;

Develop a Health Corps in our branches to assist our clinics as the first line of response in an emergency;

Develop monitoring system of health delivery;

Youth Health Services.

Research on population movement in the province to impact on budget allocation for Gauteng Province.

Step up of our fight against HIV/ AIDS and other communicable diseases.

XDR/ MDR awareness

Professionalization of the medical profession

Minimum service agreement for all workers in the health system
Education/Health are non profit services.

Accelerate the process up the establishment of the State Pharmaceutical Company.

- Forensic services at primary health care
- ECD should include regular health screening and improve the nutritional

1.2 Justice System

- Create a DNA data base to assist prosecution
- Gap between policing in province and national
- Prioritise rehabilitation of offenders
- Training of police should be improved as 6 months

1.3 Education

- Define a school to ensure uniformity norms & standard
- Develop of Equalisation Strategy that includes rehabilitation of buildings
- School Support Based Team to include social welfare

2. Additional Issues for NGC:

2.1 Social Welfare

1. Review o the provision of water and electricity to all by limiting to the poor and expand the benefits
2. Overnight shelter for abused women and children.
3. Increase age limit from 6 to 18 years for medical access
4. Research on population movement in the province to impact on budget allocation for the province which will include registration of foreign nationals

Deal with race relations and the need to outlaw racism in the country.

5. Make ECD and ABET Practitioners permanent staff members with relevant benefit.
6. Functional & Skills based ABET
7. Separate ANC National Anthem and of the Republic
8. Reintroduce Physical Training in our schools
9. Review the role of SGB in appointing principal
10. Review of the FET Act
11. Accelerate of the implementation of free education up to first degree
12. Review land ownership to deal with housing backlog
13. Review how government declares disasters areas

2.3 Health

14. Accelerate the establishment of the state owned Pharmaceutical company

7. COMMISSION ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS

PHASE ONE: LAYING THE FOUNDATION

JUNE–SEPTEMBER 2010

- Confirmation /Appointment of all LETs/ZETs Coordinators [Done];
- Establish LETs/ZETs /BETs [In progress to be completed end Sept];
- Appointment of BETs Coordinators [To be completed mid-October];
- Establishment of all PET Task Teams and development of programmes until elections day [Completed];
- Fundraising at all levels: PET, RETs, and BETs [Not started].

PHASE TWO: REACH OUT TO THE PEOPLE

SEPTEMBER - OCTOBER 2010

- All branches conduct ward-based assessments;
- Meeting the Home Affairs Department and prepare for ID Campaign at all levels;
- Government public meetings visiting top 50 townships to be streamlined between provincial government and municipalities;
- Recruitment of volunteers;
- Door to door work for the ID Campaign;
- Fundraising at all levels continues;
- List process;
- Training of BETs.

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER 2010

- Branch campaign launch: assembly of volunteers;
- Registration campaign: door to door campaign;
- Printing of first registration leaflet and poster;
- Fundraising at all levels continue;
- Listen to the people public meetings continue by all ANC Public representatives;
- Government Izimbizo continue.

DECEMBER 2010

- 2nd Campaign POA workshop: PET and RET to rework programme based on registration campaign;
- Targeted registration (December) by the IEC;
- Analyse the Voters Roll by all BETs;
- Preparation of 3 campaign posters and 3 campaign pamphlets for the campaign: candidate; posters and candidate manifestos linked to the ward issues;
- Preparation of the campaign launch in January 2011.

MAYIHLOME PHASE

JANUARY- MARCH 2011

- Campaign Launch January 2011;
- Put up message poster;
- Door to door work on message pamphlet;
- Mobilise for 1st registration weekend (05-06 February);
- Put up candidate poster;
- Training of candidates;
- Door to door work on candidate manifesto;
- Mobilise for 2nd registration weekend (05-06 March);
- Reanalyse the voters roll;
- Embark on voter education to minimise spoilt votes;
- Announcement of Election Day (11 March);
- Block meetings to introduce candidates;
- Sector meetings to introduce candidates;
- Mayoral road shows and public meetings in different areas to meet the mayoral candidates;
- Identify hot spots and problem areas and forward to RET and PET;
- Recruitment of party agents;
- Set up operations centres to monitor work on a daily basis.

APRIL- MAY (SIYANQOBA) 3 WEEKS BEFORE ELECTIONS

- Candidates registration (05 April) to be done centrally;
- Put up Vote ANC pamphlets and leaflets;
- Public meetings in problem areas, addressed by Mayoral candidates and supported MECs;
- Ward based Siyanqoba meetings;
- Training of party agents and reassess deployment of party agents;
- Finalise transport and other plans for election day;
- Mobilise to call out the voter;
- Election Day.

