



**ANC GAUTENG**  
**11TH PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE**  
**CONSOLIDATED REPORT**  
**MAY 2010**



# 11<sup>th</sup> PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE





**11th Provincial Conference Report**

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**11th Provincial Conference Report**

## **Foreword by the Provincial Secretary, Comrade David Makhura**

Over three days, from 06<sup>th</sup> to 08<sup>th</sup> May 2010, our 11th Provincial Conference conducted its proceedings at Tshwane Events Centre. The Conference was attended by 1500 delegates and participants from branches, regions, the Leagues of the ANC, the Alliance and MDM structures, cadres deployed in government and civil society formations in Gauteng.

The Conference opened on the 06<sup>th</sup> May 2010 with an inspiring keynote address delivered by the ANC National Chairperson, Cde Baleka Mbete and an extensive and thought-provoking Political Report delivered by the Provincial Chairperson, Cde Paul Mashatile. This was followed by the messages of support from the Alliance. The rest of the first day was spent discussing the comprehensive and wide-ranging Organisational and Financial Reports of the PEC, which were unanimously adopted by the Conference.

The second and third days of Conference were dedicated to debates on political, organisational, governance and policy issues as well as on voting for the PEC. The outcome of the debates and deliberations of the Conference are contained in this Report.

The discussions at Conference were very robust, spirited and yet comradely. In the plenary sessions and commissions of Conference no single act of misconduct occurred. Delegates co-operated with the Chairpersons and Facilitators of the sessions. Even when delegates disagreed on various issues, including leadership preferences, they conducted themselves with dignity and respect. We commend the delegates for their exemplary conduct marked by vigilance and self-discipline. They have done our province and the entire ANC family proud!

Now that the Conference has run its course, all delegates and participants who took part in the 11<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference are expected to go and report-back to their branches and relevant structures. All ANC members in our province are entitled to a full and comprehensive report-back on the outcomes of the 11<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference! This Report will facilitate the report-back process.

Conference has pronounced on many political and organizational issues. As disciplined cadres of our movement, our task is to rally behind Conference resolutions and the newly-elected PEC. As the Chairperson pointed out in his closing address, there are no winners and losers – the ANC is the winner!

The most urgent task of the newly-elected PEC is to ensure that all Regions and Branches convene report-back meetings over the next two months. We have to unite ANC members and direct them to the urgent task of serving our people and working with them to improve the quality of their lives.

In line with the call made by Conference, the PEC will play an active and visible role in the regional and branch report-back process. Conference instructed the incoming PEC to dedicate time and energy to go to branches and assist them in their ongoing task of giving leadership to communities. This new approach to the PEC's work starts with the Conference report-back process!

From the 11<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference, the ANC has emerged stronger and more determined to unite and serve the people of Gauteng. Over the next four years, Newly-elected PEC shall strive for unity, service and renewal in response to the clarion call made by this historic Provincial Conference!

## 2. Credentials Report

### 2.1. Voting Delegates

#### Branches

REGION	EXPECTED BRANCHES	BRANCHES PRESENT	EXPECTED DELEGATES	DELEGATES PRESENT
GREATER JOBURG	92	92	245	243
TSHWANE	53	53	139	139
EKURHULENI	66	66	156	156
WESTRAND	66	66	136	136
SEDIBENG	42	42	87	87
METSWEDING	15	14	30	28
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>789</b>

#### Other categories of voting delegates

STRUCTURE	NUMBER EXPECTED	NUMBER PRESENT
ANC PEC	46	44
ANC WL	20	20
ANC YL	20	20
ANC VETERANS	20	09
REC'S	18	18
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>111</b>

#### Breakdown of voting delegates:

Branches: 789 (92.2%)

Leagues and RECs: 67 (7.8%)

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Total 856 Delegates + 44 PEC = 900 voting delegates

### 2.2. Invited Guests

#### Alliance and MDM

STRUCTURE	NUMBER INVITED	NUMBER PRESENT
SACP	20	11
COSATU	20	17
SANCO	20	16
MKMVA	25	23
SASCO	10	5
COSAS	10	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>79</b>



**Government and Civil Society**

<b>STRUCTURE</b>	<b>NUMBER INVITED</b>	<b>NUMBER PRESENT</b>
MECs	2	2
Chief Whips	13	3
Mayors	13	2
Speakers	14	1
MPs	5	4
MPLs	5	3
Chairs of Committees	14	6
HODS	11	7
Municipal Managers	13	4
NGOs/academics/opinion makers	30	26
Business	40	31
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>89</b>



**Credentials**

# POLITICAL REPORT

## PRESENTED BY THE PROVINCIAL CHAIRPERSON

### COMRADE PAUL MASHATILE

Chairperson of the Session, Deputy Chairperson Comrade Nomvula Mokonyane;  
 National Chairperson of the ANC, Comrade Baleka Mbete;  
 Members of the National Executive Committee;  
 Members of the Provincial Executive Committee;  
 Leadership of the Leagues of the ANC – the Veterans’ League, Women’s League and Youth League;  
 Leadership of the Alliance;  
 Delegates from our branches;  
 Members of the Diplomatic Corps;  
 Members of the Media;  
 Fellow Compatriots;  
 Comrades and Friends;

I feel greatly honoured to stand before you this morning to welcome you today to this, the 11<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference of our glorious movement, the African National Congress in Gauteng.

As we begin our deliberations, in this beautiful City of Tshwane, our Capital City, let us be reminded that Conference is the highest decision making structure of our organisation in the province.

We are therefore expected as delegates from various branches to take stock of the political developments in our country and the world and to assess the work of the Provincial Executive Committee since our 10<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference, held in October 2007 at Gallagher Estates, under the theme “*ANC advances in unity towards 2012: A better Gauteng is in the making.*”

This conference also has a task to adopt resolutions, develop a clear programme of action that will inform the work of the leadership, cadreship and membership, as we prepare for the National General Council in September, the 53<sup>rd</sup> National Conference in Mangaung in 2012.

We will, throughout this conference and the next four years, be guided by the theme “***Unity, Service and Renewal: A Clarion Call to Action towards the ANC’s Centenary.***”

As the PEC we have agreed on this theme because the ANC was formed to unite and serve the people of South Africa. Secondly, because coming from our 52<sup>nd</sup> National Conference we agreed on the need to renew our movement.

#### **Celebrating Workers Day**

COMRADE DELEGATES, five days ago, we celebrated Workers Day. To date, we have made significant progress in protecting the rights of workers and improving their working conditions.

However, more work still needs to be done, in particular to improve the working conditions of farm workers. Working with COSATU, we must continue to defend and deepen the rights of workers and build a strong, progressive trade union movement.

This conference must therefore ensure that; going forward we further deepen and defend the rights of workers and most importantly create decent work.

### **2010 FIFA World Cup**

COMRADE DELEGATES, in June this year, we will host the 2010 FIFA World Cup. It is here! Feel It! Africa Ke Nako! Our time to welcome the world has arrived! As Gauteng we are at the centre of the World Cup. We will host both the opening and closing ceremonies and 19 matches.

The 2010 FIFA World Cup is in Gauteng. A number of countries have chosen our province as a base camp and many tourists will be arriving and staying in Gauteng.

Let us give them a warm welcome!

### **VIVA BAFANA-BAFANA VIVA!**

We are hopeful that Bafana-Bafana will do the country proud. In showing our support to our national team, on Friday, the paraphernalia for conference will be Bafana-Bafana jerseys, as it is Football Friday.

I am also confident that many of us will be in stadia, fan parks and places of leisure watching the beautiful game and most importantly showing our support for Bafana-Bafana. We encourage those who have not bought tickets to do so.

Bafana-Bafana, the ANC is behind you, the people of Gauteng are behind you and indeed the entire nation is behind you. Go make us proud!

### **Building Unity and Cohesion**

COMRADE DELEGATES AND FELLOW COMPATRIOTS, it is now twenty years since the un-banning of the ANC, SACP and other political parties. It is also twenty years since the release of Nelson Mandela and other leaders of our movement from prison. This was made possible by the relentless struggles of our people who were determined to destroy the system of Apartheid.

Indeed on the 27<sup>th</sup> of April 1994, we ushered in a new era of a democratic state with a government that enjoyed the support of all South Africans. Our people went out in great numbers, undeterred by long queues to vote the ANC into power. This marked the beginning of an end to racial oppression and exploitation of the majority of our people, led by an illegitimate regime voted into power by a white minority.

As we marked the end of Apartheid tyranny, President Nelson Mandela in his inaugural speech said: *“Never, never and never again shall it be that this beautiful land will again experience the oppression of one by another and suffer the indignity of being the skunk of the world. Let Freedom reign. The sun shall never set on so glorious a human achievement.”*

As a result of this democratic breakthrough, we began a long and difficult journey of transforming South Africa into a united, non-racial, non-sexist, democratic and prosperous society.

The questions we must ask ourselves today are:

- are we doing enough to advance the course of the poor and downtrodden?
- is the ANC still a formidable force capable of leading and transforming the South African society,
- to ensure a better life for all?
- are we doing enough to preserve the legacy of President Nelson Mandela and the generation of great leaders that came before us?

As we celebrate sixteen years of freedom and democracy, let us once again be reminded of the profound words of President Mandela at the launch of the ANC Elections Manifesto in 1994, when he said: ***“Democracy means more than just the vote. It must be measured by the quality of life of ordinary people.”***

COMRADE DELEGATES, history has taught us that many revolutionary parties, after twenty years in power, tend to lose state power as a result of not focusing on the strategic tasks of the revolution; that of the total emancipation of the oppressed masses. Let us not suffer the same fate.

FELLOW COMPATRIOTS, our task to build a non-racial, non-sexist, democratic South Africa cannot be over-emphasised.

When thousands of our people and leaders gathered in Kliptown in 1955, they declared that: ***“...South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white, and that no government can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of the people.”***

This Conference must therefore pronounce loudly and clearly that there is no room for racism and sexism in a democratic South Africa. We are building a united nation.

With the recent murder of Eugene Terreblanche, there were some who sought to use this event as an excuse to plunge our country back into the era of racial conflict. We must not allow them to succeed!

We must focus on the task of building a united South Africa that belongs to all who live in it, especially because we are beginning to see the emergence of rightwing tendencies that seek to reverse the gains of our democracy and challenging our Constitution and transformation efforts.

As the ANC, we have a responsibility to defend and uphold the Constitution our country. We must also condemn the xenophobic violence that at one point engulfed our country and province. Working together with civil society, we must entrench a culture of tolerance and acceptance of immigrants, who have legally chosen South Africa as their home and a place of refuge. At the same time, we must applaud the work done by our government to tighten immigration controls. This will indeed go a long way in ensuring that no one enters our country illegally.

## 2009 Elections

COMRADE DELEGATES, one of the biggest challenges we faced after the Gallagher and Polokwane Conferences was to mobilise our people for a decisive ANC victory in the 2009 elections.

Our campaign in these elections was very exciting and vibrant. In many ways, it reminded us of the 1994 period, wherein millions of South Africans voted for the first time and ushered in our first democratic government. During that time our people were able to say “Freedom at last”!

Once more in 2009, when our movement was under threat our people rose to the occasion! They defended the ANC. Many activists representing different sectors of society; students, the youth, workers, business people and the religious community participated in our campaign structures and programmes. Most interestingly, young people took a lead and they were visible in the various campaign activities.

Together with the Alliance, we were everywhere. We were in mosques, synagogues, churches, factories, places of leisure and everywhere where our people had gathered. As we travelled the entire province, the message from the masses of our people was clear: they love the ANC and they trust that the ANC will change their lives for the better.

As Conference, let us thank the people of Gauteng for continuing to have confidence in the African National Congress. We promise that we will never fail them!

### **Governance**

Over the past fifteen years, we have been accelerating the process of transforming the state and society. In the course of advancing our social transformation, we agreed on key tasks of the Gauteng Provincial Government that are critical towards realising our strategic goal of building a developmental state.

We have to ensure that the developmental state has the capability to redirect resources towards uplifting the poor. The developmental state must also be able transform the South African economy with a view to expand participation of the previously marginalised into the economic mainstream.

Informed by our theme of the 10<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference: “ANC advances in unity towards 2012: A Better Gauteng is in the Making”, we embarked on building Gauteng as a Globally Competitive City Region.

Through the implementation of our Growth and Development Strategy (GDS) we continue to attract foreign direct investments and implemented infrastructure projects that contribute to the growth of our economy, thus reducing poverty and unemployment.

To date millions of our people have access to housing; clean water; sanitation and electricity. We must however intensify our programme to eradicate informal settlements in our province by 2014, create new human settlements and provide land and tenure to enable people to build their own houses.

Furthermore, many of our people have access to primary health care within a 5-kilometre radius from where they leave. However, more work must be done to reduce long queues in our hospitals and clinics as well as intensifying the fight against HIV and AIDS campaign.

In order to intensify the fight against HIV and AIDS and other chronic illnesses, we urge our structures to work with communities to encourage them to test so that they can know their status and enjoy healthy life styles.

We have continued to pay special attention to the education of an African Child. We must not compromise on this important task. It is in this regard, that government continues to channel more resources towards education and skills development. More resources have also been channeled to early childhood development and the Gauteng City Region Academy to produce skills required by the economy.

COMRADE DELEGATES, our people must live without fear in their homes, work places and places of leisure. To achieve this goal, we have intensified the fight against crime and corruption. More police stations have been built to ensure that many of our people have access to policing services.

In order to involve communities in the fight against crime we have mobilised thousands of community patrollers. Efforts are in place to encourage the establishment of street committees.

As part of improving the quality of life of our people, the provincial government launched the 20 Priority Township Programme. It is through this programme that we were able to tar the roads, improve storm water drainage systems and recreational facilities in our townships.

Through the expanded public works programme we were also able to provide much needed social infrastructure to our communities. This programme was labour intensive and provided much needed employment and skills to local communities.

Infrastructure projects like Gautrain, the Gauteng Freeway Improvement Scheme, the building of new hospitals in Soweto and Ekurhuleni, and the Eye of Africa projects are all at an advanced stage.

It is through these initiatives, that we have been able to create employment opportunities and stimulate the economy of our province.

Going forward, in order to increase investment in strategic infrastructure, we need to accelerate the implementation of the Gauteng Fund initiative and Private, Public Partnerships in order to attract private sector investment into the Gauteng economy.

As part of transforming the economy and bringing the previously disadvantaged into the mainstream economy, we continue to implement the BBBEE strategy. It is through this strategy that government procurement has benefited small, medium and micro enterprises as well as enterprises owned by women, youth and people with disability.

However, more work needs to be done, because many of our people are still living in abject poverty, particularly in townships and informal settlements.

It is in this context that as the PEC we agreed to develop Vision 2055, to coincide with the centenary of the Freedom Charter. Vision 2055 will ensure long-term planning in our province. To achieve this vision a Planning Commission has been established and located in the Office of the Premier, to drive this programme.

COMRADE DELEGATES, we have a responsibility to ensure that by 2055, Gauteng reflects the kind of society we envisaged in the Freedom Charter.

Over the next four years, we must ensure the successful implementation of the 2009-2014 Manifesto priorities, which are:

- Creation of decent work
- Provision of quality education and health care
- Fighting crime
- Rural development and land reform

We must do all of these things because our province is the one of the largest economies in Africa, contributing more than a third of South Africa's Gross Domestic Product.

We therefore have a responsibility to sustain this position, particularly because the economic landscape is ever changing. This was evident with recent global economic meltdown.

In sustaining our position and responding to the global economic challenges, we must remain focused on the task of targeting investments in strategic sectors of our economy, with a view of increasing our global competitiveness.

We must also remain focused on the task of growing the Gauteng economy at a rate of 6% by 2014. All of this is necessary in order for us to achieve our strategic objective of halving poverty and unemployment by 2014.

### **Building a Developmental Local Government**

COMRADE DELEGATES, next year in 2011, we will once more return to our people to ask them to vote for the ANC to continue to govern our municipalities. Let us make sure that we start preparing for these elections now. There can be no better way of preparing than ensuring that our branches continue to work with communities in addressing their daily challenges.

Councillors must convene regular community meetings, ensure that Ward Committees meet and pay attention to service delivery concerns raised by communities.

In the recent past, we saw the resurgence of violent protests in some areas of our province. Whilst we condemn these violent protests, we must develop a systematic organisational approach towards dealing with grievances in our communities.

We are encouraged that the Office of the Provincial Secretary has appointed a task team that focuses on these challenges, working together with regional secretaries.

As the PEC we have reviewed the performance of Local Government in our province. This review indicates that most of our municipalities are performing relatively well. We acknowledge however that there are still challenges of capacity and financial management in some municipalities that we must continue to address.

During this year, which is "The Year of Working Together to Speed Up Effective Service Delivery to the People", we must do everything necessary to speed up and improve the delivery of basic services to our communities.

In the coming months, we must begin campaigns that will include reporting on the work done at local government level in delivering services efficiently and effectively to our people.

This will require that a clear strategy is agreed upon by this conference. We must also give support to the Local Government Turnaround Strategy led by Comrade Sicelo Shiceka to ensure meaningful, effective and efficient service delivery. At the centre of our efforts to deliver effective and efficient services to our people, is the need to build a developmental local government.

In this regard, we must focus on realising our goal of building a metro system of governance in Gauteng as per the resolution of our 10<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference. As part of implementing this resolution, we are in the process of amalgamating the Tshwane Metro and Metsweding Municipalities into a single Metro by 2011. We are hopeful that by 2016, Gauteng would have completed the move towards a Metro System of Governance.

COMRADE DELEGATES, Local Government is at the coalface of service delivery. We must therefore focus on strengthening the capacity of our municipalities.

Speaking on the occasion of the 98<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of our movement, President Zuma, announced that the City of Joburg is a beacon of a functioning municipality.

We must congratulate the City of Joburg for focusing on what is right. The rest of our municipalities must follow this good example. Let me take this opportunity once more to congratulate all municipalities that have obtained unqualified audit reports in the recent past. We urge others to do likewise, so that we achieve our strategic objective of ensuring that; by 2014 all municipalities in Gauteng obtain unqualified audit reports.

The ANC is about transforming the South African society. We must spend more time addressing challenges facing our people.

### **Challenges facing the World**

COMRADE DELEGATES, whilst progress is being made in improving the lives of people in the world, many are still faced with challenges of poverty, underdevelopment and unemployment. The gap between the rich and poor is increasing daily'

As we deliberate in this Conference let us come up with ideas that will contribute towards the development of our region, the African Continent and the World. We must do so because our mission is to fight for a just and equitable world order. We must support efforts by our country to contribute towards strengthening multilateral institutions. This we must do in order to promote peace, democracy and tolerance in the world.

Working with the people of Zimbabwe, we must ensure that they find a lasting solution to their own challenges.

We must also work with the people of Sudan to ensure that together they achieve their goal of building a democratic country. We take this opportunity to congratulate the people of Sudan for having held a successful election in which the will of the people was expressed.



Furthermore, as we strive for the renewal of the African Continent, there should be no tolerance for undemocratic, despotic regimes.

### **Climate change**

COMRADE DELEGATES, at our 52<sup>nd</sup> National Conference, we acknowledged that climate change is a new threat on a global scale and poses an enormous burden for developing countries, including the African continent. We further acknowledged that the poor face the greatest risk from climate change. It is therefore important for this conference to develop appropriate responses to the challenge of climate change. This requires that we support initiatives aimed at promoting the use of renewable energy and thus the creation of green jobs.

Conference must also support efforts by President Jacob Zuma and other world leaders, to work towards reducing green house gas emissions and advance the objectives of the Copenhagen Accord, agreed to last December.

In the recent past witnessed natural disasters in some parts of the world. As the ANC we will continue to pledge solidarity and support all humanitarian efforts aimed at alleviating the plight of all those who are affected.

In the spirit of international solidarity, let us continue to mobilise support for the people of Haiti; Chile and others that are affected by natural disasters.

COMRADE DELEGATES, I would now like us to turn our attention to some organisational issues.

### **Renewal of our Movement**

FELLOW REVOLUTIONARIES, this Provincial Conference takes place in the era of renewal of our movement. As we prepare to enter the second centenary of our movement, the key task before us is to renew our movement to remain a formidable force for social transformation.

As we embark on this important journey, we recall with fond memories the heroes and heroines of our struggle, Oliver Tambo, Walter Sisulu, Chris Hani, Lilian Ngoyi and many others who sacrificed and laid down their lives for a non-racial, non-sexist, united, democratic and prosperous South Africa.

In the month of April, we commemorated the lives of Chris Hani, Solomon Mahlangu and O.R. Tambo. These comrades embodied the values of our movement; values of honesty, integrity, selflessness, sacrifice, service, humility and discipline. In this era of the renewal of our movement, let us emulate and practise these values.

In order to understand and implement the tasks for renewal we need to ensure that we have a shared perspective on what is our historic mission, vision and character as the ANC?

Our forebears taught us that; our task remains that of uniting the people of South Africa and to serve them loyally in the quest to build a united, non-racial, non-sexist, democratic and prosperous society.

Therefore, we have a responsibility to answer the question as to what are we doing to safeguard the ANC's legacy, maintain and renew those elements in its character, principles and values that will enable it to remain the source of hope and an agent for change.

As Gauteng, we must respond to the challenges brought about by the reality that ours is a modern, complex and dynamic province, which in many respects is a microcosm of the world.

Our province is home to big conglomerates, home to institutions of research and higher education, home to major mining and financial houses, home to the Capital City of the Republic of South Africa, the City of Tshwane.

In the next two days, we expect delegates to enrich our discussion document on Organisational Building and Renewal as we prepare for the National General Council and the 53<sup>rd</sup> National Conference in Mangaung in 2012.

### **Building a Strong Movement**

COMRADE DELEGATES, emerging out of Gallagher and Polokwane, we had a task of building a strong and united ANC. We agreed that we must build strong branches that have the capacity to lead their communities; increase our membership to one percent of the voting population, establish a political school and ensure that our leagues are functional and strong.

We also agreed that we must focus on ensuring that the Alliance functions well and that meetings are called at regular intervals to discuss the strategic tasks of the revolution.

### **Building Strong Branches**

COMRADE DELEGATES, the ANC leadership of society rests firmly upon our presence in all communities. An ANC branch is the primary vehicle for maintaining and enhancing the mass character of our movement.

The existence of the ANC therefore depends on functioning branches, which must remain the basic political unit of our movement, capable of leading their communities. It is for these reasons that we have continued to focus on building strong ANC branches.

We would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Havana City Branch in Diepsloot for receiving the 2010 Sol Plaatje Award, conferred on the best ANC branch. As we continue to build our branches we must emulate the good example set by the Havana City Branch and several other branches that have won the award previously. More of our branches must continue to win the awards!

### **Cadreship Development**

COMRADE DELEGATES, as we embark on our renewal programme, one of the key tasks is to develop a cadreship that is an embodiment of the values of our movement. This requires that we institutionalise cadreship development.

In Gallagher and subsequently at the Polokwane Conference, we resolved to establish and institutionalise political education in the ANC.

In taking forward this resolution, we are proud to announce that we now have a functioning political school, running in all our regions in Gauteng.

It is important that all cadres from branch level to the PEC attend the Political School. In the future no one should be considered for deployment unless they have attended our Political School.

## **On Building Strong Leagues**

### **Veterans League**

In line with the resolution of the 52<sup>nd</sup> National Conference, we launched the Veterans League in Gauteng. I humbly request the leadership of the Veterans League, led by Comrade Alexander Mbatha, to rise so that we can all know them.

These elders are the reservoir of wisdom, memory and knowledge for our movement. They have offered many years of unbroken services to our organisation, including during difficult times. Many of them have spent years in far away lands and in prison. They will continue to play an important role in providing strategic political guidance within our broad movement. We are also looking upon them to guide this conference and ensure that the ANC indeed remains the parliament of the people.

We salute them! We must follow in their foot steps!

### **Struggle for gender equality**

Since 1994, significant progress has been made in emancipating the women of our country and building a non-sexist society.

However, there are still many women who face the scourge of abuse and do not have sufficient access to basic services and economic opportunities. We must therefore continue to fight backward tendencies that seek to subject women to perpetual oppression and exploitation. Women are the bed rock of our society and addressing their plight is a priority.

Winning this fight requires that we prioritise programmes that seek to acknowledge and encourage women excellence in all sectors of society. Furthermore, we must continue to ensure that our procurement policies maintain a deliberate bias towards women owned enterprises. Working with the Progressive Women's Movement and other stakeholders we must embark on a systematic campaign aimed at women emancipation.

We must pay special attention to the development of women cadres and also pay attention to the building of a strong ANC Women's League, as an important vehicle to advance the struggle for gender equality and the emancipation of women.

Malibongwe! Wathint'abafazi wathint'imbokodo!

## **Youth Development**

COMRADE DELEGATES, Gauteng is a youthful province! We must therefore continue to focus on the development of young people. The development of our young people is necessary because the youth is the future!

While significant progress has been made in improving the lives of our young people through the creating of work opportunities, skill development and expanding access to economic opportunities for young people, more work still needs to be done.

Working together with the ANC Youth League we must intensify efforts aimed at deepening the gains of youth development. In particular, we must ensure that the National Youth Development Agency delivers on its mandate to change the lives of young people for the better.

We must prioritise skills development and the need to create decent work for young people. As a revolutionary movement, we must pay attention to the development of young people to be leaders of our movement.

The ANCYL remains a preparatory school for the ANC!

## **Building a Strong Alliance**

COMRADE DELEGATES, the unity of the Alliance is paramount to the success of our National Democratic Revolution. In the recent Provincial Alliance Summit held in March this year, we reaffirmed that the Alliance in Gauteng is functioning well.

We continue to work together on a joint programme of Action towards achieving the goals of our National Democratic Revolution. This conference has a responsibility to give further guidance on how to strengthen and deepen the unity and cohesion of the Alliance in Gauteng.

## **Pre and Post Polokwane**

Our immediate task emerging out of the 10<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference was to prepare for the 52<sup>nd</sup> National Conference of the ANC.

When we went to Polokwane, as the PEC we were informed and guided by the decision of the Provincial General Council that adopted draft resolutions and nominated leadership for that Conference.

When we concluded the 10<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference, we said we will be guided by our branches, who remain the basic unit of our movement. As this PEC Collective we listened to branches.

This was particularly evident when we held a PGC that nominated Comrade Jacob Zuma for the position of President of the ANC. This mandate we took to Polokwane.

As Gauteng, we indeed made significant contributions in the deliberations on policy issues, thus influencing the outcomes of conference. Whilst there were comrades who would have wished for a particular leadership collective, as disciplined cadres they respected and supported the decision of Conference. At the end, all of us united behind the resolutions and the leadership elected by Conference.

We must however indicate that there were challenges prior to and when we came back from Polokwane. There would have been situations wherein labels were given to Comrades, something which is foreign to our movement.

In addressing these challenges, when closing the 52<sup>nd</sup> National Conference, President Zuma said: ***“...Delegates came to Polokwane with mandates from branches, and they carried out the mandate they had been given when they cast their votes. With that process having been finalized, we need to remember that this was not an ANC Conference of victors and losers... We are all ANC members who just happened to prefer a different set of leadership collectives as it is our democratic right. It is our collective task to repair whatever damage or harm that may have been caused as we were building up towards the conference.”***

Informed by this clarion call by President Zuma, as the PEC collective we worked hard to ensure that our movement remains united in implementing the tasks of the National Democratic Revolution.

Furthermore, speaking at the 96<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of our movement in January 2008, President Zuma, said: ***“If we are to successfully advance our vision of a national democratic society, we must pay particular attention to the unity and cohesion of the movement. The unity of the movement is paramount. The great strength of the ANC over its 96 years of struggle has been its ability to unite the people of South Africa and to itself remain a united, coherent organ of popular action.”***

He also said: ***“The ANC belongs to all its members equally. Membership or leadership of the ANC must never be used to marginalise or exclude others. The ANC has found ways, even in the face of the most daunting circumstances, to embrace diversity and manage differences.”***

As the PEC, since the 10<sup>th</sup> Provincial and 52<sup>nd</sup> National Conferences we have been hard at work to ensure that we indeed build unity and cohesion and most importantly focus on the renewal of our movement.

### **Defending and deepening the Unity of our Movement**

COMRADE DELEGATES, after Polokwane, a group of people who refused to accept the outcomes of Polokwane attempted to divide our movement. This was not the first time that individuals who thought they were more powerful than our movement attempted to divide the ANC. Those who did this in the past, such as the group that left the ANC to form the PAC, did not succeed to divide and defeat our movement.

It therefore comes as no surprise that the group that emerged from Polokwane also failed to divide and defeat our movement. The former Premier and Chairperson of Gauteng was part of this group. This posed a potential threat as he thought many of our members would follow him. However, this did not happen!

Instead, some of those who left to join COPE, stayed briefly and returned to our ranks. We welcome them and many others who continue to swell our ranks.

During this difficulty period, the PEC was able to provide solid leadership and kept the organisation united and strong. Unlike other provinces, no single member of the PEC followed went to COPE. Shilowa left alone.

In line with the resolutions of Polokwane on nominating a Premier candidate, as the PEC Collective we were able to replace the former Premier and most importantly were able to complete the 2004-2009 term of office successfully. There was no disruption of governance.

The lesson for all of us arising from this development is that we must jealously guard against divisive tendencies within our movement. The ANC is the home for all no one is above the ANC!

### **Deployment of the Premier**

COMRADE DELEGATES, after we had successfully won the 2009 elections, the PEC implemented the decision of Polokwane around the nomination of the Premier. Once a decision was taken by the NEC, the PEC supported the decision and rallied behind the Premier and the collective deployed in government. We ensured that all our structures and branches give full support to the government in the implementation of our Election Manifesto.

Once again, we reaffirmed the decision taken at the 52<sup>nd</sup> National Conference that the ANC is the strategic centre of power!

### **Road to Mangaung 2012**

In this Conference, we begin preparations for the National General Council in Kwa-Zulu Natal in September this year and 53rd National Conference, in Mangaung in 2012 the Centenary of the ANC.

As we prepare for these two historic gatherings, we have been observing tendencies that are foreign to our movement. This includes lack of tolerance of different views and a break down in organisational discipline. We have also seen in other provinces where people are now shooting each other in meetings, howling and disrupting meetings of our organisation. This is not the ANC that our forbearers handed over to us!

Let us restore discipline and uproot all these foreign tendencies within our movement. We must return to the core values of our movement; those of serving, sacrifice, selflessness, humility and most importantly ensure within our ranks.

Informed by the lessons of pre and post Polokwane, we must ensure unity and cohesion of our movement. As Gauteng, we can choose to be spectators or we can take our rightful place in defining and determining the destiny of our movement. Let us continue to be leading agents of change.

Let us come up with policies that will lay the foundation of how the ANC, as a revolutionary movement, will champion the cause of history in the next hundred years. Furthermore, as we prepare for these events, we must not be caught up in unnecessary leadership succession debates.

At an appropriate time, we will have an opportunity to discuss the leadership collective for 2012. For now, let us focus on improving the quality of life of our people.

## Conclusion

COMRADE DELEGATES, I would not have completed my task if I do not commend the outgoing PEC for a job well done over the past three years. Re ya leboga masogana le makgarebe a Walter Sisulu – Re re le ka moso!

Over the next two days as Conference, we will engage in the task of adopting resolutions, a programme of action for the next four years as well as elect a new PEC Collective to lead our province.

We must go through these tasks in a most dignified way, in line with the traditions of our movement. Uppermost in our minds as we deliberate on matters of conference, should be how we accelerate our programmes to serve our people and defend the proud legacy of the ANC.

I have no doubt that the leadership that will emerge from this Conference will lead all our members without fear or favour. They will not be a leadership of those who voted for them, but a leadership of all members of our organisation and the Alliance.

More importantly, they will continue to work as a collective, serve with humility, deepen the values of selflessness and ensure discipline within our ranks. We are confident that this conference will emerge with resolutions that will strengthen our historic tasks of building a non-racial, non-sexist, united, democratic and prosperous society.

Once more, let us remember, the instructive words of former President Nelson Mandela, when he said; ...“let freedom reign. The sun shall never set on so glorious a human achievement”

As I conclude, I am once more reminded of the profound words we said when we concluded our 10<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference; ***“The ANC remains our family, our home, built on the foundations of mutual respect, decency, trust and open discussion...we welcome strangers at our door, and show them the ways of the ANC, so they too can benefit as we benefit from the collective wisdom of our traditions, our forebears and our developing membership...Asinamona, Asinanzondo, Siyayidumisa i-ANC!”***

Rea Leboha! Ro Livhuwa! Siyabonga! Baie Dankie! Ha khensa! Inkomu! Amandla Ngawethu!

**ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!**

# ORGANISATIONAL REPORT OF THE PEC PRESENTED BY THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY COMRADE DAVID MAKHURA

## PART I: STATE OF ORGANISATION

### INTRODUCTION

1. The 10<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference took place on 06-09<sup>th</sup> October 2007 at Gallagher Estate, in Midrand, City of Johannesburg. The theme of the Conference was *“ANC advances in Unity towards 2012: A Better Gauteng is in the Making”*. The Provincial Conference preceded the 52<sup>nd</sup> National Conference which was held in December 2007 in Polokwane, Limpopo Province.
2. The 11<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference takes place on 06-08<sup>th</sup> May 2010 at Tshwane Events Centre, in the City of Tshwane. The theme of this Conference is *“Unity. Service & Renewal: A Clarion Call to Action towards the ANC’s Centenary”*. Our Conference takes place ahead of the 3<sup>rd</sup> National General Council that will be held in September this year in Durban, KwaZulu-Natal Province.
3. The current membership, cadreship and leadership of the ANC of today are the heirs of a great heritage of principled struggle and selfless sacrifices of the previous generations of freedom fighters who built this movement into a true custodian of the genuine aspirations of the overwhelming majority of South Africans and the principal agent for change in our country.
4. As the delegates to the 11<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference, we meet in the City of Tshwane, the capital city of post-apartheid South Africa. We gather in the City that houses the gravesite and mortal remains of Ntate Sefako Makgatho, the second President-General of the ANC and longstanding leader of the Transvaal ANC. As we undertake the onerous task of reviewing the progress of our people’s march to full emancipation, we should summon the courage and conviction of President Sefako Makgatho and his generation who eschewed the temptations of self-praise and claiming easy victories.
5. As we mark the 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the re-launch of the ANC into a legal mass organisation, we have an opportunity to do a comprehensive appraisal of the challenges facing our movement generally and specific manifestations of these challenges in the unique conditions of Gauteng. This will enable us to understand all the objective and subjective factors that influence the pace and content of the transformation and sustainable development process in our province. How has our organisation evolved over the past twenty years and what are emerging challenges in the course of the struggle to deepen transformation and sustainable development in our province? What kind of organisation and cadre is required to move the struggle forward beyond the First Centenary of the ANC?



## ***THE HISTORIC MISSION AND PRIMARY TASK OF THE ANC***

6. The ANC was formed primarily to unite the Africans in particular and serve the people of South Africa in general in their fight against apartheid colonialism. Over nine decades, the ANC was built into a parliament of the African people that galvanised South Africans across the racial and class divide during the struggle for freedom and democracy. It is therefore our primary duty as members and structures of the ANC to ensure that the movement remains a unifier and loyal servant of the people for many generations to come, beyond the First Centenary.
7. The challenge for our generation and those who will come after us is to ensure that the ANC remains the principal mobiliser, organiser, educator and leader of all the different classes and strata among the motive forces. The movement must continue to be the source of hope and inspiration for millions of our people who want to realise the vision of the Freedom Charter: a South Africa free from all forms of oppression, discrimination and exploitation. The ANC is and should remain the strategic centre of power and the nucleus from which the state and society derives moral and political leadership for generations to come. In our lifetime, the ANC must continue to be the trend-setter and positive role model for many governing parties and movements in our continent and developing world.
8. The history of the ANC bears testimony to our movement's ability to adapt to new conditions and overcome new challenges that emerged along the long road to freedom. During the formative decades of the 1920s and 1930s, the movement had to embark on a campaign to resuscitate moribund structures and overcome the debilitating effect of tribal and ethnic recriminations. In the 1940s and 1950s, the ANC was rejuvenated and re-organised into a mass-based and campaign-driven movement that mobilised and led the militant mass struggles against apartheid laws. From the 1960s to the late 1980s, the movement adapted to new conditions and combined different forms of struggle - underground, armed struggle, mass mobilisation and international solidarity - into effective strategy and tactics that forced the regime to negotiate a peaceful settlement that ushered in the 1994 democratic breakthrough.
9. As we cast our eyes on the Centenary, we draw inspiration from the men and women of courage and conviction who formed and built the ANC into a parliament of the African people and a custodian of the aspirations of the overwhelming majority of South Africans. We owe an incalculable debt of gratitude to our forebears who ensured we inherited a movement that led through the force of example. Some of these lifetime volunteers of the Congress movement are attending this Provincial Conference as members of the ANC Veterans' League. We thank our forebears for their selfless sacrifices and loyal service to our movement and our people.

## ***STATE OF THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE ANC***

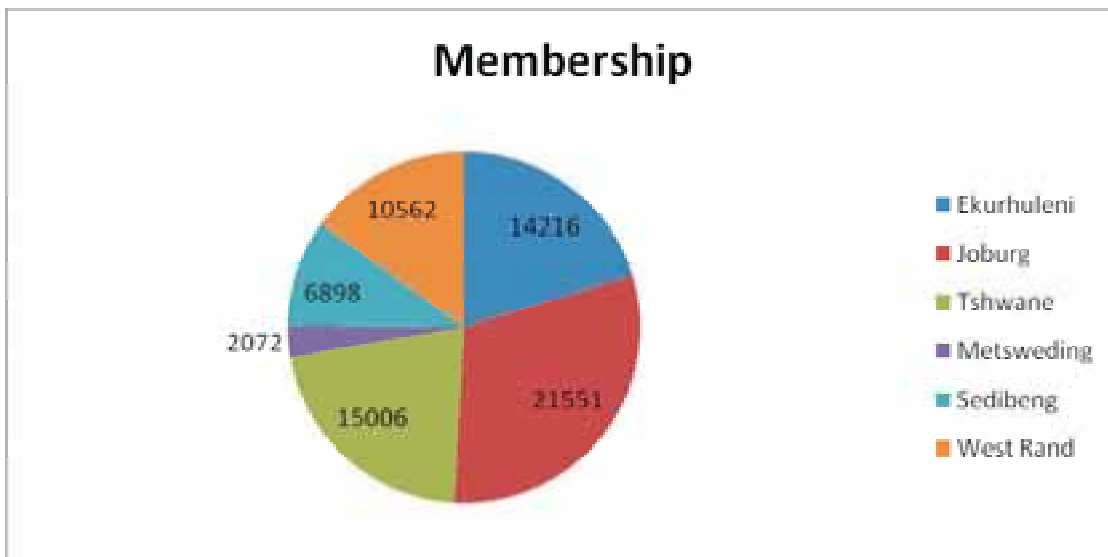
10. Our forebears and veterans of our struggle were and are decent, disciplined and dedicated people whose political and social conduct shaped the core values of the ANC: courage, conviction, compassion, generosity, honesty, integrity, humility, self-sacrifice, self-discipline and temperance. These are the values with which all ANC members should be imbued.

11. The act and decision of joining the ANC should continue to be nothing but a lifetime commitment and sacrifice to put one's energy, labour, skill, intellect and talent to the service of the people. The organisation has to continuously recruit and train tens of thousands of new members and assign them tasks in accordance with the demands of each phase of the struggle. Our recruitment process and system of training and development of cadres have to be equal to the task if the ANC is to survive and succeed in its historic mission.
  
12. Following the unbanning of the movement in February 1990, tens of thousands of new members who were never involved in the struggle joined the ANC. Those activists and cadres who came from the pre-1990 period found themselves only as a small nucleus in a bigger organisation that was going through explosive and unplanned period of growth. Twenty years later, we can say that the movement has been moderately successful in turning the many new members who joined in the early 1990s into activists and leaders who are playing a key role in the affairs of both the organisation and the state, especially at a local level. However, new challenges continue to emerge.
  
13. The Organisational Report the 10<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference highlighted the social composition and profile of the membership of the ANC in Gauteng as follows:
  - The core activists are people who joined the struggle during the mid-70s to mid-80s, while 41% of the members joined the ANC between 1990 and 2000.
  - Most members joined the ANC because they see this movement as an avenue for them to serve their communities and the country at large. Service, caring, solidarity and patriotism were dominant ethos among members of the ANC;
  - Most members were middle-aged. Women were in majority. The level of education is higher (over 50% have a matriculation certificate), while more than 60% live in formal dwellings in the townships.
  - Poverty and unemployment affect a large proportion of our membership and local leadership, with 42% unemployment rate and 52% of the unemployed earning between less than R3000 a month.
  
14. At this 11<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference, the sociological profile of our membership remains largely the same. From the membership data, the following general observations can be made:
  - Large numbers of members are unemployed and under-employed;
  - There is a substantial numbers of teachers, health professionals and members of the police who are members of township branches in the township branches;
  - In the suburbs, there are many professionals and businesspeople who are active in the organisation.
  - Gender balance shifts from time to time – we now have 50.64% male and 49.36% female members. West Rand (52%) and Johannesburg (51.5%) have the largest number of women members, while Tshwane (46.8%) and Metsweding (47.4%) have fewer women in their membership.
  - Age – youth constitute 25% of membership across the province. Metsweding (33%) and Sedibeng (30%) are the most youthful regions, while West Rand has an aging membership (only 16% of youth).

15. In class terms, the living conditions of most of our members resemble those of our core constituency. The majority are either unemployed or under-employed. As the new politics of money and patronage take their toll on the movement, the members of the ANC are more susceptible to patronage and can easily be bought as they struggle to earn a decent income in order to put bread on the table. Their vulnerability poses a serious danger to the ANC and ultimate survival of our revolution. To survive the politics of patronage and money, the ANC needs a huge campaign to instil values of honesty and integrity among the membership. Otherwise, the core values of the ANC are fast getting eroded and many among us are active participants in the destruction of the moral and ethical foundations of our glorious movement, to the chagrin of our veterans and forebears.
16. With regard to quantitative growth of membership, our province last experienced strong membership growth in 1994 when it reached 215 000 members in good standing. Between 1995 and 2001, the membership was fluctuating between 42 000 and 48 000 members in good standing. From 2002, the membership grew to 52 000, reaching 59 000 in 2007. Since the 10<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference, trend of steady growth has continued, reaching the current 70 000 members in good standing. While the growth of our membership has remained stable and developmental, it still falls short of the 90 000 target set by the previous two Provincial Conferences. In the light of the One Million Members Campaign adopted by the 52<sup>nd</sup> National Conference, Gauteng needs to double our membership by the Centenary of the ANC. This requires the development of an organising strategy that combines membership recruitment drive with a campaign to educate members about the ANC and conscientise them about their role in the organisation and society.
17. The ANC's growth is inhibited by the problems of the membership system. These problems are well recorded and known across the organization:
- Poor administration of records and inability to keep accurate, reliable and up-to-date membership database at all levels;
  - Lack of clear and simple processes that make it easy for well-intentioned people to join the ANC;
  - Inordinate and inexplicable delays in the issuing of membership cards;
18. Over the past six months, a great deal of work has been done in addressing most the aforementioned problems. By the time the membership audit was conducted in March, we had set up a decent system of keeping membership records at branch, regional and provincial level. This includes the adoption of the Membership Manual by the PEC. The Manual provides guidelines on the central role of Branches in the membership administration and membership development. Branches were involved in an extensive process of membership verification and data cleansing to ensure that accurate and reliable membership records are kept and regularly updated at branch, regional, provincial and national level.
19. Significant progress has been made in addressing the intractable problem of printing cards, with more 30 000 cards printed by the end of March. The aim was to print cards for all members in good standing by the end of April. This could not be achieved because the membership audit and subsequent process towards the Branch General Meetings took away the focus on the printing of cards. This work will resume after the Provincial Conference.

20. The modernisation of the organisational processes and systems such as the communication, administration, human resource and membership is integral part of our campaign for organisational renewal. During the 2004 and 2009 elections, we experimented with and reaped the benefits of using technology in smart way to enhance our political communication and propagation of our ideas and policies. Our province has to be a pioneer in breaking new ground and we are determined to keep searching for lasting solutions to the current problems of the membership system.