Goals and Targets

- Win in all municipalities we won in the last elections;
- Win back Midvaal local municipality from the opposition;
- Raise ANC voter turnout to at least 75%;
- Win back support we lost in 2009;
- Strategic focus informed by the research;
- Special focus in Ekurhuleni and Tshwane;
- Consolidate our support base and reach to communities where we have lost ground - Coloured and Indian communities;
- Reach out to other communities and key sectors;
- Target young people to get ID's, mobilise them to register in their numbers;
- Demarcation and establishment of structures;
- Complete setting up of structures no later than end of September in line with the approved ward delimitation by the MDB – WTT's, BET's in the affected wards and finalise RET coordinators;
- Identify problematic temporary voting stations no later than end of September;

- Finalise voting centres by end October.

List Process

- Choosing ANC public representatives should take into account realities in these communities i.e. Suburbs;
- Generational issues to be factored in our processes to accommodate youth and other aspects of this principle;
- When choosing candidates we must not only look at those serving in our structures but consider ANC members who are grounded and well known within the community.

Conclusion

Research is instructive that we should not take voters for granted and this requires us to work even harder to consolidate our and reach out to new sectors of society.

8. COMMISSION ON TRANSFORMATION OF THE MEDIA AND COMMUNICATION

Key Issues

1. Media statutory body
2. Ownership and control
3. Government Communications
4. Internal communications
5. Public broadcaster
6. ICT Framework

Gaps in the resolutions

- No implementation of the Stellenbosch and Polokwane Resolutions;
- No ICT plan to guide national, provincial and local government
- The commission also noted that the media persistently undermines and violate the provision of the Bill of Rights. They have distorted and misrepresented ANC conference resolutions portraying the ANC as an organisation that seeks to undermine our country's Constitution.

Recommendations to NGC:

1. The NEC must ensure that Parliament starts a consultation process to investigate the viability of establishing a regulatory statutory body on print media. We recommend that the statutory body if it is found to be desirable should be included as a chapter (9) institution of the Constitution. The investigations must be broadened sufficiently to ensure that Parliament creates a regulatory mechanism to strengthen a human rights culture as envisaged in the Bill of Rights. In the investigation of establishing the statutory body consideration must be given to a possible merger with the existing broadcasting regulatory (ICASA).
2. The NEC should establish a national committee that will spearhead the ANC submission in the Parliamentary investigation. This committee must broadly consult and mobilise all progressive structures of civil society in defence of the provision in the Bill of Rights particularly in relation to freedom of expression, right to privacy and respect for human dignity for all citizens.
3. There is overwhelming consensus that the existing self regulation mechanism in the South African media is grossly insufficient in protecting human rights. The current self regulation mechanism is not accessible, independent and credible. While the Parliamentary investigation is underway, the ANC must continuously engage the media both print and electronic to strengthen the press ombudsman and the press council to adhere to a code of best practise and high journalistic standards. In this regard, the ANC must mobilise civil society to put pressure on the media to overhaul the current self regulatory system. There are international examples of regulatory mechanisms and systems that deal with the conduct of the media and this should be considered.

4. The NEC must without delay encourage the establishment of a Print and Media Charter in line with Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Act. The Print and Media Charter must ensure that ownership and control of the media is diversified, that transformation issues such as gender, local content, accessibility, and development of local media hubs are sufficiently addressed. The MDDA is strategically placed to take forward the establishment of the print and media charter and should accordingly be adequately resourced to encourage transformation of the print and media sector. If necessary MDDA Act must be amended to empower the agency to intervene in transformation issues.
5. The NEC must forthwith encourage access to government communication by various local communities in languages that are clearly understood, to increase access to government information.
6. **On internal communication:** We need to tighten our internal controls to discourage the leaking of information to the media by those within our ranks who have no interest in preserving and protecting the image and moral integrity of the ANC. Equally, members and leaders of the ANC must conduct themselves in public and private in manner that does not bring the organisation into disrepute. Failure to do so exposes the ANC to unnecessary media distortions and misrepresentation.
7. The NEC must, without delay, ensure that funds be allocated from fiscal to establish the two regional public broadcasting stations that will cater for all official languages included in this must be the establishment of the national youth radio station and the parliamentary radio and TV channels.
8. The prevalent dysfunctional state of the public broadcaster, the SABC demands an urgent intervention including a review and possible overhaul of the current public broadcasting model. The review must urgently deal with governance and leadership issues, especially at management level. The SABC as a public broadcaster must be publicly funded to be freed from the influence of the advertising and marketing industry in its programming including news and current affairs.
9. The NEC must ensure that ICASA enforces local content quotas, and that programming is sensitive to gender culture and the wellbeing of children.
10. The NEC should come up with a tangible ICT framework policy plan that will guide the ANC and government at all levels. Such a framework plan and policy guideline should be presented to the Policy Conference 2012 for adoption by the organisation

9. COMMISSION ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The PGC noted:

The withdrawal of the National Discussion Document on the International Relations by the NEC and further noted the Resolution of the 11th Provincial Conference and therefore resolve to focus on the following six pillars of the ANC International Relations:

Key issues

Building better Africa and the world

- Intensifying debates to deepen understanding of the global political and economic situation;
- The ANC need to organize solidarity campaigns;
- Continue to promote the Spirit of Internationalism;
- Ensure achievements of Millennium Development Goals;
- Continue with Peace building missions.