**Figure 1: Distribution of membership between regions**



**Figure 2: Gender profile per region**

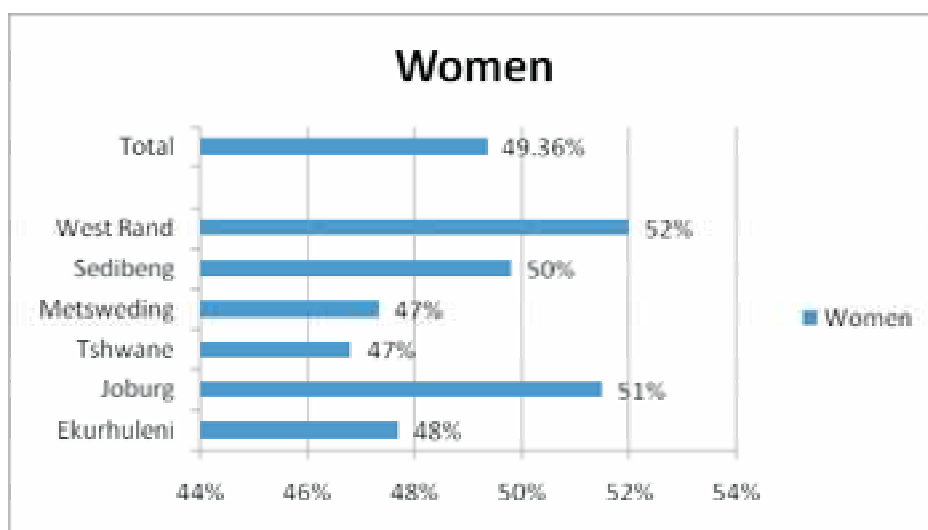


Figure 3: Youth profile per region

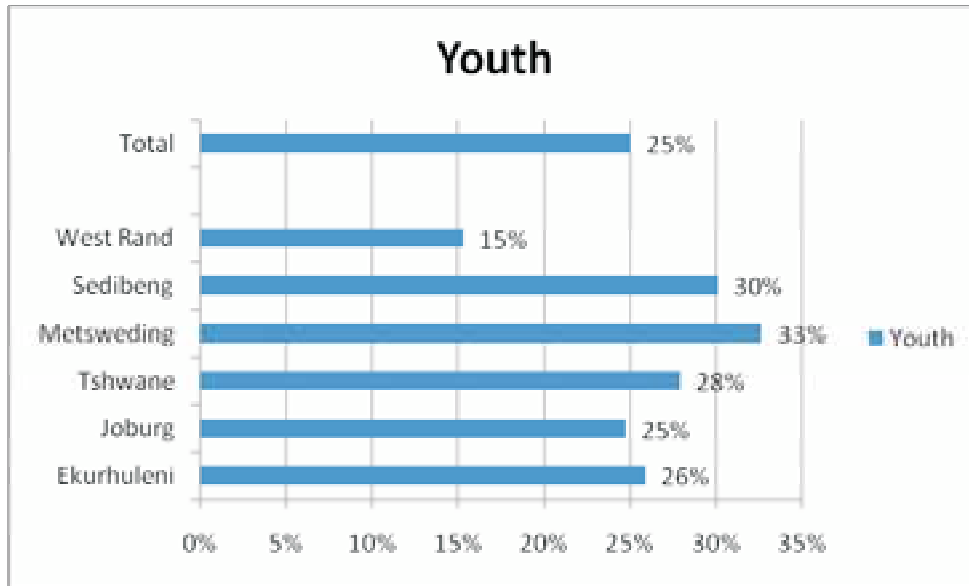
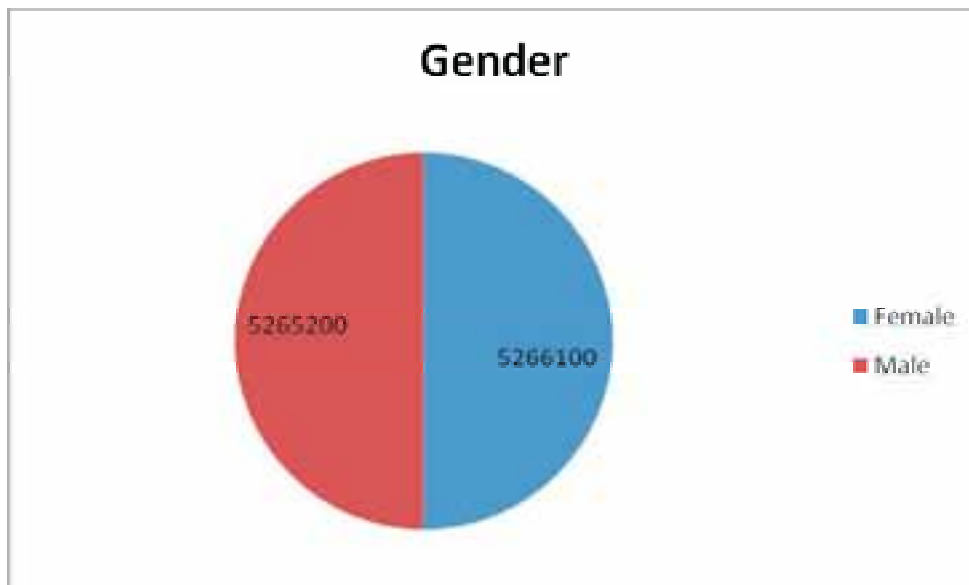
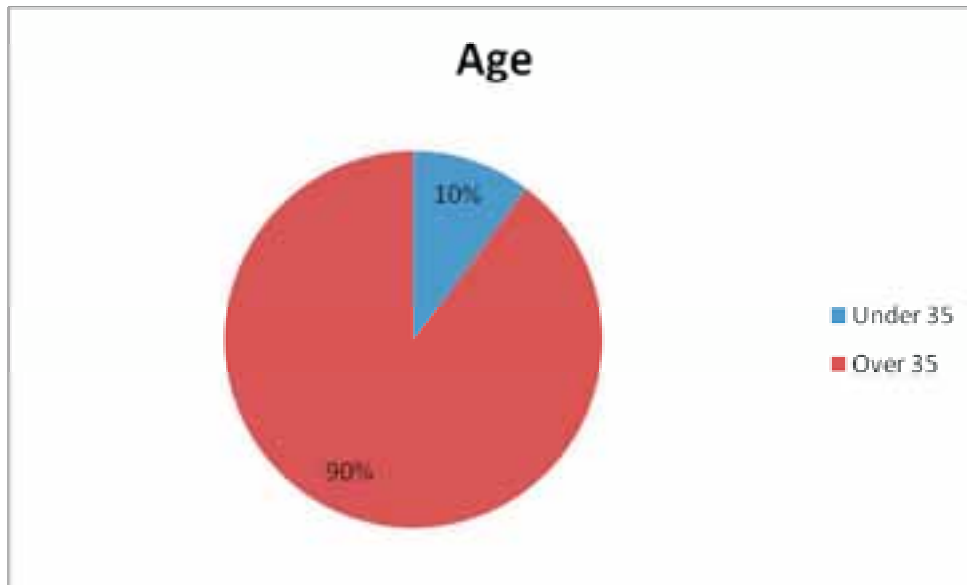


Figure 4: Gauteng Population distribution



(Source:

Midyear population estimates, 2009, StatsSA)

**Figure 5: Gauteng Population distribution**

*(Source: Midyear population estimates, 2009, StatsSA)*

## **STATE OF THE BRANCHES**

21. The ANC branch is the basic unit of our organisation. It is the primary organ for maintaining direct contact with the people where they live, at household and community level. The branch serves as the organic nexus between the ANC and the community and between the membership and leadership structures of the movement. The mobilisation and political education of ordinary citizens rests squarely on the shoulders of our branches.
  
22. In the post-apartheid context, a strong ANC branch is both a school of politics where ordinary citizens are trained into community leaders and an agent for community development. A strong branch is capable of:
  - Mobilising and uniting the community around issues of concern and finding solutions to development and service delivery challenges in locality;
  - Building partnerships and relations with other community-based groups around specific campaigns and joint programmes to uplift the community;
  - Actively involving members in ongoing campaigns that address specific community concerns and problems;
  - Running a regular branch political school for the membership and leadership so that they understand the history, policies, strategy and tactics of the ANC and the Alliance;
  - Recruiting new members, train and develop them into loyal cadres who are willing to sacrifice in the service of our movement and the nation;
  - Raising funds to finance its programmes and campaigns that enhance the ANC's visibility and presence in communities.

23. The form and content of the ANC branch has changed quite considerably over the past twenty years. There has been a major paradigm shift from the big township-based branches of 20 000 members (Katlehong and Alexandra) that dealt with the third force violence that engulfed the province in 1990-93 and the first historic election campaign in 1994 to smaller ward-based branches that had to grapple with service delivery, community development and municipal governance issues.
24. Gauteng province has undoubtedly paid serious attention to improving the quality of branch work over the past decade. We were the first to complete the realignment to ward-based branches in 2001 in line with the resolution of the Mafikeng Conference. We pioneered the auditing of membership in response to the outcry about fraudulent recruitment processes. We pioneered a process for members to discuss leadership issues openly in response to the outcry about crooked and unsavoury methods being employed to manipulate leadership election processes, which led to the adoption of the discussion document “Through the Eye of the Needle”.
25. When the award system was adopted by the NGC of 2000 to promote best organisational practice among branches and caucuses, our province consistently produced winners in all categories. In response to the complaint among our people that the ANC is visible only during elections, we launched Imvuselelo Campaign to revive a culture of mass work and continuous contact with households between election intervals. After the Polokwane Conference decided that education, health, safety, decent jobs and rural development are the priorities, the main content of branch campaigns focused on these priorities.
26. The critical question that faces us as we review twenty years since the re-launch of the ANC is whether these changes have improved the organisational capacity of ANC at a local to give effective leadership of the motive forces. Put differently, have the structural changes of the branch organisation objectively enhanced the ANC’s capacity to unite and serve communities effectively? After these continuous changes in the branch organisational structure, is the ANC better located and positioned to mobilise and give leadership to the motive forces and communities in the daily struggles for sustainable development and transformation of localities?
27. There is no doubt that the overall organisational machinery of the ANC is healthy and sound in Gauteng. The ANC’s capacity to reach out to ordinary people at household remains unmatched. Our mobilisational capacity to bring hundreds of thousands of people into our campaigns and programmes is admirable. The successful mobilisation for the election rallies and commemorative days are living proof to convince any doubting Thomases. Gauteng remains a source of innovation and best practice on mobilisation tactics and political education. Our branches have won the largest number of awards since the NGC of July 2000 (see Table 2 below).
28. Since the realignment process was started in 2001, we have an organisational presence in all the 450 wards in our province. In 375 of these wards, the ANC has branches in good standing, amounting 84% coverage of the province. This is a 10% increase from the 74% at the 10<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference. However, it is far from the 95% we set ourselves at the last Provincial Conference.

29. The main strength of the ANC today is that we have branches in suburbs, townships and rural communities of Gauteng where the ANC never had an organisational presence before 1990. At election time, the movement has built a powerful campaign machinery and in the process gained rich electioneering experience that inspire fear among the opposition parties and has won admiration from sister parties across the world.
30. Nevertheless, we cannot close our eyes to the glaring present-day weaknesses and shortcomings of the ANC branches. The incoming PEC needs to develop a programme of visiting all branches ahead of the 2011 local government elections in order to address the following weaknesses:
- **Seasonal activism:** most branches are active at election time and during conferences. This is a weakness that can only be addressed when there is a standing Branch programme of action with local content. The election campaign shows that you can get the best out of members when they are assigned specific tasks in their own areas of interest on sectoral, political, ideological, cultural and other programmes of the organisation.
  - **Bureaucratisation of the branches:** too much time is spent dealing with administrative matters such as the membership system and waiting for meetings to quorate, instead of focusing on the primary task of mobilisation, organisation, education, building unity and proving effective service to communities in which we live. Branches no longer provide a platform for members to learn politics and discuss current issues affecting the nation and our immediate communities. This bureaucratisation of the ANC branch drives members away from unproductive and conflict-ridden Branch meetings.
  - **Branches are not playing a leadership role on matters on service delivery and community development:** it is matter of great concern that sixteen years after coming to power, most of the branches of the ANC have no clearly defined role on matters of governance and service delivery. The relationship between branches and councillors continue to be fraught with many personality clashes. ANC branches trail behind concerned groups when they are supposed to serve as the custodians of service delivery in the ward. Branches have no forums where they can get regular reports from Caucuses on the plans, programmes and resource allocation by municipalities.
  - **Lack consistent political support from the provincial and national leadership:** Both the Election Campaign and Imvuselelo underscore the importance of continuous interaction with and consistent support of branches by the leadership of upper structures. Not many PEC and NEC members make time to attend meetings and give political support and advice to their own branches. This disappointing behaviour demoralises members and branch leaders who put so much effort in raising the profile and visibility of the ANC in communities, especially in the suburban wards that are under the control of the opposition. The incoming PEC has to do much more work on the ground and visible in branch campaigns and programmes.



**Table 1: Status of ANC Branches and Membership in Gauteng: 2001, 2004, 2007 & 2010**

		Branches and membership in good standing:							
Region	Ward	8 <sup>th</sup> Conference (2001)		9 <sup>th</sup> Conference (2004)		10 <sup>th</sup> Conference (2007)		11 <sup>th</sup> Conference (2010)	
Joburg	109	90	15158	75	15896	87	17897	101	21551
Ekurhuleni	88	66	9958	62	13936	70	12498	76	14216
Tshwane	76	53	7155	52	10240	57	13812	65	15006
Sedibeng	64	45	6306	51	7978	47	6445	45	6898
West Rand	92	60	8559	29	4605	53	6926	70	10562
Metsweding	20	14	1851	-	-	18	2531	15	2072
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>48987</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>52983</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>59909</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>70305</b>

**Table 2: List of Branches and municipalities that have won the award**

STRUCTURE	AWARD	YEAR
ANCWL – Katlehong Branch	Charlotte Maxeke Award for the Best ANCWL Branch	2001
ANCYL - Ivory Park North Branch	Anton Lembede Award for the Best ANCYL Branch	2002
ANC – Ivory Park North Branch	Sol Plaatje Award for the Best ANC Branch	2003
ANCWL – Albert Luthuli Branch	Charlotte Maxeke Award for the Best ANCWL Branch	2004
ANC – Lenasia Branch	Sol Plaatje Award for the Best ANC Branch	2005

ANC – Bram Fischer Branch	Sol Plaatje Award for the Best ANC Branch	2006
ANC – Havana City Branch	Sol Plaatje Award for the Best ANC Branch	2009
City of Joburg Metro	ZK Matthews Award	2009

## **STATE OF THE REGIONS**

31. Over the past twenty years, the regional organisation has become an increasingly important structure in the organizational architecture of the ANC. Regions have evolved from being the sub-structures that derived their existence and authority from the PECs to become fully fledged structures whose authority is derived directly from the ANC Constitution since the 2002 Stellenbosch Conference. This authority is exercised within the understanding of the principles governing the entire ANC as unitary organisation that subscribes to, among others, the principle of democratic centralism.
  
32. Gauteng has six regions that are demarcated in line with the metro and district municipal boundaries. The regions have evolved, developed and grown in a hugely uneven manner over the past twenty years and their future is tied closely to the structure and system of local government. A critical observation is that the metro regions exhibit certain common characteristics when it comes to the social mobility of the membership and the average size of each branch, while the district regions have smaller branches with a more stable membership that is relatively poorer and less educated.
  
33. The twin task of the REC is to build and support vibrant branches that unite, serve and lead communities effectively, while at the same time providing strategic leadership and political oversight to the cadres deployed in municipalities. Across the province, RECs have struggled to find a balance between organizational and governance work, with some spending more time on one task at the expense of the other.
  
34. Until recently, the RECs have been made up of long serving members of the ANC who have been in different regional leadership positions for many years. This has both a positive and negative bearing on the growth and development of the organization across the province:
  - On the positive side, we have had regions that are run by leaders who have seen the different phases of the development of the ANC in our province since 1990. The experience of such leaders is crucial when dealing with internal problems that have a potential to take the organization to an unpleasant past.
  - On the negative side, the growth of the organization and individual cadres can be retarded if there is no sufficient space created for upper structures to tap on the experiences, skills and talents of those who have served in lower structures. We need to strengthen the electoral processes of the organization so that there is a smooth and bloodless transition from one generation to the other. Otherwise, an increasingly dominant alien sub-culture of “phumasingene” is slowly taking root: those who feel it is their time to lead push aside cadres who still have a lot of contribution to make our organizational and governance work.
  
35. The political management of governance continues to be a sore point in the affairs of our regions. Most tensions between the cadres deployed and those in the REC who want the ANC to have more say in governance matters stem from the different conceptions among cadres on micro-managing versus giving strategic leadership. This matter will be debated in the run-up to the NGC. However, we need to accept that there is no book or resolution that will help us to develop a politically mature approach to this matter. Only a correct attitude and practice will ensure we find the right

balance. We are all cadres who have been assigned different but complimentary tasks to advance the revolution and we should work together with honesty and sincerity.

36. Going forward, we have entered a period in which RECs need to be given more space on the political management and oversight on local government. This determination is informed by the experience of the past ten years wherein a sound framework of joint decisions between the regional and provincial leadership collectives on matters affecting municipalities has been developed. The logical progression is to give greater responsibilities to the elected leadership of the region on matters pertaining to the general functioning of local government in the region. This, of course, excludes those areas of deployment governed by the resolutions of the 52<sup>nd</sup> National Conference. While the PEC will not abrogate its responsibility to ensure that ANC-controlled municipalities function properly and effectively across the province, the micro-management of municipalities can never be the intention of Sisulu House. The RECs have the responsibility to seek advice and feedback from the province on governance decisions that have far-reaching implications. The application of this principle will depend on the readiness and maturity of the leadership of each region.

## **REGION-BY-REGION ASSESSMENT**

### **Johannesburg**

37. Johannesburg has remained the biggest region of the ANC in our province in terms of membership and number of branches in good standing. The region has 101 branches in good standing out of 109 wards.
38. The region emerged from the last Regional Conference held in August 2008 with serious tensions and divisions. The Conference could not complete its business due to a dispute on the election of ROBs. The Conference dispute was resolved a month later after the PEC instituted a process to investigate all the complaints raised in a memorandum signed by a section of the delegates. The process led to the interviews and extensive follow-up on the entire preparatory process for conference.
39. The findings of a task team composed of PEC and NEC members were that although several problems were identified with regard to the management of the Conference, the election of the ROBs was legitimate. The task team also concluded that the underlying sources of divisions point to issues of governance in the region. There was no healthy working relationship between certain cadres deployed in the City and the ROB collective. The task team recommended that the POBs should deal with this matter after the elections.
40. It is only once the movement had to face the challenge and attack by those who went to form the breakaway group that the regional leadership rallied together and worked tirelessly to unite members behind the movement and ensure its victory in the elections. The region played a key role in some of the major rallies that were aimed at publicly demonstrating the ANC's unwavering strength and mass support – Jabulani Amphitheatre in November and Siyanqoba in April.
41. After the elections, tensions began to resurface when the issue of strengthening the relationship between Council and the ANC structures was being discussed. It is this process that culminated with a reshuffle of the Mayoral Committee wherein some of the ROBs – Deputy Chairperson and Deputy Secretary - were deployed into the leadership of the City with the aim of addressing what the POBs

described as an organic disjuncture between the City and the ANC. The ROB continues to struggle in keeping the organisation and caucus united.

42. The main prize in the political battle among cadres in the region is about who controls the City of Johannesburg and its resources. In this battle, contending groups have a tendency to use either the City or the organisational machinery to outmaneuver each other to win grassroots supporters. The ANC has to root out this tendency and correct those found to be abusing either their positions of deployment or positions of organisational authority to further factional agendas.
43. Towards the end of the year, the PWC were requested to intervene to assist the REC to establish the factors and reasons behind what appeared to be the deteriorating financial position of the City of Johannesburg. Again, tensions emerged in the regional leadership on the exact intentions of the intervention. Through a joint task team, the ROB and POB have been able to identify the reasons behind the City's current financial woes and proposed a set of institutional and financial measures that will help to stabilise the City and bring it back on track. For the intervention to succeed, the ROB needs to work together genuinely as comrades who share mutual interest in the success of this biggest ANC-controlled City. The incoming PEC should take forward the recommendations of the Task Team and ensure that the City's finances are stabilized as we move to the end of this term of local government.
44. The abiding lesson is that when duty calls, the ANC cadres in Johannesburg can come together quite easily and to put the interests of the movement above anything else. This strength should be summoned and harnessed as we prepare for the 2011 local government elections.

## **Ekurhuleni**

45. Ekurhuleni region has 76 branches in good standing out of 88 wards. Ekurhuleni is the only region that held an early conference in August 2008 when its conference was only due after the 2009 elections. The PEC came to the conclusion that granting the region an early conference will help stabilize the organisation in preparation for the 2009 elections.
46. The region emerged from the conference with an REC whose immediate task was to heal the organization and tackle pre-Conference differences among lobby groups. The accomplishments of the REC on this task of building unity and cohesion are minimal. The region remains fractured into several groupings that have been contesting for influence in the direction of the Metro. In this regard, there is always a tendency to think that the way to correct problems in the organisation and council is by removing cadres or calling for early conferences.
47. The region has worked well during the election campaign. In this regard, the ANC leadership rallied together to work for victory and succeed in containing the spirited work of COPE leaders in the region. The main challenge with branches is that they are only active and alive during the elections. Post-election, the REC has been visiting zones to deal with unresolved problems and assist them to develop a programme of community and organisational work.
48. The metro had serious challenges over the period under review. Service delivery was visibly not taking place across the metro. The administration was seriously embroiled in political issues and not focusing on providing service to the communities. There were also serious disagreements in the REC

on how to intervene. The PWC decided to intervene decisively and ask those with the requisite authority in the provincial government and metro to act against administrative and service delivery weaknesses. This led to the appointment of a team that jerked up the administration and spearheaded some improvements in service delivery during the elections. This was subsequently followed by an intervention to strengthen the political leadership by restructuring the Mayoral Committee after a lengthy review undertaken by the POBs and ROBAs.

49. The recent disruption of the Council by SAMWU leaders has raised serious concerns about the political role of SAMWU in the factional battles among members of the REC in Ekurhuleni. The REC was united in condemning SAMWU's actions. The POBs have raised the matter with the PEC of COSATU and SAMWU and a process will be initiated build proper relations between the union and the political leadership of the metro. With regard to political issues, the ANC has already made the point clear at the Alliance Summit that it is wrong for a trade union to make political demands such as the recall of the Mayor and MMCs during industrial action. These demands feed into and mirror factional stances of certain groupings in the region.

### **West Rand**

50. The West Rand region has 70 branches in good standing out of 92 wards. This number includes the re-launched branches in Merafong, following the reintegration of the sub-region into Gauteng. The sub-region will be re-launched by the REC after the Provincial Conference.
51. In the West Rand, Monday has been institutionalised as the ANC Day in which branches and campaign structures meet regularly to review implementation of the organisational programme of action. A substantial number of branches are involved in education, health and anti-crime campaigns continuously.
52. Like in other regions, the election campaign served as a programme to rally ANC members and society behind their movement. The region work consistently in mobilizing for ANC victory and had to continuously deal with challenges as the SAMWU strikes in municipalities. This included the re-integration of Merafong back into the West Rand. One of the highlights of the campaign was the successful provincial rally held in Khutsong where the ANC was well-received by the community.
53. In the aftermath of the elections, tensions arose when the regional leadership undertook a review of the functioning of municipalities. After interaction between the provincial and regional leadership, it was agreed that there will be adjustments and replacement of those who have been redeployed from the district to go and strengthen local municipalities. This intervention restored stability to the municipalities.
54. The redeployment of the former Mayor of Merafong to national parliament and his replacement with a new Mayor has been concluded. It is in this municipality where a substantial reconstitution of government was necessary, given the problems the community had with the demarcation and service delivery issues. The PWC and provincial government have engaged structures in the area on a number of occasions as part of the programme to normalise the communities of Merafong.

## **Metsweding**

55. Since the launch of Metsweding region in 2001, it has struggled to maintain a viable organization. With 15 branches in good standing out of 20 wards, this vast region has received much greater attention from the PEC than all the big regions.
56. Over time, the successive RECs have done their best to give leadership to municipalities that are plagued by perennial problems of institutional and financial viability. This has led to a situation in which mayors have been redeployed time and again without improvement.
57. This inability of municipalities to carry out their development agenda and democratic mandate led to a situation in which the Municipal Demarcation Board took a decision at the end of 2008 that Metsweding district and its constituent municipalities should be dis-established and be integrated into Tshwane Metro in the post-2011 local government dispensation.
58. The PEC endorsed the MDB decision after extensive engagement to explore the best options to improve service delivery in the region. The ANC and Alliance structures in Tshwane and Metsweding were successfully rallied behind the decision and the transitional process is currently underway to prepare for the merger at political and administrative level.
59. Metsweding held its one-day regional Conference on 17<sup>th</sup> April 2010 to elect a new REC collective. Post-Conference, the two regions will focus on concluding the merger and integration of governance and organizational structures into a single metro and region. The incoming PEC will have to ensure that all the concerns of the structures in Tshwane and Metsweding are addressed during and after the merger. These concerns revolve around the support from provincial and national government in financing of infrastructure backlogs in both regions, fair representation of both regions on the candidate lists and democratic participation of communities in the governance of the new Tshwane metro.

## **Sedibeng**

60. The region has 45 branches in good standing, out of 64 wards. Sedibeng is one of the regions that faced a substantial threat during the formation of the breakaway party. There were serious internal problems fueled by mutual suspicions among leaders in the region after the former Mayor of Sedibeng District resigned and joined the breakaway party. Through persistent support of the PEC to foster unity, the region was able to stand its ground and defended the ANC and ensured a decisive victory. Very little inroads were made by the breakaway group during the elections.
61. After the elections, the region moved into a conference mode to prepare for its Regional Conference. The leadership contest dominated the preparations for conference, with little attention to political debates. The Conference took place in September 2009. It is only at the Conference where political debates were extensively entertained and good resolutions on organizational renewal and service delivery were adopted.
62. The Conference elected a leadership collective that has been putting effort in healing the wounds of pre-conference differences. However, the tendency to deal with governance deployments from a perspective of contending streams continues to threaten the unity of the region.

## Tshwane

63. The region has 65 branches in good standing, out of 76 wards. Tshwane faced a significant threat in the 2009 elections due largely to internal ructions in the structures of the movement. In the midst of the campaign, the PWC had to deploy a task team to investigate the nature and cause of the problems that were threatening to paralyse the organization. It became clear that there were serious complaints and dissatisfaction with the manner in which the region was being run and an attempt was made to pass a motion of no confidence.
64. As in other regions, the PEC had to consistently call on all members to close ranks and attend to the task of defending the ANC by ensuring it wins the elections handsomely in the capital city. Continuous interventions and sustained support by the PEC ensured that the ANC emerged from the elections with an increased electoral support than in the 2004 elections.
65. Once the elections came to pass, the focus of the region shifted to the preparations for the Regional Conference. The 7<sup>th</sup> Regional Conference took place in September 2009 and a new REC was elected. Conference adopted good resolutions that will address important political, organizational and governance priorities in the region.
66. The newly-elected REC quickly got down to work by visiting all zones to brief branches on the outcome of the conference and call for unity and heal the organisation in the region. This task is crucial for the capital city because we cannot afford fractures as we prepare for 2011 elections. After the REC was inducted in October, REC members also conducted induction for all BECs in November 2009. The branches were also taken through a workshop on organisational renewal by the regional leadership.
67. The REC conducted its assessment of the metro and proposed to the PWC the changes that should be made to strengthen implementation. The PWC approved the proposals, emphasizing the need to be inclusive and ensure there are no purges. The Mayoral Committee and PMT were reshuffled. The POBs were mandated by the PWC to engage the region further and come to a mutually agreed decision on the deployment of the Speaker after the previous Speaker became a member of Mayco. The deployment has recently been finalized by the POBs and ROB.
68. The critical issue for Tshwane is to ensure that together with the Metsweding REC, there is a smooth transition and integration of all the municipalities into what will become the biggest metro in South Africa.

This brings with it more challenges at a political, organisational and governance level. One of the main issues raised by both regions is the huge backlogs that have to be addressed with the assistance of national and provincial government. The incoming PEC will be required to assist and give guidance to all these processes so that no one feels left out.



## **THE FUNCTIONING OF THE PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

69. This outgoing PEC held office for thirty months since its election at the 10<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference in October 2007. The PEC was in office during the difficult and trying times in the recent past. The immediate task of the PEC was to prepare the province for the 52<sup>nd</sup> National Conference. Post-Polokwane, the PEC responded to the call for unity and healing by undertaking extensive engagements with branches through RGCs. When certain sections of former leaders of the movement tried to split the ANC by forming COPE, the PEC successfully held the organization together and rallied members and supporters to come to the defense of the unity and legacy of the ANC. Contrary to the expectations of the founders of COPE, it remains an insignificant political factor in Gauteng.
70. During the transition to the fourth ANC provincial administration, the PEC had to manage tensions on the decision of the NEC regarding the Premiership. The provincial leadership rallied behind the new Premier and Cabinet in period when public statements when the ANCYL and Alliance were raising concerns on deployments. These matters were resolved through persistent engagement and by the time of the PGC of July 2009, all structures, including the ANCYL, agreed that the issues of deployment cannot be re-opened.
71. It is the PEC's view our leadership collective have always tried to deal with all emerging problems in a way that safeguards unity and avoids plunging the ANC into a crisis. The unity and cohesion of the movement is sacrosanct. Through criticisms and self-criticism, the PEC had the courage to admit its own weaknesses and draw lessons from mistakes committed in the run-up the Polokwane Conference. One of the key lessons is that leadership should provide clear and prompt guidance to members at all times so that they take guidance into account when they make their own decisions. The other profound lesson is that it is the collective duty of all PEC members to defend decisions taken democratically in meetings of the organization. The self-critical stance of the PEC assists to correct mistakes whenever they occur.
72. One area where the PEC has been glaringly dysfunctional is with regard to getting its Sub-committees to be the drivers of its political, organizational and governance work. The sub-committees constitute the instruments with which the PEC gives effective leadership to governance and society. Policy sub-committees help to ensure that the organization monitors the work of government and generate new areas that require policy development. The weakness of the sub-committee system is endemic across the organization: RECs and BECs have a similar problem. For a PEC, REC or BEC to carry out its role, it needs strong sub-committees in which members are deployed to undertake focused and specialized work and account to the broader collective. The 11<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference and incoming PEC need to extensively discuss and ultimate address this weakness so that sub-committees can play a more dynamic role in the political, organizational and governance work of our movement.

## **STATE OF THE LEAGUES**

73. The Leagues are an integral part of the organisational architecture and work of the ANC. They derive their existence from the ANC Constitution and Conference resolutions. They operate within the broad policy framework, organisational culture and philosophy, core values and principles of the ANC. They enjoy organizational autonomy which is vital for their internal decision-making processes, guided by their own Constitutions. However, the Leagues are not independent from the ANC. They are accountable to the leadership of the ANC on the political, ideological and organizational work they are carrying out among the sectors to propagate the politics, policies and programmes. They also have direct interest in ensuring that the ANC remains a custodian of the aspirations of the people in general and their core constituencies in particular i.e. women, youth, the veterans and the elderly.

### **The Veterans' League**

74. The Provincial Veterans' League was launched successfully in November 2009 at a Founding Conference attended by seventy five (75) ANC veterans from across our province. The launch The Provincial Conference was followed by the National Conference to launch the Veterans League nationally. The next phase is to set up branches of the League across the province in the best possible way that will make it easy for the veterans to play their rightful role in the movement.

75. The launch of the Veterans' League is a timely and welcome development in our province. Given the challenges we face, we need to tap on their experiences, knowledge and wisdom of these tried and tested men and women to strengthen the organization at all levels, especially through a political school at branch and zonal level. The veterans constitute a vital resource that should be harnessed for the good of the organization. The incoming PEC should find structured ways in which the movement can make best use of the veterans in the sub-committees, at the political school and in the planning of campaigns.

### **The Women's League**

76. The ANCWL held its Provincial Conference in June 2008, which was followed by the National Conference two weeks later. Due to the election campaign there was not sufficient time to build branches in 2008 and early 2009. The League is currently reviving and re-launching branches across the province.

77. The Women's League launched a vigorous and visible campaign during the elections through its 30-Days Electioneering Non-Stop programme. Women volunteers play a very important role in the ANC local campaign machinery: they are passionate, patient, persistent and resilient in door-to-door work.

78. During the elections, the League embarks on sectoral outreach programmes that target women with disability, domestic workers, young women, businesswomen, religious women and traditional healers. The main challenge is that this sectoral work is not sustained beyond the elections so that there is continuous contact between the League and these critical groups representing diverse interests of women. This is a shortcoming that needs to be addressed by both the Women's League and the PEC Gender Sub-Committee.

79. The League has 283 branches in good standing and 14 691 members. The PEC has been seized with issues in regions such as the West Rand, Sedibeng and Tshwane which are plagued by internal problems. Sedibeng and Tshwane will hold their Regional Conferences in the first half of this year.

### **The Youth League**

80. The ANCYL held its 10<sup>th</sup> Provincial Congress in March 2008 in preparation for its National Congress. The internal divisions within the PEC have undermined the work of the League among the youth of Gauteng. The League's National Working Committee has made various interventions to ameliorate and keep the organization focused on the task of mobilising young people during the 2009 elections. This worked up to a certain point during the election campaign but the situation deteriorated further after the elections.
81. With regard to the election campaign, the League was a key player in the groundbreaking campaign to rally the youth behind the ANC. The extra-ordinary success of the campaign among the youth is living proof that the youth are not disinterested in politics: the problem is the failure of political parties and politicians to take up their issues and talk the language they understand most. Young people were also very active in the ANC's volunteer machinery on the ground. The lesson from the campaign is that we require a great deal of creativity and organizational innovation in order to draw the youth and keep them in our structures.
82. Organizationally, the ANCYL has good campaigns and programmes around young people should be mobilized. The League has been active in campaigns and programmes such as youth development issues, celebrating anniversaries, promoting education and health and in the fight against crime. What has been missing a cohesive centre at the level of the POBs to drive to steer the organization collectively. There are many dynamic and energetic young activists in our structures who are ready and willing to give their comfort at the service of the revolution. The ANC has an obligation to lead and not cause confusion and contribute to divisions among the youth.
83. Post-election, the ANCYL was unhappy with decisions on the deployment of the Premier and MECs. After engagement with the ANC, the matter was laid to rest on the basis of respect for the decisions of ANC structures.
84. The League is preparing for its Regional and Provincial Congresses. It has 347 branches and 23 529 members in good standing across the province. Whether these Congresses will take place before our 11<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference remains unclear.

### **Umkhonto weSizwe Military Veterans Association**

85. The Provincial Conference of MKMVA was held in April 2008. There has been huge improvement in the functioning of the provincial structures, including coordination, regular meetings and proper decision-making process. The convening of regular POB and PEC meetings and engagement with members and grassroots structures through PGCs and RGCs helps to give MKMVA a clear sense organization. The chaos and disorganization that use to characterize the processes of the MKMVA is a thing of the past.

86. The role of MKMVA to contribute to building a strong ANC while at the same time attending to the welfare of the ex-combatants. With regard to organizational work and campaigns, MKMVA structures and cadres have played an important role during the 2009 election campaign.
87. The challenge remains with regard to unlocking opportunities for the full integration of ex-combatants in the mainstream of the economy. The POBs have been engaging with the provincial government to ensure as part of taking forward the resolutions of the 52<sup>nd</sup> National Conference on the welfare of former guerrillas.
88. Lack of progress on the implementation of the resolutions has demoralised many in the leadership of MKMVA structures – there is a feeling that we don't take their issues seriously as the ANC and government. This matter will be addressed the adoption of a programme of action in provincial and local government and setting up of a structure for Military Veterans in the Office of the Premier. In 2010, the ANC PEC sub-committees need to integrate the issues of ex-combatants in their work.
89. The regional structures of MKMVA have varying degrees of strengths and weaknesses. One of the main challenges facing MKMVA is the accuracy of the data in regions about ex-combatants. This has created space wherein the structures have been infiltrated by people who are hell-bent on causing chaos and confusion between the ANC and MKMVA in some branches and regions. This matter is receiving the urgent attention of the provincial leadership.

### ***THE STATE OF THE ALLIANCE***

90. The revolutionary alliance between the two principal political formations within the national democratic revolution (ANC and SACP) and trade union federation (COSATU) and a civic movement (SANCO) is an objective development and product of the interconnection between the national, class, gender and development questions in South Africa. Our Alliance is not a loose coalition of political forces that can freely and easily walk away from each other in case of a disagreement. Ours is a revolutionary alliance of organisations that share history, membership and strategic perspectives on the national democratic revolution. The Alliance shares the traditions of militant and principled struggle for social justice. Like Siamese twins, the independent formations of the Alliance are also interdependent.
91. Over past ten years, we in Gauteng have sought to build a constructive, meaningful and politically mature relationship among Alliance partners. We have adopted a style of work that is based on mutual respect. We have avoided public spats even where we differ strongly on theoretical questions around the role of the Alliance on matters of governance and statecraft.
92. Conceptually, we have had our fair share of challenges. There has been some debate over the question of the role of the Alliance and its relationship to state power. In this debate, the matter of the relationship between the ANC and the state is confused with how the Alliance should relate to governance. Reference of both the ANC and the Alliance as two strategic centres of power deepens the confusion.

93. The recent Provincial Alliance Summit reaffirmed the Polokwane Conference position the ANC is the strategic centre of power and leader of the Alliance. At the same time, the Summit reaffirmed the centrality of the Alliance as the political force that drives the ongoing struggle to transform our society in line with the vision of the Freedom Charter. The Alliance is not an observer or marginalized entity in the governance, transformation and development of our democratic society. The Alliance has to take full responsibility for the successes and shortcomings of the past 16 years of democratic rule. This requires that the Alliance engages meaningfully with the processes and programmes of the ANC-led government at all levels.
94. Going forward, the March Provincial Summit adopted a framework document that will usher a new era in the functioning of the Alliance in Gauteng. The framework will guide our relations and enable us to assess objectively if the local, regional/district and provincial structures of the Alliance are working in line with our historic mission. The following are the key elements of the framework:
- Continuous and shared commitment to the unifying and historic perspectives of the NDR and the objectives of the Freedom Charter.
  - Trust and mutual respect as the basis for unity and cohesion. No Alliance partner shall interfere in the internal democratic processes of an ally.
  - Consistent implementation of common and joint programmes of action based on the agreed priorities adopted by the Alliance.
  - Consultation and engagements through regular meetings.
95. More importantly, the Summit adopted a Ten-Point Programme of Action that will focus on the following key issues:
- Build and strengthen the components of the Alliance at local, district and provincial level, with SANCO as a priority.
  - Build and strengthen the unity and cohesion of the Alliance at all levels.
  - Intensify the fight against corruption, patronage and crass materialism.
  - Convene an Alliance Local Government Summit in August 2010 to review the implementation of the turnaround strategy and prepare for 2011 local government elections.
  - Deploy Alliance leaders to areas that are hot-spots on protests across the province and mobilize our local structure to be agents for change in communities.
  - Enforce and restore discipline in the ranks and take action against members who engage in violence and destruction of property during protest action.
  - Jointly work for the success of the 2010 world cup and promote games in localities.
  - Take a lead on the campaign to promote counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS in public and be steadfast and resolute in the fight against the epidemic.
  - Intensify of an education campaign to improve the quality of learning and teaching in our communities.
  - Convene an Economic Summit to shape a new economic growth path for our Province.
  - Provide political support to the Tshwane municipality on the name change.
  - Dealing with crime in our community including the establishment of the street communities.
  - Jointly co-ordinate and support each other on the following key events :

- a. Chris Hani Month
- b. May Day Celebration.
- c. June 16
- d. Freedom Charter Day.
- e. Women's month
- f. Red October

96. As we move to the NGC, our province is expected to play a pioneering role in clarifying the current theoretical and operational dilemmas of our revolutionary Alliance as we did during the 2007 National Policy Conference which emerged with the perspective that the ANC is a strategic centre of power. We have to adopt the right attitude and temperament when we grapple with defining the respective role and relationship of the ANC and the Alliance to matters of state power and governance. The ANC can only fulfill its role as the strategic centre of power and leader of the Alliance when it is capable of breaking conceptual logjams, being far-sighted and clearer on matters of theory, strategy, organisation and statecraft.

### **BUILDING UNITY AND COHESION**

*"..We still remain a closely knit organisation, ever conscious of the crucial importance of unity and of resisting every attempt to divide and confuse...Unity is the rock on which the African national Congress was founded; it is the principle which guided us down the years as we feel our way forward...in the course of its history, the ANC has survived countless storms and risen to eminence partly because of the sterling qualities of its membership and partly because each member has regarded himself or herself as the principal guardian of that unity. All discussions, contributions, and criticisms have generally been balanced and constructive and, above all, they have been invariably subjected to the overriding principle of maximum unity. To lose sight of this basic principle is to sell our birthright, to betray those who paid the highest price so that the ANC should flourish and triumph". Isithwalandwe Nelson Mandela's Message to Kabwe Conference, 1985.*

97. As we have already pointed out, the ANC was founded and built on the basis of the principle of unity. The unity of the oppressed, especially the Africans, is the very basis on which our organisation was formed. In this regard, unity is not a tactic that gets used when conditions so dictate. It is a fundamental principle and pillar on which the ANC stands or fall. In order to unite the people, the ANC's first responsibility is to unite both itself and all the democratic forces under the banner of the Revolutionary Alliance and the mass democratic movement.

98. In the run-up to conferences, our attention is once more drawn to the importance of unity, cohesion and discipline in the ranks. In the recent period, it has become too easy to turn pre-Conference healthy political differences on leadership preferences into permanent factions. Pre-Conference lobby groups continue to operate parallel to the constitutional structures and undermine the integrity of the decision-making processes of the movement.

99. The ANC can never accept and tolerate factions because the operation of permanent factions, “cores” or “streams” have a profound **distortionary** effect on the proper functioning of an organisation:

- The integrity of constitutional structures is undermined: factions discuss organizational matters, take decisions and bring them to formal meetings for rubber-stamping. The integrity of organizational structures and processes is undermined. Those elected to lead act simply as puppets because the real decision-makers are the factions.
- Factionalism destroys a culture of vibrant debate in the movement: those who hold views that are different from those of factions are not tolerated. Factionalists do not use the force of argument and reason to take decisions. Caucused decisions must be pushed even if they don’t make political and organisational sense. Intolerance of views that differ with those of the faction is inherent in factionalism.
- Factionalism breeds ill-discipline in the ranks: members who belong to a “powerful” or “vocal” faction often behave with impunity. Any decision taken by constitutional structures against a member of a powerful faction, “core” or “stream”, is undermined and resisted. Incompetent or ill-disciplined public representatives or leaders are tolerated as long as they belong to the right faction that wields power and influence.
- Factionalism undermines the core values of honesty, hard-work, commitment and critical thinking among the membership. Disciplined leaders and members who refuse to belong to factions are often punished when it comes to deployment and leadership elections because they have no “connections” or no “runners”. Inadvertently, the message being communicated is that in order to survive or succeed, you have to belong to some grouping that will look after you.

100. Factionalism is a cancer that many parties and movements constantly have to deal with and manage. Other parties have formal ideologically-based factions that operate openly and are acknowledged. The ANC has never accepted and tolerated factionalism as a mode of politics. The supremacy and integrity of the Constitution and structures have always been upheld. The biggest danger with the incessant factionalism of the post-1994 period is that it is resource-inspired. Factions tend to revolve around access to positions of power and the resources that go with that power.

101. The breakdown of discipline and the rise of ill-discipline in the ranks is a source of great concern. Gatherings of the organization are disrupted and violence flares in meetings of the organization. The image and integrity of the ANC has suffered greatly as South Africans watch ANC members fight in public. There is a need to stamp out ill-discipline and restore respect and order in the structures of the movement, including the Leagues. Otherwise, our people will soon lose confidence in our movement!

## **CAMPAIGNS AND MASS MOBILISATION**

102. The ANC is a mass movement that undertakes programmes and campaigns to mobilize a wider section of society to resolve specific problems or achieve a particular objective. All campaigns should be planned for meticulously and coordinated properly through campaign structures. Once successful, campaigns give confidence to participants that problems can be when people are organized. Without campaigns, the ANC will not be able to mobilize, organize and educate the people about the fact that they are their own liberators.

103. Over the past three years, ANC structures have undertaken and performed better on four main campaigns – elections, education, health and safety. The local structures have built vast experiences and network of relationships and partnerships around these campaigns. Local activists have developed specialist skills on these four campaigns. Almost every branch that was launch in 2008 and 2009 has undertaken one of these campaigns.
104. The sustainability and success of campaigns depend on the quality of planning and the training preceding the launch of the campaign. We need to invest more resources in the training of our local activists around each of the campaigns so that members know how to plan, assess and evaluate a campaign. The planning and training that accompanies the election campaign is the best illustration of the point being made. There is need to approach the education, health and safety campaigns in a better coordinated and sustained way. This requires that we put resources aside to develop and train volunteers and members who will work round the clock and specialize on matters of education, health and safety in the branch, zonal/sub-regional, regional and provincial level.
105. One of the main weaknesses of our campaigns is the lack of focus on international solidarity. This is a great disservice to the ANC and many struggling people across the world. The internationalist character of the ANC has somewhat receded since we came into power. In Gauteng, there is lot of solidarity work that can be done by the organization. The 2008 xenophobic attacks against foreign nationals was a major affront on the progressive stance and orientation of our movement and government. The incoming PEC needs to develop a systematic programme on solidarity campaigns and other programmes to take forward the ANC's international work at provincial and branch level. The inner-city branches and zones and Johannesburg and Tshwane need to play a key role because of the cosmopolitan nature of these communities.

### ***CADRESHIP DEVELOPMENT AND IDEOLOGICAL WORK***

106. Over the past twenty years, our province has built vast cadreship development capacity and institutional knowledge. We continue to run a standing political education programme with specific sectoral targets on regional and branch leadership, youth leadership, women leadership, student leadership and councilors. Our school produces between 300 and 500 graduates annually. The impact of this programme has been phenomenal across the province. The demand for more political education by branches and other constituent structures of the democratic movement is impossible to meet without a professional institution that runs on a full-time basis.
107. The institutionalization and launch of the Walter Sisulu Leadership Academy, our provincial political school, is at an advanced stage. The University of Johannesburg's Vista Soweto Campus will house the premises of the school, providing office space and lecture rooms. While the official launch has been delayed due the accreditation process, the governance model and intake of students are being completed. The recruitment of facilitators and deployment of veterans is underway. For all intents and purposes, the school is ready to start running on a full-time basis.



108. Political education is central to the drive for organizational renewal. Without sustained ideological and political training of the rank and file members, the ANC will not survive the onslaught directed at eroding on its values, culture and principles. The challenge of the political education graduates is that they are often not formally deployed to go and run branch and zonal political education programmes. As part of expanding the reach of our political school, the incoming PEC should ensure that all branches, zones and regions set aside a weekend every month for political classes. Veterans, members of the NEC, PEC and REC must be deployed to make inputs.

### ***COMMUNICATION AND THE BATTLE OF IDEAS***

109. We in the ANC have a habit of complaining about bad media publicity when we are doing enough to improve our capacity to put across our own message to the population. The ANC has to contest media space and assert its own views and perspectives in public discourse. Hence, the need to employ media professionals in our organization and develop instruments such bulletins, journals and websites through which we can communicate directly with our members and society generally.
110. As a province we now have a full-time provincial spokesperson who deals with media liaison and coordinates communication on a day-to-day basis. We have launched an active provincial website and have been publishing a bi-monthly PEC Bulletin since February 2010. Our internal communication has been jerked up so that ANC structures and members get continuous direct information from the provincial office.
111. We have also been developing internal capacity to undertake policy reviews and regularly monitor and evaluate policy implementation by cadres deployed in government. This capacity will be fully in place as we prepare for the next local government elections. It is only when the movement is able to monitor, evaluate and hold cadres accountable that the perspective that the ANC is the strategic centre of power will become a reality. At the moment, we rely too heavily on the goodwill and conscience of those deployed in government to bring sensitive and difficult matters to the attention of the organisation. The movement needs to be able to pick up areas of problems long before they are reported by the media or the Auditor-General.

### ***2009 ELECTIONS AND SUBSEQUENT BY-ELECTIONS***

112. The ANC has put in place permanent capacity to run elections. We have assigned a Member of the Provincial Legislature to coordinate elections and by-elections on a full-time basis. It is our view that we should prepare for elections on a daily basis as we do our work of governing and delivering services to the people.
113. The main election campaign, since the 10<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference, was for the 2009 elections. The ANC faced the biggest threat when former leaders who could not accept the outcome of leadership elections at Polokwane Conference, decided to form a new party whose main goal was to dislodge our movement from office. Although the dissidents managed to gain seats in national parliament and some provincial legislatures, the movement managed to defend its support base among the rural masses, the working class and the black middle strata. The party of dissidents failed to the expectations of being a strong contender for power in South Africa.