Continental and International Solidarity

- The commission started by noting that the ANC is not visible and central in this area;
- The ANC need to play a major role in the establishment of South African Development Partnership Agency (SADPA);
- The ANC need to work with the Alliance partners on campaigns geared towards achieving this goal;
- The ANC need to separate itself from the state in approaching this work and act independently;
- Migration South Africa is the biggest recipient of this;
- The ANC needs to review its stance regarding former liberation movements as some of them lost power based on issues among others of corruption;
- The NGC to seriously discuss the ANC relationship with ZANU PF in the context of the political developments in that country;
- There is a need to strengthen the borders of our country noting that South Africa is the biggest recipient of migration;

Consolidating the African Agenda

- South Africa to continue strengthening the AU and its Organs;
- Strengthening and working with AU related bodies such as PAWO, PAP and PAYM;
- The commission noted the Polokwane resolution on the South African Development Partnership Agency (SAPDPA) and that this process must not be driven technocratically driven but by the people.

Party-to-Party Work

- The PGC noted that the ANC has entered in formal party to party relations with many African Countries in the continent and Internationally;

- It was however noted that some of the liberation movements that the ANC related with are no more in government. Within this context the ANC must define as to what is progressive organization as part of maintaining relations with countries in Africa;
- The ANC taking into account the need to have its own programmes as the liberation movement need to resolve on the issue of Swaziland and how it is going to relates with PUDEMO.

Global Governance

The ANC to play a major role in:

- Strengthening SADC;
- Establishment of AU Government;
- Transformation of UN and the Bretton Woods Institutions such as IMF, World Bank etc.;
- Strengthen South to South Relations;
- Strengthening North –South Interaction.

Policy Development Issues

- Migration policy that will ensure that we register these immigrants;
- Need a policy approach on South African Development Partnership Agency;
- Twinning agreement policy for provinces and municipalities to be developed;
- Union of Africa to develop a political discussion document on this matter.

Campaigns

- To actively engage relevant institutions and structure on Global warming as International matter;
- Strengthening the person to person campaigns such as the friends of CUBA;
- The ANC to develop a coordinated campaign with the Alliance in order support the campaign for democracy in Swaziland.

Gaps

- Policy gap with regard to the migration and management of those who are already internally. Government to initiate laws and campaigns which are geared towards ensuring that these people are given some form of identification. One of the intervention considered was to give those who have been long in the country an amnesty and therefore give them the citizenry of the country;
- The international visits and agreements are not being coordinated by the different spheres of government;
- The new development of the South to South be appreciated as it has among others economic advantages;
- Infrastructure challenges such as railways air frail and sea are some of the challenges that can be addressed through the South to South relation;
- The issue of common passport still a matter that need to be addressed by the ANC;
- A need exist to review the ANC approach on our International relations being informed by largely our national interest. This matter need to be discussed further by ANC as it has serious political implications;
- The commission is calling for a debate on the deployment of peace keeping forces in particular with regard to the issue of Somalia.

Recommendations:

- Develop an instrument and criteria to define what progressive forces are as part of party to party relations;
- Gauteng has many organizations that are in exile, it is recommended that guidelines be developed on how to relate with these parties;
- This guidelines must be extended to the issue of government to government relations in a form of among others twinning by provinces and municipalities;
- ANC to develop Peace Keeping guidelines on interventions to be made particularly where we are expected to join the war;
- The ANC to strengthen the knowledge and engagement of the branches on matters and campaigns of international relation;
- The ANC to develop a comprehensive strategy on the development of Africa and not to rely on the multilateral government institutions;
- The ANC as part of dealing with Xenophobia and Afro phobia need develop a programme/curriculum on Consolidating the African Solidarity Agenda;
- The ANC to develop a discussion document on the migration policy having researched on a number of areas such as peace and stability in Africa, economic social and political situation and other relevant matters;
- Strengthening the visibility of the ANC on the International Solidarity and campaigns such as the Cubans five;
- The ANC Centenary Committee to consolidated all the African countries and parties to be invited;
- Global warming to placed high on the agenda taking into account that South Africa will be hosting the conference this year;
- Gauteng to play a major role in the forthcoming PAWO Conference;
- Having realized the absence of the ANC in the solidarity campaigns, we are calling the ANC to develop a comprehensive programmes focusing on all international solidarity campaigns and consider mobilizing solidarity funds in his regard;
- The ANC to develop a political discussion document on international relation policy and implementation guidelines to be discussed by all its structures;
- The commission emphatically recommended that the ANC support the people of Swaziland against the monarchy;
- The Commission having noted how the ANC managed the issue of Zimbabwe calls for communication protocols and discipline on the international relations;
- The ANC PEC must establish the International Relations Desk, which will amongst others assist in addressing the problems of xenophobia.