114. A more detailed assessment of the campaign and the election results point to the following important trends:
- This is the highest voter turnout ever since 1999: percentage poll rose from 74% 2004 to 77% in 2009.
  - The ANC received 330 000 more votes in 2009 than in 2004: we held onto our support although there was a percentage drop of 4% from 68.4% to 64%.
  - The ANC was most severely affected by the IEC's capacity to deal with the high turnout. The IEC was unprepared to deal with the high turnout and VDs ran out of ballot boxes and ballot papers across the province.
  - This was a very innovative and creative campaign that galvanise the youth and black middle class and professionals.
  - We have lost significant some support in the Coloured and Indian communities as well as in white communities where our percentages are significantly down from 2004.
  - There is a need to sustain our new support base we will need a period of organisational renewal if we are to prepare better for the 2011 local government elections.
115. There were twenty one by-elections in Gauteng in 2008 and 2009. The ANC retained thirteen wards and lost two wards to both COPE (ward 12 in Phomolong, Tembisa) and DA (ward 08 in Toekomsrus). Losing a ward in the township was major setback and painful experience.
116. We have used the experience of losing by-elections in our strongholds such as ward 12, to draw the necessary lessons about taking the by-elections very seriously at the provincial and regional level. We now deploy the adequate resources to help mobilize and raise awareness about the pending elections in advance. The approval of candidates for by-elections has also been elevated to the provincial level to ensure that the right candidate is deployed. The branches still retain the responsibility of nominating cadres who will be considered. It is on the basis of these lessons that we have retained all ANC wards in the December 2009 by-elections.
117. Further, three by-elections were held in Gauteng yesterday. We are glad to announce that, as we meet at this Provincial Conference today, the ANC won all the three wards in Tshwane (ward 74), Ekurhuleni (ward 78) and West Rand (ward 15 in Randfontein). We are beginning to live up to our commitment to retain all ANC-controlled wards and break new ground in by-elections.
118. What we need to address as general trends across the province are the following issues:
- Low average voter turnout of about 22%.
  - Consistent presence of between 250 and 300 members of COPE in Westonaria and Mogale City. Support for has not grown since the April elections but it is consistent in some regions and wards.
  - ANC is making no inroads into the DA-controlled suburban wards.
119. All these trends have major implications for our national project of nation-building, non-racialism and consolidation of democracy. We should develop a comprehensive response in preparation for the local government elections.

**IMPROVING THE ADMINISTRATION AND OFFICES OF THE ANC**

120. Polokwane Conference instructed the NEC and Pecs to undertake a major overhaul of the administration of the ANC and improve strategic full-time with regard to organization-building and mobilization, political education and training, communication and policy and governance management.
121. As Gauteng province, we pioneered the introduction of public funding of parties represented in legislatures and have been receiving such funding since 2008. A substantial amount of this funding has been dedicated to the renovation of Walter Sisulu House as well as enhancing the strategic capacity of the provincial office in all the areas identified by the Polokwane Conference and the PEC. Sisulu House will be the Provincial Office of the ANC for the next generation. When the renovation is complete, it will reflect the respectable image of the ANC as the strategic centre of power and leader of the Alliance and the democratic movement.
122. The first phase of the implementation of the Organogram approved by the June 2008 PEC has been completed. This gives the provincial office the necessary strategic and organisational capacity to be the coordination and communication nerve centre that drives and support the implementation of the ANC programme in Gauteng. The second phase of this process will focus on assisting regions to ensure that every regional office has basic organizational and administrative capacity to serve as the regional nerve centre of the ANC in a metro or district.
123. In line with Polokwane Conference resolutions, all Councillors' levies are redirected to regions to assist in funding administrative costs and organizational programmes. Our offices and structures should set a standard befitting of the respect our people accord to their movement. The PEC has encouraged all RECs to take active steps and initiatives to build their own capacity and resources such as purchasing their own buildings to permanently house the ANC. Sedibeng is a good example of a self-sufficient and properly housed ANC region.

## PART II: TRANSFORMATION OF THE STATE AND SOCIETY

*“We, the people of South Africa, declare for all our country and the world to know that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white, and that no government can justly claim authority unless it is based on the will of the people; That our people have been robbed of their birthright to land, liberty, and peace by a form of government founded on injustice and inequality;*

*That our country will never be prosperous or free until all our people live in brotherhood, enjoying equal rights and opportunities; That only a democratic state, based on the will of the people, can secure to all their birthright without distinction of colour, race, sex or belief;*

*And therefore, we, the people of South Africa, black and white, together – equals, countrymen, and brothers – adopt this Freedom Charter. And we pledge ourselves to strive together, sparing nothing of our strength and courage, until the democratic changes here set out have been won”*  
Preamble of the Freedom Charter.

124. This 11<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference takes place a month-and-half before we celebrate the 55<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Freedom Charter. When our forebears and veterans of our struggle adopted the Freedom Charter in Kliptown on 26<sup>th</sup> June 1955, they changed the course of the anti-apartheid struggle forever by putting out a document that outlined, in simple and clear language, the kind of future South Africa they were fighting for. The Charter became a common thread that held together the different classes and strata within the broad democratic forces. It is the Charter that inspired successive generations of freedom fighters to make supreme sacrifices, sparing nothing of their strength and courage, in pursuit of its clear and bold vision. Again, we must thank our forebears and veterans for their foresight and clarity of purpose when they developed and adopted the Freedom Charter.
125. The historic April 1994 democratic breakthrough placed the ANC in the position of responsibility to lead the process of transformation, reconstruction and development of South Africa in pursuit of the vision of the Freedom Charter. Simply put, the ANC was elected into power principally in order to eradicate the legacy of apartheid and build a society envisioned by our forebears.
126. It is an affront to our heroic struggle for freedom that state power is often used in factional battles and to enrich ourselves, our families and circle of friends. Corruption and abuse of state power to fight factional battles or enrich friends or family members should be treated a very serious criminal offence that warrants a prison sentence and an expulsion from the ANC. It is only when the movement takes unprecedented drastic action that members and leaders of the ANC and the Alliance will abide by the principle that political power should be used solely to pursue the noble and lofty ideals of the Freedom Charter.

127. In the unique conditions of Gauteng province, we have taken bold steps adopting a vision that will guide us towards a better and prosperous Gauteng. This vision was discussed and adopted by the 9<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference. The vision boldly calls for action to build Gauteng into:
- A province with a growing and labour absorbing economy in which the country's wealth is shared;
  - A province in which the war against poverty is being won and sustainable livelihood is becoming a daily reality for the most people, particularly the poor;
  - A province that is a beacon of participatory governance, with an active citizenry, in which the people do indeed govern;
  - A province that has made serious advances in human development wherein the population is healthy, educated, skilled and productive;
  - A province that has safe, secure, economically viable and environmentally sustainable communities;
  - A stable, safe and secure province in which the people in peace and friendship;
  - A province in which gender equality and full emancipation of women is becoming a reality in all spheres of life;
  - A province that is a beacon of youth development and progressive youth activism in all spheres of society;
  - A province in which all children enjoy human rights;
  - A province in which the elderly are treated with dignity and they enjoy a caring and humane society;
  - A province in which people with disability enjoy human rights and are integrated into all spheres of life;
  - A province in which the imperatives of environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources are an integral part of our social and economic transformation agenda;
  - A united province which is a beacon of nation-building and a non-racial society;
  - A smart province that is the hub of Africa's scientific and technological revolution and is successful in bridging the digital divide;
  - A city province characterized by a seamless and integrated approach to governance and a holistic approach to governance and holistic, compassionate and responsive government;
  - A cosmopolitan province that celebrates diversity in the true spirit of being a cradle of humankind and home to all citizens of the world;
  - A province that plays an important role in Africa's Renaissance and contributes actively to the building of a better world.
128. As delegates to this Provincial Conference, we are called upon, in the spirit of our forebears, to be courageous and truthful in our assessment of the journey we have traversed in the forward march towards a society free from poverty, inequalities, injustices and all forms of oppression, exploitation and discrimination.

## OVERVIEW OF PROGRESS ACROSS THE PROVINCE

129. In the run-up to the 2009 elections, the PEC established a team to review of the performance of government over the past fifteen years. The team presented its report to the PEC of September 2008. The conclusions of the report were further discussed at the January 2009 PEC Lekgotla and fed into the process of the transitional management that was preparing for the fourth term. What are the main conclusions of the review?

### Demographic and settlement patterns

130. The 2007, Statistics South Africa, Household survey, indicates that the population of Gauteng has increased by 20.1% over the period 2001-2007, and the population is now at 10.5 million people, the highest in the country. Western Cape and Gauteng, have recorded a substantial increase since 2001 (16, 7% and 13, 9%) This growth is because of migrants who continue to flock into Western Cape and Gauteng and this is because of urbanisation that continues to create opportunities of employment creation. This is despite our land surface of 17000km<sup>2</sup>, which is 1.4% of the total land surface of the Republic of South Africa.

**Table 3: Gauteng population**

	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%of Total Males	Number	% of Total Females	Number	% of Total Population
• <b>Black</b>	3,926,625	75.6%	3,929,477	74,7%	7,856,102	75.2%
• <b>Coloured</b>	186,921	3.6%	203,267	3.9%	390,188	3.7%
• <b>Indian/Asian</b>	137,984	2.7%	143,611	2.7%	281,595	2.7%
• <b>White</b>	942,635	18.1%	981,193	18.7%	1,923,828	18.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,194,165</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5,257,548</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>10,451,713</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: StatsSA, Community Survey 2007

131. According to the Stats SA Midyear population estimates, 2009, the population continues to grow, having now reached 10,531,300. The growth in population is largely in the three metropolitan areas of Johannesburg, Ekurhuleni and Tshwane. These three metros account for 85% of the provincial population, Johannesburg having the largest share of Gauteng's population more than a third of both the population and the households. All these demographic factors have serious implications for service delivery and development. Both the wealthy and the urban poor are concentrated in the three metros. This partly explains the pressure being put on municipalities through the so-called service delivery protests. Our municipalities are doing their best.

**Table 4: Provincial population spread by Municipality**

Region	Persons		Households	
	Census 2001	CS 2007	Census 2001	CS 2007
Gauteng	<b>9 178 873</b>	<b>10 451 713</b>	<b>2 735 168</b>	<b>3 175 579</b>
1. Sedibeng District	796 754	800 819	225 744	241 223
2. Emfuleni Local Municipality	658 420	650 867	187 044	196 480
3. Midvaal Local Municipality	64 642	83 445	19 653	24 265
4. Lesedi Local Municipality	73 692	66 507	19 048	20 479
5. Metsweding District	162 270	153 539	45 092	46 502
6. Nokeng Tsa Taemane	53 205	49 389	14 356	14 838
7. Kungwini Local Municipality	109 065	104 149	30 736	31 665
8. West Rand District	533 675	539 038	151 339	186 850
9. Merafong Local Municipality	210 481	215 865	56 336	88 156
10. Mogale City Local Municipality	289 835	319 641	83 553	94 288
11. Randfontein Local Municipality	128 731	117 261	36 141	40 459
12. Westonaria Local Municipality	109 328	99 218	29 980	50 675
13. West rand ( DMA)	5 781	2 918	1 665	1 429
14. City of Joburg Metro	3225235	3888180	10006742	1165014
15. City of Tshwane Metro	1 982 235	2 345 908	561 772	686 640
16. Ekurhuleni Metro	2 478 631	2 724 229	744 479	849 349

Population of Gauteng: 2001 2007: StatsSA

### Transformation of the economy

132. Gauteng is the economic hub of our country and continent. It is Africa's 4<sup>th</sup> largest economy after South Africa, Egypt and Algeria. The economic structure has shifted profoundly from reliance on primary sector to growth in the secondary and tertiary sector over the last century. Gauteng's economy has industries and firms, especially in finance and business services, tourism, manufacturing and mining sectors. Objectively, we are moving towards a globally competitive city region (GCR). The challenge is to infuse a progressive development paradigm into this objective development so that ours can be an integrated and globally competitive GRC which is underpinned and buttressed by shared prosperity and social cohesion in line with.

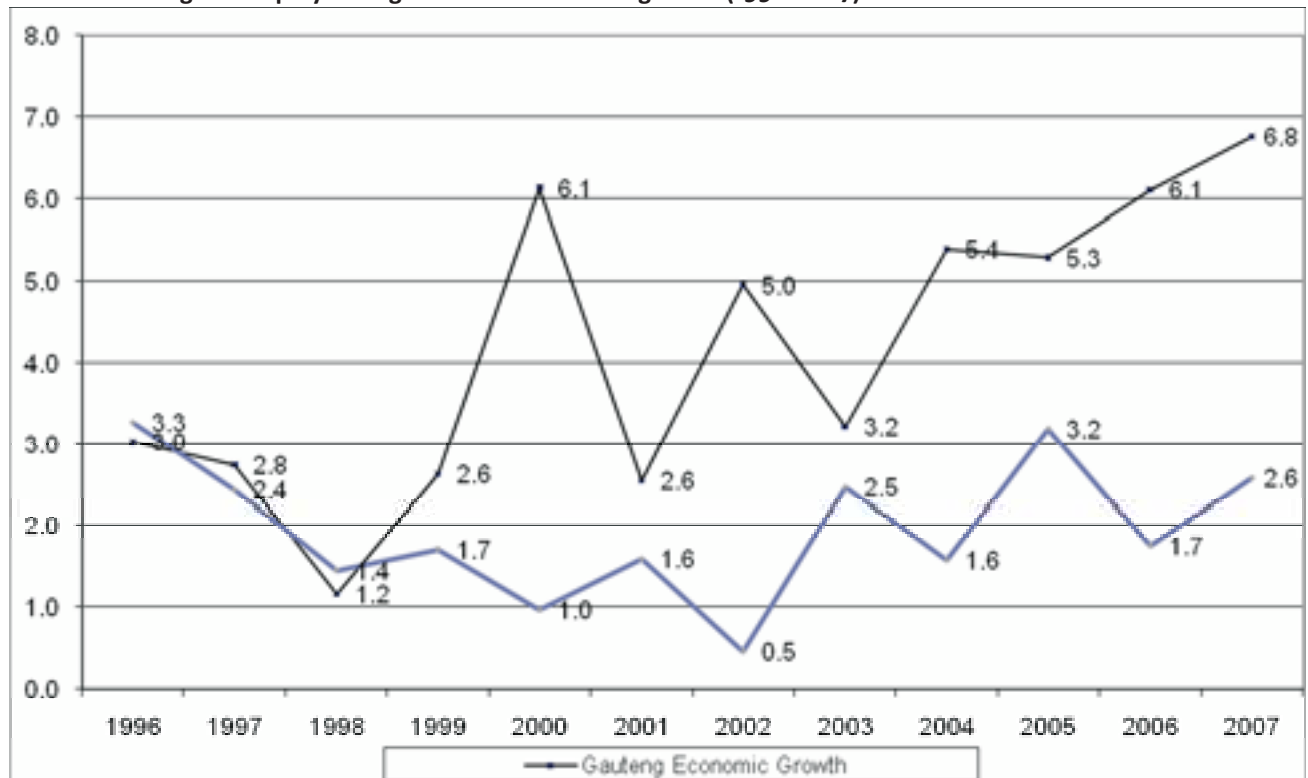
133. Gauteng's economy currently contributes 34% of the national GDP. Between 2004 and 2007, the Gauteng economy grew by 6%. There has been an overall drop in unemployment from 30,4% in September 2001 to 19,5% in September 2007 due to an increase in labour absorption among the different sectors of the provincial economy. However, the challenge remains that of a balance growth and reducing unemployment, creating decent and quality jobs. Chart 1 (below) reflects the percentage in employment growth and economic growth between 1996 and 2007. There is a considerable gap between economic growth and employment, thus confirming the view that economic growth does not necessarily result in labour absorption. We need a growth path that is both employment-creating and equitable.

**Table 5: Labour absorption rate**

Absorption rates for South Africa and Gauteng September 2001 to 2007	Sep 01	Sep 02	Sep 03	Sep 04	Sep 05	Sep 06	Sep 07
Gauteng	48.2	47.8	48.9	49.0	53.3	53.2	54.6
RSA	39.8	39.6	39.5	39.7	41.4	42.7	43.5

Stat SA Labour force Survey 2008

**Chart 1: % Change in employment growth and economic growth (1996-2007)**



Sources: Statistics SA



134. The modest growth in the provincial economy took a nosedive after global economic recession. This has changed the picture on growth, unemployment and labour absorption statistics. Basically, we are back to the drawing board and need to think creatively in getting the economy back on a positive trajectory. The Alliance discussion on the new growth path is very relevant and timely for our province, given the many uncertainties and complexities in the global and domestic economy.
135. The main challenges we face on the economic front are as follows:
- Despite the substantial growth in the black middle class over the past sixteen years, the provincial economy is still dominated by few conglomerates and wealth remains highly concentrated in few hands.
  - Despite the noticeable growth in the number of jobs being created, the economy is not creating enough jobs to outpace patterns of migration and population increase to the province. In certain sectors, there are not enough people with the skills required. The quality of jobs is also a major source of concern (regulation of the labour brokers will assist the growth of decent employment).
  - The recent recession has reversed the upward trend in both economic growth and employment creation. To turn the situation around requires bold decisions.
  - We must strengthen the role of Government in the kind of infrastructure investments that stimulate economic growth and development across province.

### **Building peace and political stability**

136. Peace and stability are crucial elements of the vision espoused in the Freedom Charter. The ANC is the custodian and the principal source of political stability in Gauteng. Our concerted efforts of the past sixteen years have yielded some positive results:
- The existence of a robust multiparty political system ensures that political parties and civil society observe the rules of the game in a democracy;
  - There is a noticeable absence of organised political violence in the province;
  - The state has been able to contain taxi violence and bring the force of law to this volatile and violent sector of our public transport system.
137. However, over the past three years disturbing trends of violent community protests have forcefully come to the fore. The protests have been taking place in communities where government has put lots of resources to get development underway. Often, the protests are about the conflict over who must benefit and not on whether there is service delivery or not. Councilors have become a target of violent protesters, many of whom are local contractors in the projects that are underway. The Alliance has taken a very proactive stance to engage our local structures and assist them in giving leadership to disaffected communities.
138. The xenophobic attacks that flared up in 2008 and 2009 are a great source of concern. The ANC structures played a central role in containing and ultimately stopping the attacks on foreign nationals. The attacks were an affront to our progressive vision of a cosmopolitan province and an all-embracing humanity. Both NEC and PEC extensively discussed measures that should be taken at government level to document and regularize the conditions of many foreign nationals who have come to South Africa for political and economic reasons. At a political and organizational level, our structures should continue to educate our people about our progressive stance and attitude to other nations and peoples Africa and the world at large.

## The war against poverty

139. According to the 2007 reports of Statistics South Africa and Global Insight, in comparison with other provinces, Gauteng accounts for 24.31% people living in poverty. There are shocking levels and incidences of urban poverty in this relatively wealthy province of ours. Hunger and food insecurity is the daily experience of many households. Many households don't have enough income to support them for at least a week to both unemployment and underemployment. This is in sharp contrast with the vision espoused by our forebears. This crisis has over-stretched the state's social security system.
140. The ANC government has expanded the social security net tenfold in order to respond to the grave poverty trap in which many of our people find themselves. By January 2008, the number of people receiving social grants reached 1.4 million in our province. Most of the beneficiaries are children, the elderly and people living with disability. This intervention is major source of income to many households who have no other source of income.
141. In medium to long term, a welfarist approach to poverty eradication is neither sustainable nor desirable. It creates a dangerous culture of dependency among our people, many of whom are capable of looking after themselves and their families. All they need is development policy that gives them a kick-start and facelift.
142. The development and adoption of the Gauteng Social Development Strategy was intended to address different dimensions of poverty - income poverty, asset and infrastructure poverty and service delivery - in a developmental fashion that empowers the poor to take charge of their destiny. This developmental perspective focuses on:
- redistribution or changing the structure of production
  - Growth and developmental economy
  - Redirecting development and creating partnerships with the private sector
  - building a skilled, competent, efficient public service
143. As a major paradigm shift away from the dependency on grants, the new approach needs to be taken forward at organizational level in the form of a campaign to mobilize people to do things for themselves, instead of waiting for "delivery" from the government. The ANC and the Alliance must take a lead in this work and approach to fight poverty and hunger among our people. The branch is best placed to know which households are faced with poverty and hunger and what can be done to source out support to build sustainable livelihood for all our people as part of restoring the dignity of every family. This developmental approach to poverty eradication gives primacy to access to Education, Health and Housing infrastructure by poor households and cultivates a culture of self-help and self-sufficiency among our communities.

## Housing, security and comfort

144. The provision of land and access to shelter is one of central pillars of the Freedom Charter. Many of our people have lived under degrading and inhabitable conditions as a result of apartheid policies. Over the past sixteen years, we built more than 600 000 units to families that never had security of tenure and title deeds. We have formalised and proclaimed townships in many areas which were informal settlements as part of the commitment eradicate slums. The provision of housing and shelter to millions of previously disadvantaged people has been a major intervention in addressing poverty in a developmental manner.

145. In order to change the apartheid settlement patterns, we have also developed a new approach to housing and community development (Breaking New Ground) that forces the poor and the rich to live along side each other in peace and harmony on well located land. All these efforts are inspired by the vision of the Freedom Charter. However, challenges regarding finance, price of building materials and access to well-located land, have slowed down the pace of progress on this front.

### **Quality Healthcare for All**

146. Providing access to quality health care to all our people in order to improve their health profile is one the goals that have inspired our forebears. The life of the Africans in particular and Black people in general was considered cheap by the apartheid state. The health of the oppressed was only a concern in so far as they needed to be able to provide cheap labour to their white bosses.
147. Gauteng province has achieved the following milestones:
- We have extended access to free healthcare to children under the age of 6 and pregnant women. The percentage of mothers receiving antenatal care has been increased from 74.3% in 2000 to 77.5% in 2002. Immunisation coverage of children under one year has reached 100% in 2008, the highest in the country;
  - Extension of primary healthcare facilities and services closer to communities. 97% of our province's population lives within a 5km radius of a health facility.
  - No public hospital or clinic can turn a patient away simply because they have no money. This continues to be the central policy objective of the ANC as we take steps to introduce the National Health Insurance (NHI) to ensure medical cover all South Africans;
  - There has been an increase in the nutritional support of the vulnerable groups through the Primary School feeding scheme. 116 297 children received nutritional supplements in 2008, compared to 70 000 in 2004. The incidence of severe malnutrition has decreased from 0.5% in 2004 to 0.3% in 2008.
  - We have rolled out the most comprehensive programme and campaign against the HIV/AIDS pandemic when the rest of the country was prevaricating on the matter. ARV treatment is provided in all public hospitals and 165 312 people were getting treatment by December 2008. Prevention of mother-to-child transmission is provided in all public hospitals and community health facilities. Voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) is also provided in all public hospitals and clinics. The number of condoms distributed by government has reached 12 million per month in 2008. Public education campaigns are making a significant impact on behavioural change, especially among the youth.
148. The challenges on the healthcare front remain the following:
- Too many South Africans have no medical insurance that guarantees them access to quality healthcare. Hence, the urgent need for the NHI;
  - Many of our people still do not use primary health care facilities, they prefer to use tertiary services;
  - The public health sector does not have adequate conscientious and skilled professionals. The training and development of a new cadre, recruitment and retention of skilled professional require dedicated attention;
  - Coordination and clarity of roles between provincial government and municipalities undermines service delivery. The ANC structure should clarify and resolve the issue of provincialisation of primary health facilities and services;

- In ensuring that we provide health care infrastructure we strengthen our capacity in implementing the PPP as currently conceptualised.

### **Quality Education for All**

149. Education is the cornerstone of the ANC's social and economic development vision and policy. It is a critical element in the struggle for a better and more fulfilled quality of life for all our people.
150. Over the past fifteen years, the ANC has sought to transform the apartheid education system and build a new system of education based on the principles of the Freedom Charter. Some of the major achievements have been the following:
- Increasing access to public education by children from poor and disadvantaged background to 1 883 550 learners in 2009;
  - Huge government investments in improving the public schools infrastructure, including in building 394 new schools in under-serviced areas across the province over the past five years;
  - Promoting Early Childhood Development (ECD), Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET) and Further Education and Training (FET). There has been significant growth in the enrolments within ECD (30%), ABET (43%) and FET (76%) institutions over the past five years.
  - Providing scholar transport, uniform and launching the school feeding scheme as part of supporting learners from poor families to empower themselves and break out of the poverty trap;
  - The number of Grade 12 learners has increased from 65 707 to 91 404 in 2008. The matric pass rate in the province has seen a steady improvement since 1998. African girl learners have particularly been doing increasingly better in maths, science and technology subjects.
151. The challenges of public education revolve the implementation of new curriculum, the quality of teaching and school leadership, discipline among learners and the role of parents and communities in the education of their children. These challenges need to be confronted head-on by the ANC and the Alliance if we are to succeed in building South Africa into a developed society.

### **Building safe and secure communities**

152. The ANC's policy position is that safety and security are key elements of an improved quality of life among citizens. This sense of safety and security should extend beyond members of a household into the environs of the wider community where people live, work and engage in extramural activity. Therefore, the partnership between the police and communities is very crucial in building truly safe and secure communities.
153. This is one of the areas where the ANC government has faced significant challenges over the past sixteen years. The introduction of the Community Policing Forums (CPFs) and the many changes in the structure of the SAPS have not reduced the levels of crime in our communities. In fact, there is a sense in our communities across the racial and class divide that criminals are holding our freedom and democracy to ransom.

154. Given this anxiety, the recent changes in the ranks and official name of the police agency are understandable, though not entirely convincing. The level of violent crime makes many people to feel completely unsafe in their homes and places of work and leisure. The tough line by government security chiefs should be matched with organization and mobilisation at community level.
155. The Polokwane Conference decision to establish street committees has been implemented only in part in most of our branches. There is a need to strengthen community mobilization and partnerships against crime. Social crime prevention to protect the most vulnerable members of our communities such as the elderly, women, children and people with disability does not always receive priority among the police.
156. The launch of the Take Charge Campaign generated a lot of interest among diverse people and organised groups who see crime as a serious threat to the future of our democracy. This has also resulted in building strong volunteer movement in communities. Going forward, the following challenges should be addressed with urgency at provincial and nation level:
- Strengthening the entire criminal Justice System to ensure joint programme planning, resourcing, implementation, monitoring and evaluation across spheres of Government;
  - Proper planning for new residential and commercial developments in relation to the provision of policing services as well as leading to potential taxi conflicts;
  - Investing in the training and development the leadership and management of SAPS, especially at a station level;
  - Building and maintaining partnerships between communities and police by allocating resources and improving the capacity of CPFs and other community-based crime fighting initiatives and structures;
  - Crack on violent and illegal protest actions and strikes;

### **Deepening Democracy**

157. The democratic credentials and traditions of the ANC impels it to build a state and society that truly and genuinely participatory. Interaction between the state and civil society stakeholders is critical in achieving the government's objectives to deepen democracy and build an effective and caring government.
158. By effectively involving stakeholders in the development and implementation of government policies and programmes, government can gain from wider perspectives to enrich its policies, build networks with interested groups and individuals, enhance its reputation with stakeholders, anticipate future conflicts by identifying and addressing problems before they arise and obtain greater participation by stakeholders in the implementation of programmes.
159. The following are the challenges and weaknesses that should be addressed:
- Identifying stakeholders and characterizing issues and concerns as well as identifying ways to address stakeholder and government concerns.
  - Designing engagement forums and leading facilitation projects.
  - Establishing joint teams and plans.
  - Strengthening civil society capacity
  - Evaluating and making recommendations to improve stakeholder involvement programs.

- Improving government capacity to strengthen relations with key stakeholders
- Integrating stakeholder forums across provincial and local government.
- A key issue for consideration is the establishment of a permanent structure for engagement and consultation with civil society representatives in the province.

### **Nation-building and Social Cohesion**

160. Building a united nation free from racism and sexism is one of the fundamental goals of our revolution. We have been working hard to build a single South Africa, with all its diversity. We have used sports, arts and culture to promote nation-building. We have used empowerment policies to address the legacy of racism and sexism in public life.
161. We have used national commemorative days to promote reconciliation, national unity and social cohesion - Human Rights Day, Freed Day, May Day, Youth Day, Women's Day and Heritage Month. However, most of the commemorative events are attended mainly by blacks.
162. Racism remains a lived reality for many of our people, regardless of their social status. Black professionals and businesspeople tell chilling tales of their experience of racism in the corporate world. Black farm workers continue to be treated as sub-humans. Even young black learners who attend schools in suburbs complain of racist attitudes among some of their white teachers. Those among black South Africans who have Indian and so-called Coloured descent complain about being left out of the affirmative action and black economic empowerment processes. The politics of non-racialism have taken a retreat in our political and ideological discourse.
163. Going forward, we to undertake a number of interventions:
- Open serious national discourse on non-racialism and ensure that all acts of racism are confronted and dealt with publicly;
  - Strengthen our efforts to build social cohesion and ensure that we build a caring society, which is inspired by the values of human compassion and solidarity;
  - We need invest more resources and time in the schools as the place to build a new society and ensure that our children imbibe the values of a non-racial, non-sexist and democratic society at early age. We have been too casual about cultivating the core values of our Constitution among our people, especially in public institutions such as schools. Schools should include the national symbols in their curriculum and commemorative days should be used to educate all learners about the history of our country.

### **Managing the transition to the current term of the ANC government**

164. At the PEC of September 2008, the POBs were mandated to ensure the transitional process to the next term is seamless and takes into account some of the discussions at NEC level on the review of government structures, led by the NEC Transitional Task Team. The central issue was that our fifteen-year experience in government should enable us to improve the organization of the state with the intention to improve the ability of government to meet its developmental mandate.
165. In approaching the reconfiguration of provincial government, the work of the POBs was greatly assisted by the Presidency's Fifteen Year Review Report, the Provincial Fifteen Year Review commissioned by the Premier's Office under Cde Paul Mashatile and the outcome of the National Transitional Team led by Cde Collins Chabane.

166. It is on the basis of these comprehensive reviews that a conclusion was arrived at that there should be a reconfiguration of provincial government departments and agencies. The POB collective took a view that the next Premier and the Executive Council will implement the decisions on reconfiguration of government after the elections.
167. The PEC's collective view that Cde Nomvula Mokonyane has indeed been carrying this mandate since her deployment as the Premier of our province: the process of implementing the restructuring of government became one of the main focus areas of the Executive Council. In this regard, the PEC has no shadow of doubt that the ANC is the strategic centre of power in theory and practice and that there are no two centres of power in Gauteng.
168. The reconfigured departments were reported to the Special PEC of May 2009 during which the deployment of MECs was ratified by the PEC. There was a lot of work that needed to be undertaken by the Premier to complete the process of restructuring and reconfiguration of departments and agencies.
169. The POBs continue to receive regular reports from the Premier and make inputs on the restructuring process to ensure that it is concluded as soon as possible so that government can run effectively. This includes the appointment of new Heads of Departments (HoDs) and Director General (DG) of the province. However, there has been no intention on the part of the PEC to micro-manage the provincial government and municipalities. The PEC's task is to provide a strategic and political guidance to those deployed in government can develop implementation plans.
170. The provincial government has also paid a considerable amount of time to the task of turning the manifesto priorities into a programme of action of all spheres of government in the province. This includes putting in place strategic plans and targets and reprioritising the allocation of resources in line with the new priorities.
171. The PECs of July and October 2009 received reports and discussed the Gauteng Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) and the perspective on the financing of our priorities in the given climate of global economic recession.
172. At the level of the provincial ANC Caucus, the main focus of work has been on to set up structures in the legislature, clarify the role of MPLs in mass and constituency work, deploy members to PCOs and develop a common approach and understanding to problems identified by the Auditor-General's (AG) reports for the previous term of government.
173. With regard to the functioning of the Caucus, it is important to note that the Fourth Caucus has been injected with new MPLs who have vast experience and fresh insights that should benefit the ANC in its quest to be a loyal servant of the people. The Caucus has also beefed up its organisational and administrative capacity based on the review that was done towards the end of term of the Third Caucus. The "activist caucus" notion has been embraced fully by members. The Caucus has managed potentially difficult issues very well.

## OVERVIEW OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

174. Across the province, municipalities have faced a common set of challenges and weaknesses in the 2006-2011 term:
- **Destabilising effect of political instability:** divisions in ANC structures hamper the effectiveness of municipalities. Battle for control of access to municipal positions and resources is often at the centre of the contestations and conflicts in organisational structures.
  - **Inability to involve communities in democratic deliberation (“democracy deficit”):** Very often, protests arise from poor communication and lack of participation of communities in development and service delivery, than from service delivery.
  - **Inadequate attention to financial viability:** The ANC leadership is not paying enough attention to the financial/fiscal challenges facing local government (efficacy and adequacy of equitable share, growing municipal debt due increasing inability to pay by poor households, etc.
175. The following issues should receive priority attention in all ANC controlled municipalities in the run-up to the 2011 local government elections:
- **Towards a metro system of local government:** Conclude the debates and finalise options on the re-organisation of Gauteng municipalities into a metropolitan system of local government with three or four metros.
  - **Tackling the financial deficit and municipal finances:** urgent intervention needed to deal with red light over municipal finances and mitigate the impact of recessions. The ANC PEC and Alliance provincial leadership need to pay serious attention to the financial recovery plan for all municipalities. This includes tough action against mismanagement, fraud and corruption.
  - **Tackling democracy deficit through democratic renewal:** urgent steps to improve community involvement in local governance – review IDP and budget process, ward committees, public meetings and introduce more genuine ways of popular participation. Municipalities should take steps to review the impact of current processes of community involvement public participation in local governance – the IDP process, budgeting, ward committees and other public meetings.
  - **Tackling sources of protests and violence:** Anticipating and addressing underlying sources of protests, stemming out violent protests and attack on Councillors.
  - **Tackling the Labour Relations deficit:** urgent steps to build a developmental approach to labour relations partnership between unions and municipalities. In particular, the Alliance needs to develop a framework of genuine partnership between SAMWU and ANC-controlled municipalities in favour of service delivery, development and good working conditions.
  - **Tackling the challenges of migration and urbanisation:** All municipalities in the province have to develop a comprehensive strategy to deal with growing challenges of urbanisation and migration and their implications.
  - **Tackling organisational instability and in-fighting:** municipalities and service delivery are often the first and greatest victims of internal battles and in-fighting in ANC RECs and BECs. Stability is important and must be enforced.



- **Managing the list process and its fall-outs:** a climate of “phumasingene” and in-fighting in preparation for the list process. Selection of candidates is the biggest factor for our success in the local government elections - performance assessment of the incumbents and identifying credible, skilled and experienced candidates. Action must be taken to protect municipalities from being the playground on which inner-party and intra-organisational battles are fought. The ANC should continue to maintain the view that the removal or redeployment of cadres should only be on the basis of poor performance or ill-discipline. The temptation to seek the reshuffle of PMTs and Mayoral Committees whenever a new REC is elected should be fiercely resisted. Election into ANC structures does not entitle one to deployment into a government executive and deployment into government does entitle one to election into the ANC executive. Otherwise, instability will be institutionalised as every three years of regional conference will lead to change of municipal leadership.
- **The political role of the ANC structures versus the management of internal administrative processes should be clarified and understood by all-and-sundry:** We must continue to clarify what it means to give strategic leadership versus micro-management. In this regard, the RECs and the PEC should build internal capacity to shape long and medium term plans and set targets, make input into budgets and monitor and evaluate performance and take or call for action when there is evidence of poor performance.

176. Beyond 2011, the critical issue for Gauteng is the **consolidation and re-organisation of the municipal landscape into a metropolitan system of local government** made up of fewer mega metropolitan municipalities that have better institutional capacity, sustainable local economies and a healthy tax or revenue base. This debate needs to find expression in our province’s input into the discussion papers towards both the September NGC.

177. In conclusion, the collective experience of the ANC has grown considerably over the past sixteen years. We understand better the challenges of statecraft more than ever before. We have also come to experience both the positive and negative effects of incumbency on our own movement:

- **The ANC has an unparalleled machinery to contest democratic elections:** No political party in our country can match the ANC’s organizational and mobilisational capacity to reach to voters and engage citizens face-to-face, one-on-one. The ANC’s campaign experience has drawn a lot of interest from many parties in the continent and the developing world in general.
- **Setting policy and priorities for government and monitoring implementation:** Since 1994, the ANC has developed institutional and organizational memory on setting priorities and translating them into a five-year programme of government. These priorities inform specific sectoral and departmental plans across the three spheres of government. Government structures and state institutions are reviewed and reconfigured in accordance with the new imperatives and electoral mandate. The change of government programmes and structures should be based on objective and independent reviews instead of the personal whims and wishes of the incumbents.
- **The management of the cadre policy and deployment process:** One of the issues that has caused serious conflicts and in-fighting in the ranks is the approach to deployment. Polokwane Conference called for a major review and greater transparency and openness have been introduced on the deployment of Premiers and Mayors. What remains a serious weakness is the

absence of a political school to prepare cadres continuously for the varied tasks of transformation. Factional loyalty should not be the basis on which deployment decisions are made. Professional competence, knowledge, skills and political integrity should become the primary and overriding considerations when cadres are deployed to specific areas of work.

- **Managing the business interests of members and protecting the integrity of the organization:** This is one of the areas where we need clear policy and mechanisms to prevent abuse of the organization and state for private gain. These mechanisms should protect the right of ANC members to take part in any legitimate economic activity in society, while preventing any possibility of corruption and conflict of interest. Our detractors have somewhat succeeded in painting the picture that the ANC is tolerant of corruption and incompetence among its members and supporters. The ANC needs to mount an offensive to dispel this media-inspired myth by taking drastic measures publicly against those of our members found guilty of corruption. All ANC members must declare their business interests in a register held by the organisation. In addition, the organization needs to set up an Integrity Committee that can verify corruption allegations leveled against a member.
- **Curbing the potential and possibility of abuse of power:** the ANC needs to put in place strong processes and mechanisms to prevent any member or cadre from using state institutions in inner-party affairs. Abuse of power is one of the most dangerous sins of incumbency that must not be tolerated.

178. Over the past sixteen years, the ANC has grown and is wiser as a ruling party charged with the responsibility to eradicate the legacy of centuries of apartheid colonialism and build a better life for all our people. Many of our cadres deployed in the state and various institutions have developed new skills and capacities and they have done their best to improve the quality of life of many South Africans, especially the poor.

179. Although we have covered a significant distance in our long journey towards a society envisioned in the Freedom Charter, we have not yet reached the promised land. In order to get there, we need to renew and strengthen the ANC so that it remains the parliament of the African people and the custodian of the genuine interests of the overwhelming majority of South Africans. We also need to renew the Alliance as the nucleus of progressive forces and principal political vehicle for achieving our vision.

180. This calls for a new calibre of a cadre with the right attitude, skills and capacities suited for the challenges of this new phase of struggle. This New Cadre should draw inspiration from the heroic struggles and selfless sacrifices of successive generations of freedom fighters. This New Cadre has a duty to uphold, in theory and practice, the core values principles and revolutionary traditions of the ANC and ensure that our movement remains a dynamic leader and inspirer current and future generations in the long march towards truly non-racial, non-sexist, united, democratic and prosperous society envisioned by our forbears.

## **CONCLUSION**

181. The PEC tables this Report to this 11<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference so that delegates can interrogate the state of our movement and review its work around building a society that reflects the noble ideals of our bears as contained in the Freedom Charter.
182. It is our considered view as the PEC that the ANC is strong, stable and vibrant in our province. Whatever weaknesses an shortcoming we have, we must ensure that the movement grows from strength to strength. We cannot go back to an era of serious instability and divisions.
183. As members of the PEC, we have been very honest and self-critical because the ANC never hides its weaknesses and shortcomings. We neither tell lies nor claim easy victories! We grow from strength to strength because we have the innate ability to learn from our mistakes.
184. As the PEC, we thank all the structures of our movement for having worked with us and helped us to grow and develop over the past few years. Without your constructive criticism, robust engagements, compassion and support we could have faltered along the way and strayed away from the cause for which many have dedicated their lives.
185. We thank the NEC Deployees to Gauteng for having guided and supported us over the past two years since the Polokwane Conference - Comrades Collins Chabane (Convenor), Nosiviwe Mapisa-Nqakula, Joel Netshitenzhe, Jackson Mthembu, Max Sisulu, Cyril Ramaphosa, Sisisi Tolashe and Nomvula Mokonyane. Without their principled and comradely support, the task of building Gauteng into a united and stable province could have been more difficult. Thank you comrades!
186. As we give this final account to Conference, we are glad to report that the entire PEC elected at the last Provincial Conference is still in the ANC. We shall remain ANC members until we die. We still love the ANC and are prepared, willing and able to give our best energy, skills and talent to make sure that it continues to unite and serve our people. This we shall do, regardless of whether we are elected into leadership positions or not. The ANC was formed for the people of South Africa. The ANC is the best thing that South Africa has inherited from our forebears. The ANC will and must remain the loyal servant of the people of South Africa in our lifetime.
187. We would like to convey our deepest gratitude to members of staff of the ANC across the province for their dedication, professionalism and sacrifice. To work for the ANC as a full-time functionary is a huge sacrifice. Your critical input and support has made our province one of the most organised provinces of the ANC – politically, administratively and organizationally. Please continue to serve the next PEC with the same discipline and dedication you have shown.

*Asinamona, asina nzondo, siya idumisa i-ANC!*

*The ANC lives, the ANC leads!  
Forward with Renewal, Forward to the Centenary!*

**List of PEC Members:**

1. Chairperson: Paul Mashatile
2. Deputy Chairperson: Nomvula Mokonyane
3. Secretary: David Makhura
4. Deputy Secretary: Mandla Nkomfe
5. Treasurer: Lindiwe Maseko
6. Gwen Ramokgopa
7. Barbara Creecy
8. Angie Motshekga
9. Ignatius Jacobs
10. Trevor Fowler
11. Qedani Mahlangu
12. Brian Hlongwa
13. Kgaogelo Lekgoro
14. Firoz Cachalia
15. Sicelo Shiceka
16. Bob Mabaso
17. Khabisi Mosunkutu
18. Parks Tau
19. Peter Skosana
20. Nkenke Kekana
21. Ismail Vadi
22. Panyaza Lesufi
23. Tessa Ernest
24. Mondli Gungubele
25. Nandi Mayathula-Khoza
26. Ayanda Dlodlo
27. Dipou Mvelase
28. Uhuru Moiloa

# FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE PEC PRESENTED BY THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER COMRADE LINIDWE MASEKO

## 1. POLITICAL OVERVIEW

We are humbled and indeed honoured to present the financial report of the Provincial Executive Committee (PEC) of the ANC in Gauteng since our last 10<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference which took place under the theme: ***ANC Advances in Unity towards 2012: a Better Gauteng is in the Making.***

This Conference takes place two years before the Centenary of our glorious movement, the African National Congress. Most importantly the conference meets twenty (20) years since the unbanning of the ANC and the release of the former President, Nelson Mandela. In his address at the January 8<sup>th</sup> celebrations, the President of the ANC, Comrade Jacob Zuma declared 2010 as ***“The Year of Working Together to Speed Up Effective Service Delivery to the People”.***

It is therefore in this context that the Provincial Executive Committee (PEC) agreed that our theme for the 11<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference be: ***Unity, Service and Renewal: A Clarion Call to Action towards the ANC Centenary.*** This clarion call for unity in action and the theme of this conference should therefore shape our deliberations in this conference as we march towards the Centenary celebrations of our glorious organisation. The resourcing of the ANC towards its centenary celebrations is a strategic task of the Provincial Treasurer and the PEC Finance Committee and in this report we reflect on the important foundations we have laid since 2000 National General Council (NGC) and with emphasis on the progress made by this PEC to implement a sustainable resource plan for the ANC in Gauteng.

Our task in the last three years has been to consolidate the foundation of a sustainable resource plan to unleash the branches of the ANC in Gauteng as the most important organs of the organisation, charged with the responsibility to mobilise communities behind the vision and programme of building a better life for all the people of South Africa. The call by the President to unite as Gauteng and focus on speeding up effective service delivery to the people of our province, and the theme of this conference for unity, service and renewal will require that we reaffirm our commitment to ensure efficient, effective and equitable allocation of resources to the branches of the ANC. We must arrive at the centenary celebration with the sense that the branches of our organisation are fully resourced to discharge their historic tasks of leading society toward our vision of non racial, non sexist and prosperous nation.

The resource plan for the branch is being made more urgent by the forthcoming 2011 local government elections. The PEC Finance Committee and the Provincial Treasury have made important strides in the last three years to lay the foundation for sustainable resourcing of the branches and programmes of the ANC. During this period we have witnessed Gauteng taking the debate on political party funding to another level by passing the legislation to provide funding for political parties participating in the Gauteng Provincial Legislature, namely the Gauteng Political Party Fund Act of 2007.

As you all know, many other provinces followed suite in this regard and the current national debates on political party funding are shaped amongst others by the strides we have made in Gauteng. The Conference should pronounce on further measures to consolidate the resourcing of our organisation.

As we account to this conference on how we have resourced the programmes and campaigns of our organisation through amongst others, the Political Party Funding Act, the Fundraising initiatives and the membership fees, the conference should mandate the PEC to build on this important foundations we have laid.

We have also made progress towards implementing sound financial management systems in the structures of our organisation and this has resulted in improved levels of transparency and accountability of our structures. Our structures are entrusted with finances and other assets of the organisation during campaigns and our systems have ensured that these resources are used effectively for the benefit of the ANC. This is ongoing work that the PEC must continue to build on and ensuring that these systems and processes are implemented by all branches.

## **2. INTRODUCTION**

The Provincial Treasurer and Convenor of the ANC Gauteng Province Finance Committee present the finance report for the period 2007 to 2009 on behalf of the Provincial Executive Committee(PEC), noting that the current term of office started in October 2007. The report reflects the work of the Finance Committee of the PEC for the period under review with focus on the following aspects, namely; functioning of the Finance Committee; Implementation of the finance resolutions of the 10<sup>th</sup> ANC Gauteng Provincial Conference held from the 6<sup>th</sup> to the 9<sup>th</sup> October 2007 at the Gallagher Estate, Johannesburg; the fundraising initiatives and their outcomes during the period under review as well as state of the finances of the organisation.

The ANC Gauteng Province has since the National General Council (NGC) of 2000 been moving towards channelling more resources to the branches in light of the fact that these structures of the movement are tasked with the responsibility of mobilising the masses of our people behind the ANC led government's plans for a better life for all and thus the majority of the work of the ANC will be undertaken at that level. The report will reflect on the milestones towards this goal.

Secondly, the ANC has been in a process of building effective financial systems whilst adapting to the demands of the modern technologies. Therefore the work of the finance committee has been to also respond to this challenge.

Thirdly, the Finance Committee is tasked with the responsibility to mobilise resources and fund the implementation of the ANC programme of action.

The report therefore also reflects on how the Finance Committee has been working towards realisation of this important revolutionary task of turning around resource allocation in favour of the branches, providing resources for implementation of the programme of action as well as modernising the Finance system. The report also reflects broadly on the other work of the finance committee, including the implementation of the financial policy and fundraising activities.

A detailed analysis of the income and expenditure for the period under review is also provided in order to reflect on the work in progress towards a resourceful organisation.

The report is guided by the following:

- The 10<sup>th</sup> ANC Gauteng Provincial Conference Resolutions, 2007,
- The ANC Gauteng Programme of Action,
- The ANC National Conference Report, 2008.

### **3. MANDATE, COMPOSITION AND FUNCTIONING OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE**

The political mandate of Finance Committee is to serve as a structural instrument in support of organisational policy and programmes, to implement and monitor the financial Provincial Conference Resolutions as well as to make recommendations to improve the financial operations and review financial policy.

The composition of the Finance Committee is as follows:

- Cde Lindiwe Maseko (Convenor)
- Cde Cde David Makhura
- Cde Paul Mashatile
- Cde Peter Skosana
- Cde Parks Tau

The Finance Committee is functioning as expected and all members of the committee contributed to the work of the committee and supported the Provincial Treasurer in her work. The Committee held regular meetings as per its schedule. Towards the 2009 general elections less frequent meetings were held because the members of the committee were deployed in numerous campaign activities, including ongoing fundraising.

The Finance Committee has established a fund-raising sub-committee that also holds regular meetings and instrumental in raising funds for the General Elections campaign 2009, funds for the roll out of the ANC programme of action and for running of the organisation.

The work of the Finance Committee is supported by a full-time Book-keeper based in Walter Sisulu House whom amongst others works with the Provincial Administrator to ensure operational efficiency in implementing the financial policy as well as financial systems.

### 3.1 Key areas of work for the Finance Committee

As indicated above, the key task of the Finance Committee is to implement the financial policy of the ANC, to implement the finance resolutions of the previous conference as well as to raise funds for the implementation of the organisational programme of action. In this regard, the Finance Committee is also responsible to undertake oversight over the organs/structures/offices of the organisation that are tasked with the day to day management of the finances as well as implementation of the financial policies.

## 4. IMPLEMENTATION OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES

The work of the Finance Committee during the period under review focused on achieving the development and implementation of financial policies and systems with a view of strengthening financial management and accountability.

The following policy aspects were implemented in the period under review:

- Management systems for processing of donations.
- The requisition system for all financial transactions
- There has been improvement with regard to implementation of the 30 days payment system and regular monitoring process.
- The electronic banking system is fully functional and enables real time monitoring of all financial banking transactions at provincial level.
- An effective record-keeping system has been established.
- Full compliance with the Three Quotes Procurement policy and procedures has been achieved.

The above mentioned policies and systems have improved financial management in the provincial office. In pursuit of creating a seamless common financial management regime in the province, the Provincial Treasurer has initiated processes of devolving these policies and systems to the regions and branches. In this regard, training has been provided to the Regional Treasurers as a first step towards decentralisation of the financial policies.

The Finance Committee recognises the need to build financial management capacity across all levels of the organisation as key factor to achieving a seamless system in the province. Furthermore, a number of additional financial policy areas are recommended later in the report as part of strengthening the policy regime of the organisation on finances.



## 5. THE PROVINCIAL TREASURERS' FORUM

The Provincial Treasurers Forum is convened by the Provincial Treasurer twice per annum. It is composed of the Provincial Treasurer and all Regional Treasurers. The Provincial Treasurer and Convenor of the Forum may invite the ANC Women's League and the ANC Youth League to be part of the meetings of the Provincial Treasurers' Forum. The Forum is a mechanism to coordinate provincial financial programme of action, training of branch Treasurers on various aspects of treasury work, including financial management and fund raising skills. In this regard all the Provincial Treasures and Regional treasurers were trained by Earnest and Young as part of the national initiative. We are still working on the programme of training branch treasurers.

In the period under review the Provincial Treasures' Forum met four times. This enabled the Provincial Treasurer to provided support to regions in particularly in their fundraising initiatives.

## 6. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE 10<sup>TH</sup> ANC GAUTENG PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

The 10<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference noted the important strides made by the previous PEC to bring financial stability within the organisation and most importantly in allocating resources to the branches. The resolutions of the 10<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conferences on finances of the organisation were in the main a consolidation of the work done by the previous PEC and also to take forward the recommendations from the Policy Conference.

The Finance Committee of the PEC developed a programme of action to implement the resolutions of the conference and the following achievements have been recorded:

### Provincial Conference Resolution 3.3: On Financial Sustainability

- (a) That we should ensure speedy resolution of the 100% membership fee allocation to Branches.
- (b) Ensure that, we build-in annual trends within the financial statement to assess sustainability of finances in the province.
- (c) That we could consider the possibility of establishing investment portfolio with a view of getting better returns.
- (d) That Levies should be structurally allocated in accordance to the contribution (MP to National/MPL to Province/CLR to Regions).

### Progress in implementing the Resolution 3.3 on Financial Sustainability

- The National Office has not been able to allocate the 100% of membership fees to the branches as per the Polokwane National Conference resolution. In 2008, the National Office transferred 1/3 of membership fees to the Province. In turn, the Province transferred these funds to all the Regions for further allocation to the branches. A list of legible branches per region was forwarded to regions to aid the allocation process.

- The Provincial Treasurer works closely with the Regional Treasurers to assess financial sustainability of the organisation at all levels
- There is work in progress towards establishing an investment portfolio for the organisation.
- In line with Polokwane resolution on Levies for Deployees, the Province has redirected the levies for Councillors to the regions. It should however be noted that National Office has not as yet finalised the transference of the Members of the Provincial Legislature(MPLs) levies to the Province. A proposal from the Treasurer General is that if this is to happen, provinces must be responsible for the payment of all personnel including payment of the Provincial and Regional Secretaries, Provincial and Regional organisers and membership officers. The payment of the above mentioned personnel has always been paid by the National Office.

### **Provincial Conference Resolution 3.4 on Functioning of the Finance Committee (FINCOM)**

- To urgently retrieve the debt owed by the Sedibeng Region.
- Ensure strategic deployment of PEC members to strengthen the FINCOM.
- Explore the idea of establishment of Operational/Call account.
- Relax the stringent, silo approach on the usage of one audit firm.
- (e) Next Financial Report should reflect proper overview on the usage of funds across the province
- Targeted fundraising focusing on forthcoming elections.
- Inculcate a culture of Yearly Budget Reporting.
- Treasurer to tighten oversight role on regions through quarterly reports.
- Develop guideline on the usage of organisational resources.
- Review the debit order system for the friends of the ANC.
- (k) Medium Term Expenditure Framework should be explored which will reflect the Projection and Actual Budget.

### **Progress on implementing Resolution 3.4 on the functioning of FINCOM**

With regard to the above resolution the following were achieved:

- The Sedibeng Debt was written off.
- The Provincial Chairperson and Provincial Secretary of the Province have been deployed to the Finance Committee in order to strengthen the work of the Committee.
- The Operational/ Call account was opened and efforts are in place to ensure proper financial management across the province including proper budgeting.
- The province has done well in its fundraising activities during the elections. To an extent, the money raised during elections does sustain the organisation beyond elections.
- The introduction of the Political Party funding Act provided the necessary impetus towards MTEF planning and projecting within the province. In this regard, the Provincial Treasurer will be introducing a planning and budgeting tool so as to improve annual, medium term and long term planning.

### **Provincial Conference Resolution 3.5 on Policy Imperatives**

- (a) Encourage and insist on a comprehensive expression of opinion from the Auditors for all Provincial and Regional Financial Report.
- (b) Ensure compliance on financial reporting from regions informed by the National Reporting Framework (Regions to submit quarterly reports). (c) Ensure the development of systematic approach that will facilitate decentralisation of financial policies to lower structures.
- (c) Ensure capacity building on systems to Leagues, Regions and Branches through adequate training of treasurers.
- (d) Workshops of Treasurers on the Bill of Funding Political Parties and National Policy on Fundraising.

### **Progress on implementing Resolution 3.5**

- The National Office conducted a 3 days training workshop to build organisational capacity for financial management. The Provincial Treasurer, Regional Treasurers, Administrators and Accountants attended the workshop. The Regional Treasurers were tasked with disseminating the knowledge to the zones and the branches.
- During the period under review, the regional and provincial offices got unqualified audit reports. This indicated improved financial management in the regional and provincial offices. The existing knowledge as well as policies and systems will be devolved to the branches.

## **7. FUNDRAISING**

Whereas the Political Party Funding Act would provide a sound financial bases for the ANC to continue doing its political work, we should take note that the Finance Committee in the period under review has engaged in a variety of fund raising activities to support the implementation of the programme of action and the elections campaign.

The tactics used by the Finance Committee included the proactive engagement of business sympathetic to our programmes. There are a number of challenges identified with regard to fund raising in the province, namely:

- Poor coordination of fundraising activities between the province and the regions as well as amongst the regions, zones and branches.
- The province is expected to pledge 40% of any money raised in a fundraising activity involving the President, whilst in return the regions are not expected to do the same. There is a need to establish policy that guides all structures in a way that incentivises lower structures to take their own initiatives.
- The provincial fundraising drive usually gains momentum during elections campaign period and thus is not consistent.
- Accountability of Sub Committees and Tasks Teams on their fundraising initiatives requires strengthening and proper monitoring.

**NB:** All ANC members have the responsibility to assist in fundraising for the organisation. However, nobody is allowed to approach potential funders and collect money in the name of the ANC without prior approval by the Finance Committee. All monies should be deposited in the bank account of the organisation and receipts submitted to the relevant Treasurer.

## 8. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS FOR THE PERIOD 2007 TO 2009

The Finance Committee notes that the state of the finance of the Province has been improving steadily. These improvements include the general financial management environment within the organisation as well as the capacity to mobilise resources for programmes. The Political Party Funding Act has also provided the necessary pillar towards stabilising the finances of the organisation.

During the period under review the major sources of income were:

- Grants from the National Offices amounting to R7,2 million;
- Fundraising and donations amounting to R12.8 million;
- Councillors Levy of just under R1.7 million;
- Public funding of R50.9 million;
- Sundry incomes R4.7 million;

A total income of R75.8 million was recorded between 2007 and 2009 financial years. It should be noted that the ANC has further received other forms of financial assistance that did not come through the records of the organisation, including the R7 million donated and paid for directly to the service providers for the 2007 Provincial Conference.

In terms of expenditure, the key items are:

- |   |   |               |
|---|---|---------------|
| • 2009 Elections Campaign costs                           | - | R25 8 million |
| • Administration costs                                    | - | R12.3 million |
| • Political education                                     | - | R1.5 million  |
| • Conferences/Rallies/Meetings                            | - | R9.3 million  |
| • Support to Leagues/MDM                                  | - | R5.4 million  |
| • Other (renovation of building, furniture and equipment) | - | R16.9 million |

There were many other costs on publicity and communication, mass mobilisation and transport that were classified wrongly under elections and administration even though are not related. This is classification problem has since been attended to by the finance committee.

The PEC of June 2008 agreed that most of the public funding allocation be dedicated to the following three priority areas:

- 1) Political education, especially towards institutionalisation;
- 2) Campaigns and mass mobilisation, especially during the year of elections;
- 3) Administration and personnel to jerk up provincial capacity;

The budgeting process should be able to ensure we allocate our resources to fund these priorities. It is this budgeting process that has to be taken more serious by sub-committees, the Leagues/MKMVA/COSAS/SASCO and other units of the movement in the province. Without a programme and budget, no money will be allocated.

It should be born in mind that some costs we have incurred so far are either once-off costs or come after two years – the renovation of the Provincial Headquarters and purchasing of new furniture and equipment as well as those programmes such as national and local elections that are not annual.

### **8.1 Creditor Analysis**

The Province has since settled all its debts outstanding relating to the elections campaigns and MKMVA conference.

## **9. SUPPORT FOR ALLIANCE AND MDM**

The Province also assisted the following:

- SANCO R80 990 ( transport for their National Conference)
- MKMVA R762 764 (venue for their Conference)
- Veterans League R454 503 (for Provincial Conference)
- ANCYL R1 078 462 (for their Provincial Conference)
- ANCWL R1 714 862 (for their Provincial Conference)
- COSAS R27 000

## **10. CONCLUSION**

The report herein reflects work in progress towards a sustainable resource mobilisation and management plan, with emphasis on finances. The past nine years saw the province turning around the resource allocation within the ANC with biased towards providing more resources to the branches of the organisation. This important principle of resourcing the ANC branches is informed by the understanding that the work of the ANC happens at that level of the organisation and therefore most of the resources would be required at the branch level. At the same time, the report highlights many outstanding areas towards a comprehensive resourcing of the branches.

These areas include setting up a seamless province wide financial framework that will improve financial management and accountability from the branch level up to the Provincial Office. This framework would include financial management systems such as budgeting for a campaign; fundraising guidelines, supply chain management, etc.

The second area that the PEC should deliberate on is in relation to asset acquisitions and management. There are questions that relate to setting up a provincial-wide administrative system wherein branches would have their own offices to run the affairs of the organisation such the use of correct ANC letterheads for official organisational business and so on.

In the last nine (9) years the province has experienced improvement in the management of finance. Financial management systems such as the introduction of the budgeting aimed at resourcing prioritised areas contributed positively in the running of the province's finances. It should however be noted the major challenge in this regard is to improve the province's budgeting system were all stakeholders would partake such as receiving the plans with specific budget allocations from the heads of subcommittees as led by PEC members.

This system of budgeting must cascade down to the regions and the branches.

The introduction of the public funding exposed the province to the conditions and policy environment of the public financial management as entail in the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA). To this end the province was able to live up to the expectation of the PFMA and accounted properly. However there are challenges to be dealt with going forward. One such challenge is the need to put in place the assets management policy. In this regard we are busy drafting the asset management policy whilst awaiting for the national guidance. It is also important to note that we have since developed the asset register.

As reported, we dedicated substantial resources towards the renovation of Walter Sisulu House as once-off project. This is one thing that has been emphasised by the NEC since 52<sup>nd</sup> National Conference: the ANC has to be housed in decent offices that accord with its standing among our people.

We are pleased to report that for the past nine financial years, since the term of our office we have consistently been receiving unqualified audits.

## 11. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 11.1 That the Finance Committee should train regions and branches on the existing introduce asset management policy and necessary policy revisions be undertaken to ensure compliance and implementation.
- 11.2 That the Finance Committee should improve the budgeting processes of the organisation, including implementing the MTEF planning and budgeting system.
- 11.3 That the mechanisms of coordinating fundraising at all levels of the organisation be pursuit with a view of developing one province wide strategy and guidelines. In addition, accountability systems should be strengthened from the branch up to the provincial offices.
- 11.4 That the 100% allocation of membership fees, as per Polokwane Resolution to branches be pursuit with the National Office and at the same time the Provincial Treasurers Forum should finalise the decentralisation of the province wide financial management system and policies.
- 14.5 That the Finance Committee should table quarterly Financial Reports to the PEC and similarly Regions should submit quarterly Financial Reports to the Provincial Treasurer as part of improving reporting and accounting on financial management.
- 14.6 That the policy of pledging 40% of the funds raised by the province to the National Office be reviewed and clarified including that of regions and branches.

**Asinamona, asinanzondo, siya idumisa i-ANC!**

**I thank You, Viva ANC! Amandla!**

**Financial report**

# 11<sup>TH</sup> ANC GAUTENG PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS



## RESOLUTION 10/001: ORGANISATION-BUILDING & RENEWAL AND POLITICAL MANAGEMENT OF GOVERNANCE

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### 1. Strategic Context

#### Noting that:

- 1.1 The 11<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference takes place in the era of renewal in our movement, under the theme **“Unity, Service & Renewal: A Clarion Call to Action towards the ANC's Centenary”**. This era of renewal was ushered in by the 52<sup>nd</sup> National Conference held in Polokwane in December 2007.
- 1.2 It is 20 years since the unbanning of the ANC, SACP and other political parties and the release of Isithwalandwe and former President Nelson Mandela.
- 1.3 It is two years before we celebrate hundred years of the existence of our movement the ANC in 2012.
- 1.4 It is one month before we welcome the world in our province, as we host the 2010 FIFA World Cup.
- 1.5 In September this year our movement will hold its 3<sup>rd</sup> National General Council to review progress since the Polokwane Conference and start preparations for the 53<sup>rd</sup> National Conference of our movement in 2012, the Centenary of our movement.
- 1.6 It is one year before the 2011 Local Government Elections.

#### Conference hereby resolves that:

- 1.7 The incoming PEC should implement all the recommendations of the Organisational Report, which are now the decisions of the 11<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference.
- 1.8 In the next four years, the incoming PEC must ensure that we are guided by the theme of the 11<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference and give meaning to this theme in theory and practice.
- 1.9 The incoming PEC should ensure that theme finds its expression in the work of our structures at all levels, in particular in the Branches.
- 1.10 The task of renewing our movement is paramount and therefore a key priority as we move toward<sup>s</sup> the NGC, Centenary celebrations and the 53<sup>rd</sup> National Conference in 2012.
- 1.11 The incoming PEC should ensure that by the time of the holding of the NGC in September, a detailed plan to win the 2011 Local Government elections is in place, in particular an urgent plan to address effective service delivery.



## 2. National Unity and Social Cohesion

### Noting that:

2.1 The strategic tasks of our movement, remains that of uniting the people of South Africa. In this regard we have a task of building strong structures of our movement that have the capacity to lead the state and the rest of society.

### Believing that:

2.2 Believing that the ANC must remain focused on the tasks of building a non-racial, non-sexist, democratic, united and prosperous society.

2.3 Further, believing that a strong and united ANC is central in leading the rest of the South African society.

2.4 The ANC's primary mission remains that of uniting and serving the people of South Africa.

### Conference hereby resolves that:

2.5 We should ensure that we uphold the Constitution of the Republic and that never again should the oppression of the one person by another be allowed in our land.

2.6 We should also condemn all forms of discrimination and promote tolerance human solidarity in our communities and across the world.

2.7 We will work with the rest of society in building a national democratic society.

## 3. Unity, Service and Renewal

### Noting that:

3.1 In the recent past we have observed tendencies that are foreign to our movement that have a threat to cripple the soul, unity and cohesion in our movement, such as:

- Breakdown of discipline, lack of respect for other comrades and undermining organisational processes and decisions;
- Intolerance of differing views and marginalisation of those who hold critical views;
- Violent disruption of meetings and other acts of misconduct such as howling and singing to stop the proceedings of ANC meetings;
- Use of money and patronage to buy support for election to leadership positions;
- Tendency to use state institutions and positions of authority in government to threaten or vilify those with whom one disagrees, especially in the run-up to elective conferences;

**Conference hereby resolves that:**

- 3.2 The PEC discussion document on Organisational Renewal should be submitted to the NEC as Gauteng's contribution to the debates in the run-up to the National General Council and subsequently the 53rd National Conference of the ANC.
- 3.3 The leaders of our movement must adhere to the code of Conduct and lead by showing exemplary behaviour in building unity and entrenching the values of our movement.
- 3.4 The incoming PEC must act decisively to deal with foreign and destructive tendencies noted by both the Political Report and the Organisational Report. The PEC must lead a campaign to restore the values, character, traditions and culture of our movement and use political education to cultivate these among all members of the ANC in our province.
- 3.5 The incoming PEC must work hard to revive the values of selfless service and build unity and cohesion in our organization as these are pillars on which the ANC was built.
- 3.6 The Gauteng province commits to leading the debate on the reviewing the status of MKMVA in the constitutional structures of the ANC in preparation for the NGC. This debate was re-opened by the 11<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference and will be concluded in the PGC before the NGC. Further, the incoming PEC should work with MKMVA to implement the resolutions of Polokwane Conference on ex-combatants and develop a comprehensive programme of action to celebrate the 50th Anniversary of the formation of MK in December 2011;

**4. Building Financial Sustainability****Noting that:**

- 4.1 Significant progress has been made in building financial sustainability of the province since the passing of legislation on public funding of parties represented in the Legislature.
- 4.2 Progress has been in the funding of regions with regard to the reallocation of the Councillors' levies back to the RECs.
- 4.3 There remain serious problems regarding the funding of branch campaigns and programmes. In particular, the reallocation of 100% of membership fees back to branches has not been implemented consistently by Headquarters since Polokwane Conference. Further, lack of funding for branch work undermines the role of the branch as the basic unit of the organization.
- 4.4 Financial management and accountability within the ANC has improved since the last Provincial Conference.

**Conference hereby resolves that:**

- 4.5 The incoming PEC must implement the recommendations of the Financial Report, which are now the decisions of the 11<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference.
- 4.6 The incoming PEC should take further steps, building on the progress of the past few years, to ensure that more resources are directed towards empowering Branches to fulfill their role as basic units of the organization and vanguard of their communities.
- 4.7 Further interventions should be made by the incoming PEC to ensure that every region has full-time organizer and membership officer as these critical posts for the growth and proper functioning of the organization.
- 4.8 The PEC should continue to explore other avenues to increase resources and income stream of the ANC. Such avenues include systematic fundraising, expanding public funding model and possibilities of an investment portfolio. Guidelines should be developed to protect the image and integrity of the ANC in all fundraising and party funding initiatives.

**5. Building Strong Branches****Noting that:**

- 5.1 The ANC's ability to give effective leadership to society depends mainly on strong and well-functioning Branches that are capable of leading local communities on issues affecting them.
- 5.2 Many of our branches are suffering from seasonal activism and bureaucratization, thus neglecting political, ideological and community work.
- 5.3 Some of our branches have won the Sol Plaatje Award for the best ANC branch.
- 5.4 Over the past six years, the province has made tremendous progress in improving the membership system and that more than 30 000 cards have been printed and issued to members.
- 5.5 The ANC has made inroads by setting up branches in suburbs across the province but not much dedicated focus has been given to strengthen such branches and fully appreciate their unique conditions and terrain.

**Conference hereby resolves that:**

- 5.6 As we move to the Centenary, the task of building strong and vibrant branches should be a priority for national, provincial and regional leadership. This should be evident in the amount of time leadership spends on branch work and the resources dedicated to improve the quality of branch organization.
- 5.7 We must build branches into agents of community development and improve their capacity to plan and implement campaigns and programmes that are responsive to community needs. Branches should be the custodians of service delivery in their wards and involve members actively in campaign work around, education, health, safety, poverty eradication and local economic development.
- 5.8 The incoming PEC should ensure that Branches implement the 52nd Conference Resolution on the establishment of street committees.
- 5.9 The incoming PEC should expand the award system and introduce awards similar to the national awards so as to motivate more branches to improve their work in communities. This can serve as a system to qualify for national awards: those branches that win provincial awards should be submitted for consideration for national awards.
- 5.10 The incoming PEC must continue to invest time and resources towards improving and modernizing our membership system. This must include monthly membership verification by branches, annual membership audit by the regions and the province and setting annual growth and recruitment targets for branches and regions. Gauteng should be the leading province in the One Million Members Campaign, quantitatively and qualitatively.
- 5.11 The incoming PEC must implement the 52<sup>nd</sup> National Conference resolution on Building strong Branches including addressing the matter of branches being adequately resourced to undertake their responsibilities given the objective conditions in areas such as rural branches.
- 5.12 The incoming PEC and RECs should intensify political education at branch level and ensure that all BEC's are given induction within a month after the BBGM. Every branch and zone should have standing political education classes at least once a month.
- 5.13 In addition, all BEC members should be trained on the following key areas:
- History, Constitution and Policies of the ANC;
  - Campaign planning and implementation;
  - Fundraising and financial management;
  - How to conduct a ward analysis;
  - Report-writing;
  - Local government and role of councilors;
- 5.14 The incoming PEC should establish a dedicated organizing team that will focus on building organization in the suburbs and launching vigorous recruitment drive among the whites, Indians and Coloured compatriots.
- 5.15 In order to ensure that all the above resolutions on building strong branches are implemented, the incoming PEC should introduce a monitoring and evaluation system for organizational work so that weaknesses and problems are picked up and addressed promptly and timely interventions are made.

## 6. Building a Strong Alliance

### Noting that:

- 6.1 The ANC is the leader of the NDR and the Alliance and the strategic centre of power.
- 6.2 The Alliance remains the central political force that should drive the transformation of our society towards the realization of the objectives of the NDR.
- 6.3 The Alliance has functioned fairly well in Gauteng over the past few years and the recent Alliance Summit held in March 2010 adopted principles and a ten-point plan of action.

### Conference hereby resolves:

- 6.4 To reaffirm the centrality of the Alliance in the current phase of the NDR and adopt all the resolutions of the March 2010 Provincial Alliance Summit.
- 6.5 To instruct the incoming PEC to ensure that the ANC gives leadership in the implementation of the resolutions of the Provincial Alliance Summit.
- 6.6 That Gauteng should take its rightful place and play a constructive role in the correct theorisation of the challenges facing the Alliance in the current phase and in developing appropriate organizational responses and governance mechanisms.

## 7. Political Management: Managing the interface between the Party and the State

### Noting that:

- 7.1 The ANC has been at the helm of state power for more than a decade-and-half and in the process many lessons have been learnt on governance and statecraft.
- 7.2 There is a need to build a conceptual sound relationship between the party and the state. Such a relationship recognizes the separation between the party and the state and is underpinned by the perspective that the ANC is the strategic centre of power.
- 7.3 The 52<sup>nd</sup> National Conference called for the building of a developmental state that is buttressed by national democratic ideals where the people do indeed govern.
- 7.4 The ANC needs to be well-organised in order to give effective leadership to cadres deployed in state institutions and that sub-committees of the PEC, REC and BEC have not been functioning optimally. This has weakened the role of the party at all levels and undermined the accountability of deployees to the organisation.
- 7.5 Lack of dedicated and full-time capacity to undertake monitoring and evaluation of policy implementation also makes the party to depend on those deployed in government to monitor and evaluate themselves. This creates subjective weaknesses where deployment and redeployment of cadres is not based on objective performance evaluation.

**Conference hereby resolves that:**

- 7.6 The incoming PEC should revive policy sub-committees and ensure that they do their work of giving leadership to government and civil society on various sectoral policies of the ANC and their implementation.
- 7.7 The structures of the ANC:
- must be briefed regularly by the cadres deployed in government;
  - must provide strategic leadership to cadres deployed in government to ensure that the needs of communities are addressed and governance is strengthened;
  - must ensure that the deployees are held accountable through appropriate monitoring and evaluation;
  - must enhance the functioning of the Executives and the Legislatures (councils, provincial legislatures and parliament) and strengthen the capacity of Caucuses to play an oversight role on the implementation of the electoral mandate;
  - must ensure that public representatives are accountable to their constituencies;
  - must develop a manual on Governance for ANC members and train branches on how they should play their role on governance matters at ward level;
- 7.8 The incoming PEC must rollout to all municipalities, the City of Johannesburg's pilot project on the separation of powers and an oversight model for local government.
- 7.9 ANC branches and members should place themselves at the centre of service delivery issues and not leave space for concerned groups to highjack community concerns for their own selfish interests.

**8. Cadreship Development and Deployment****Noting that:**

- 8.1 Our province has taken political education as the life-blood of our organization and source of unity, cohesion and stability that has characterised our movement over the past decade. The organization needs to build its cadre capacity for the ultimate growth of the movement, leadership and society.
- 8.2 There is a growing demand for more political education and there is progress towards the institutionalization of the political school.
- 8.3 Deployment of cadres has become at some point a contentious matter with regard to cadreship skills, competence and experience.

**Conference hereby resolves that:**

8.4 The incoming PEC must speed up the institutionalization of political education and the launch of our provincial political school, Walter Sisulu Leadership Academy.

8.5 The political school should, among others:

- Focus on building our strategic, technical and organisational capacity towards the developmental state;
- Involve former commissars of MK and veterans of our movement in educating members about the history of our movement;
- Target women and youth leadership development;
- Serve as a source for leadership development for the Alliance and MDM structures;
- Utilise cadres that have gone through cadreship development programmes;
- Ensure that all deployed cadres are trained and developed;
- Ensure that all members will not be elected into leadership positions without first undergoing political training and development on the history, mission, policies and Constitution of the ANC;
- Ensure that cadre development is linked with the deployment policy and guidelines in order to enhance transparency, objectivity and predictability in the utilization of cadres;
- There is a monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for cadres to monitor the performance of cadres who have graduated from the academy and have been deployed in other spheres of influence and authority;

## **RESOLUTION 10/002: TRANSFORMATION OF THE STATE AND GOVERNANCE**

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### **1. Transformation of the Judiciary**

#### **Noting that:**

- 1.1 Since the unbanning of people's organisations in 1990, successive ANC Gauteng Provincial Conferences and National Conferences have taken decisions regarding the Transformation of the Judiciary, but limited progress has been realised in this regard.
- 1.2 Transformation of the judiciary is long overdue.

#### **Further noting that:**

- 1.3 The transformation of the judiciary is mainly the responsibility of National Government and that there is a need to look at this matter carefully in the context of co-operative governance, with particular reference to equitable access to justice.

#### **Conference hereby resolves that:**

- 1.4 The ANC must speedily implement all resolutions on transformation of the Judiciary as a critical component of the developmental state.
- 1.5 All people of South Africa should respect the rule of law and the independence of the judiciary and that the ANC should continue to defend these principles and educate its members and society in general about their importance.

### **2. Building the developmental state in our province**

#### **Noting that:**

- 2.1 The specific attributes of a developmental state in our provincial context are captured in the resolution of the 10<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference and this resolution remains relevant.
- 2.2 The PEC's perspective around the need for Gauteng to develop long term plans and the call for Vision 2055 is supported by the provincial and local government in Gauteng.
- 2.3 Apartheid spatial planning and development model is still prevalent in the town planning schemes of municipalities and government departments.
- 2.4 The current economic growth trajectory does not fully address the needs of our core constituency as many remain unemployed and unemployable.
- 2.5 Lack of a common long term vision and poor coordination of state development institutions and parastatals undermine the ability of the developmental state to drive economic development and direct social and economic investments to a desired outcome.



**Further noting that:**

- 2.6 The PEC of September 2008 resolved on the establishment of the Planning Commission and the Province-wide monitoring and evaluation system in Government.
- 2.7 The Provincial Government is busy with the process of clarifying the institutional makeup and functions of the provincial Planning Commission.

**Conference hereby resolves that:**

- 2.8 The implementation of the 10<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference on the kind of province we seek to build and the character of the developmental state should be fast-tracked.
- 2.9 The incoming PEC should fast-track the development of Gauteng Vision 2055 and the establishment of the Provincial Planning Commission.
- 2.10 The development of the Global City-Region institutional make-up, which had slowed down since May 2009, should be speeded up.
- 2.11 Our development planning and human settlement plan should enable us to create integrated, sustainable, socially cohesive and non-racial communities across Gauteng.

**3. Building the capacity of the State****Noting that:**

- 3.1 The institutional weakness of the state as identified in the 10<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference resolution and the PEC's Fifteen-year review remain unattended to.

**Conference hereby resolves that:**

- 3.2 The implementation of the 10th Provincial Conference resolution and the recommendations of the PEC's Fifteen-Year Review around the capacity of the state should be fast-tracked by the incoming PEC.
- 3.3 The public service should be professionalised and civil servants be encouraged to value and respect their service to the Nation.

#### 4. Civil Society

##### Noting that:

- 4.1 The contribution of civil society to the struggle against apartheid was crucial in galvanising all the progressive forces behind the demands espoused in the Freedom Charter.
- 4.2 Since 1994, the quality of social mobilisation and involvement of civil society in the democratic polity of our country has declined.
- 4.3 Some of the problems of civil society arise from the withdrawal of funding by foreign donor agencies and inadequate financial support by the state.
- 4.4 Other political problems of civil society derive from inability to adapt to democratic politics and establish a critical but complimentary relationship with the democratic state. Oppositional posture of some civil society groups undermine the potential for collaboration in ongoing struggle to build a truly non-racial, non-sexist, united, democratic and prosperous society.

##### Conference hereby resolves that:

- 4.5 The ANC should take interest in building active and vibrant citizenship and encourage the development of progressive citizens' groups that seek to take up various people's issues.
- 4.6 The ANC structures should build partnerships and healthy relations with civil society groups, NGOs and CBOs around specific campaign and programmes that seek to advance the interests of the people, especially the poor and vulnerable sections of our society.

#### 5. Deepening Democracy and Popular Participation

##### Noting that:

- 5.1 The Constitution of the Republic gives protection to ordinary South Africans to exercise their constitutional rights.
- 5.2 There is a small section of our population who have not embraced the new democratic dispensation and they continue to challenge government policies in a vain attempt to bring back the apartheid past. This small minority of whites uses even the courts to try and frustrate the transformation agenda.
- 5.3 The majority of South Africans, black and white, are proud of the achievements of our nation and fully embrace the symbols, programmes and policies of the ANC-led government - national reconciliation, nation-building, transformation and the need to redress the legacy of apartheid.

##### Conference hereby resolves that:

- 5.4 The struggle to deepen democracy and ensure that ordinary citizens' voices can be heard by policy makers is a critical element of the vision espoused in the Freedom Charter: the people shall govern.
- 5.5 The undemocratic instincts within our democratic state should be challenged continuously by ensuring that ordinary citizens have the sufficient avenues to check potential abuse of power.

## 6. Defending the Democratic State

### Noting that:

- 6.1 The 52<sup>nd</sup> National Conference dealt extensively with the need to ensure that the authority and legitimacy of the democratic state is defended popularly by the formations and organisations of the people when it is challenged by reactionary forces nationally and globally.
- 6.2 The democratic gains of the past 16 years constitute the collective heritage of the people of South Africa and these gains should be defended by all the people, black and white.
- 6.3 The violent protests and destruction of property during the strikes and marches will create a sense of lawlessness and statelessness if not dealt with firmly and decisively by the government.

### Conference hereby resolves that:

- 6.4 The 52<sup>nd</sup> National Conference resolution on defending the democratic state should be implemented.
- 6.5 All violent protests, acts of vandalism and destruction of property during marches, protest actions and strikes should be condemned and perpetrators be brought to book by law enforcement agencies.

## 7. Local government and service delivery

### Noting that:

- 7.1 All our localities are confronted by the challenges of urbanisation and migration, poverty, inequality, unemployment, crime, homelessness, HIV/AIDS and spatial disparities and dislocation.
- 7.2 Many municipalities across the Gauteng province are beset by governance, financial and/or institutional difficulties and weaknesses.
- 7.3 These difficulties and weaknesses constrain the capacity of the municipalities to ensure effective service delivery, socio-economic development, good governance and transformation of our cities, towns and rural areas.
- 7.4 Many factors generate community and stakeholder concerns; and sometimes “service delivery protests”.
- 7.5 The National Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA) and the Provincial Department of Local Government and Housing are implementing the Local Government Turnaround Strategy in all municipalities in the province;
- 7.6 The next local government elections will be held in less than one year’s time.

**Further Noting that:**

- 7.7 New national legislation – such the Administrative Adjudication of Road Traffic Ordinances (AARTO) and the National Credit Act – has unintended, but serious consequences for local government (in terms of revenue collection and credit control).
- 7.8 The 17<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment aimed at facilitating Regional Electricity Distributors (REDS) has the potential of eroding local government powers and functions.
- 7.9 Many municipalities in recent years have underinvested in bulk services such as new water reservoirs, sewer treatment plants, electricity intake points and substations; and landfill sites;
- 7.10 The pattern of development – including the provision of state subsidised low income housing and public and private sector investment – has had the unintended consequence of reinforcing apartheid spatial patterns.
- 7.11 The increasing road congestion has the effect of compromising passenger safety, increasing commuter times and undermining economic productivity is partially due to the fragmented management of the province’s road infrastructure.
- 7.12 Local government has devoted insufficient attention to the sustainable use of natural resources including electricity, water, landfill sites and bio-diversity depletion.
- 7.13 The current arrangement of separate elections and terms for national and provincial government on the one hand, and local government on the other, is wasteful and undermines accountability.
- 7.14 The two-tier local government structures lead to duplication and fragmentation and undermines the organic movement towards a Globally competitive City Region.
- 7.15 There are major governance issues relating to the roles, responsibility and accountability of ward councillors, ward committees and Community Development Workers (CDWs).
- 7.16 The model that separates the legislature and executive in local government improves overall accountability but is difficult to implement in the absence of enabling legislation.
- 7.17 Municipalities across the province are confronted by serious financial stress due to the replacement of RSC levies, implementation of the Municipal Property Rates Act, and the lack of effective internal controls.
- 7.18 Many communities and individual citizens lack knowledge and understanding of the role and functioning of government.
- 7.19 The proposed Regional Electricity Distributors (REDS) has a potential to undermine the revenue and powers of local government if not mitigated fully.
- 7.20 There is persistent corruption and graft in many municipalities even though Councillors are no longer part of the procurement process.

**Believing that:**

- 7.21 Local government is a key pillar in our overall system of governance and development, such that it acquires a developmental character.
- 7.22 The role of developmental local government includes democratic, participatory and accountable government, local economic development creation of integrated and sustainable human settlements and environmentally sustainable development.
- 7.23 Municipalities should be institutionally and fiscally sound entities.
- 7.24 The ANC-controlled municipalities across the province have the potential to both address and transcend their challenges.
- 7.25 The impending local government elections provide an opportunity to take stock of developments in this sphere and prepare for the elections and the new term of office.
- 7.26 In Gauteng, it is the ANC that has a major responsibility to address many of the weaknesses and challenges that confront individual municipalities in conjunction with the national and provincial departments of local government.

**Conference hereby resolves that:**

- 7.27 The challenges of urbanisation, migration and other fundamental challenges require a comprehensive response by all spheres of government and society as a whole.
- 7.28 The ANC should give national and provincial government full support and take active interest in the implementation of the Local Government Turnaround Strategy.
- 7.29 Municipalities be directed to plan and fund their bulk services requirements so as to ensure that access to these services is not limited by insufficient capacity.
- 7.30 The creation of sustainable human settlements is necessary and desirable through urban planning strategies aimed at densification, appropriate land market and release policies, creating economic opportunities and developing appropriate community facilities.
- 7.31 Mobility – including a safe, efficient and affordable public transport system – within the province can be substantially enhanced by intergovernmental resourcing, management and co-operation on the road network, and integration of existing and new transport modes.
- 7.32 Constitutional amendments and new legislation be reconsidered or amended so as to protect the position and sustainability of municipalities.
- 7.33 All municipalities be encouraged to promote the sustainable use of natural resources by prescribing demand side measures for electricity, energy efficient buildings, use of alternative energy sources, volumetric tariffs for water consumption, reduction and recycling of solid waste and active protection of biodiversity.
- 7.34 The terms of office for national, provincial and local government should coincide and that elections be held at the same time.
- 7.35 The roles, responsibilities and accountability of ward councillors, ward committees and CDWs be clarified and accordingly legislated.
- 7.36 A single tier of local government be implemented in the entire Gauteng province to enable good governance, fiscal sustainability and building of the Gauteng City Region.

- 7.37 National government should develop enabling legislation for the separation of executive and legislative powers at local government level.
- 7.38 Fiscal sustainability of local government must be addressed through legislation protecting municipal revenue, reviewing the funding of municipalities (such as equitable share, RSC replacement grants, fuel levy, and/or business tax) and effective municipal revenue management.
- 7.39 The debate should be re-opened on REDS in terms of local government powers and fiscal sustainability.
- 7.40 Corruption should be addressed through proactive measures such as ethical risk assessments and fraud prevention strategies, and timeous and efficient reactive measures such as disciplinary measures and criminal charges.
- 7.40.1 All spheres of government should implement civic education programmes on how government works and the rights and obligations of citizens.
- 7.41 Local government is acknowledged as the preferred deliverer of services;
- 7.42 A Provincial Alliance Response Team to the service delivery hotspots be established.
- 7.43 The above issues, inter alia, be considered at a Summit on Local Government that should be convened in preparation for the 2011 local government elections, preferably before the NGC.
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## **RESOLUTION 10/003: ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION**

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### **Noting that:**

1. The 52<sup>nd</sup> National Conference resolution on economic transformation provides a framework for ANC economic policy between now and the next National Conference in 2012.
2. The 10<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference resolution on the transformation of the Gauteng economy remains relevant because the provincial economy remains essentially in the hands of the white minority.
3. The Gauteng Provincial Government strategy to create decent work by building a growing, inclusive, innovative and green economy which is to be built on the pillars of improved efficiency; sustainable employment creation; increasing economic equity and ownership; investing in people; and sustainable communities and social cohesion.

### **Believing that:**

4. Economic growth must be inclusive and result in job creation and a reduction in inequality.
5. Cooperatives are an important vehicle to migrate people into mainstream economic activity.
6. Decent jobs must be built on providing skills for decent work.
7. Skills development opportunities must be visible in the townships which must be centres for the development of productive capacity.
8. FET Colleges have an active role to play in developing the skills needed for the economy and in addressing the needs of unemployed youth.
9. Land must be used strategically and not subjected to highest bidder principles.
10. Development must be part of the mandate of State-owned Enterprises.
11. Rural areas must be a priority for broad-based development and food security.
12. Labour laws of our country must be respected by all employers irrespective of the immigration status of the worker.
13. It is important to continuously assess progress in the implementation of the Resolution on Economic Transformation at all levels of the movement.

**Conference hereby resolves that:**

14. To reaffirm the 52<sup>nd</sup> National Conference Resolution on Economic Transformation.
15. To endorse the provincial strategy to create decent work by building a growing, inclusive, innovative and green economy.
16. Our policies must ensure that the national wealth and heritage of our country will be used to the benefit of all South Africans, especially the poor.
17. To open a debate on the options available regarding the nationalization and socialization of certain sectors of the economy as part of the discussion towards the ANC National General Council (NGC).
18. Progress in implementing our policies must be rigorously monitored and evaluated on the basis of reliable information.
19. The development of cooperatives must be actively encouraged and supported, and their advocacy strengthened.
20. The skills component of initiatives such as EPWP must be strengthened.
21. Capacity and skills must be enhanced in local government to implement development plans.
22. There must be a special focus on skills development for youth.
23. FET colleges must develop a broader range of courses and where FET Colleges have been closed, measures should be taken to reopen them.
24. Quality and relevance must be a strong feature of all education and training institutions and of SETAs.
25. State-owned Enterprises must play a role in skills development, supply chain development and strategic procurement.
26. Government should not dispose of land that is needed for development.
27. Companies that exploit foreign nationals must be exposed and legal action taken against them.
28. Social partners must be engaged in our job creation and entrepreneurship development efforts.
29. Life-style audits must be a part of ongoing reviews of procurement and efforts to deal with corruption within the state, as it is currently the practice of the tax authorities. The role of South African Revenue Services must be strengthened in this regard.
30. To mandate the incoming PEC to speed up the convening of the Alliance Provincial Economic Summit to discuss a new growth path and all key economic issues.



## **RESOLUTION 10/004: SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION**

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### **Noting that:**

1. That social exclusion and poverty impact largely on:
  - Women, youth and children as they become prey to sexual abuse and human trafficking and are being drawn into crime and/ or drug syndicates and that this is likely to increase as South Africa draws closer to the 2010 Football World Cup;
  - Children continue to be exploited on farms as cheap labour;
  - Foreign nationals and refugees also experience gross exploitation by unscrupulous employers;
  - Persons infected by and affected with HIV and AIDS, including child-headed households;
  - The elderly and the poor in general;
2. Social grants have gone a long way in alleviating poverty among vulnerable sections of the population, especially women, children and the elderly but this has not moved the poor onto a path of sustainable incomes and livelihoods.

### **Further noting:**

6. That as we celebrate 20 years since the unbanning of the ANC, South Africa remains rife with class, gender and racial contradictions. The majority of the population does not own or control the economy, nor are they optimally engaged in economic activity and ownership.
7. Patriarchy continues to be prevalent in South Africa and is seen in all strata of society.
8. There is a resurgence of incidents of racial polarisation and this is perpetrated by those opposed to the vision of a non-racial society.

**Conference hereby resolves that:**

9. The ANC needs to adopt a developmental approach to poverty eradication by breaking the mould of social grants that foster dependency on the state. Our people need to be assisted by the state to build their own livelihoods and generate sustainable incomes and the grants should be used as a kick-start rather than as an end.
10. Information on relevant government policies and legislation be disseminated and that mass public education and information campaigns be embarked upon.
11. Ward profiles be developed: A door to door campaign should be undertaken to identify child-headed households; and households with elders and persons with disabilities. Street children and sex workers should also be included in the profile development process. This will enable us to establish a database on the indigent, to assess whether people are accessing social grants and social programmes and to develop appropriate interventions to address their needs. Community Development Workers must play a key role in this regard.
12. The stringent implementation of immigration legislation be exercised and that the granting of citizenship and work permits to foreign nationals be informed by a skills gap analysis and that social forums be established to encourage interaction between residents and foreign nationals in line with UN protocols and our obligations to international human rights.
13. Schools strengthen their life skills programmes to enhance the confidence of our children and youth and enable them to identify career streams early on in life. Youth be provided with access to sports facilities and sports and cultural opportunities. And that more further education training institutions with courses relevant to the needs of the economy be developed to enable young people to participate fully in the economy.
14. That we support the Department of Defence in transforming the Defence Force into a disciplined, professional body. The proposed introduction of the National Service Programme is fully supported. Social transformation could be achieved with the Department of Defence ensuring access to its programmes and facilities for all our people to enjoy.
15. The ANC should shape the way the National Service Programme unfolds so that it inculcates the spirit of service, good citizenship, and progressive transformation of society; and develop a programme to encourage our people to participate in it. The establishment of a Department for Military Veterans will go a long way in ensuring that former members of non statutory forces are not excluded from benefits that are currently only being enjoyed by former members of the apartheid defence force.
16. That public education on HIV and AIDS be intensified a database on home-based care be developed so that they can be monitored and receive positive encouragement and support from the community and that compulsory family counseling be introduced to remove the stigma and increase support.
17. The ANC should take a strong stand against corruption and crime. Communities should be organised to play an active role in the fight against crime, through the establishment of community police forums, street committees and/or community safety forums, actively participating in the programmes offered by the criminal justice sector and providing support for the rehabilitation of criminals and their reintegration into society and the economy.

18. Serious concerns about the introduction of the new ranking system in the Police and the move away from the original conceptualization of the role of the SA Police Service. The fact that this shift has occurred without proper discussion in the ANC structures is a source of serious concern. The original perspective to demilitarise the police and ensure that they relate to communities as the providers of a service should be reinstated.
19. Social transformation can only occur once the class contradictions and features of patriarchy, racism and political, cultural and religious intolerance are addressed.
20. Government programmes aimed at addressing social and economic equity be expedited, clear time frames be set, implementation be monitored, the impact of these programmes be assessed and punitive measures be introduced in areas where delivery has not occurred.
21. Branches should undertake anti-poverty campaigns. In every ward, communities be assisted by government and ANC structures to establish income-generating projects and food security programmes to ensure that no household goes to bed without a meal. food gardens and other means of sustainable and healthy livelihoods.
22. Commemoration events be used to build non-racialism and nation-building through increasing the popularisation of the events, and structure the programmes in a manner that appeals to all South Africans and that political parties should be encouraged to participate more in observing commemorative days that speak to who we are as South Africans.
23. We draw on our history and theory of organisation to unite South Africans across race, gender and class towards a common goals as we did in the unity of the four Congresses and during the days of the United Democratic Front. We must utilise every sector, whether it is the church, education or sport as a mobilisation tool for social integration. This must not only be done in our branches, our regions, and our Province but should involve every single government department to ensure that social integration is advanced.
24. The ANC and the Alliance to mount a sustained campaign to fight xenophobic tendencies and educate our people about the importance of making South Africa a hospitable host to legal immigrants and asylum seekers.

## RESOLUTION 10/005: HEALTH AND EDUCATION

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### 1. HEALTH

#### Noting that:

- 1.1 That the resolutions of 52<sup>nd</sup> National Conference held in Polokwane and of the 10<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference remain relevant and commission reaffirms them.
- 1.2 The milestones attained in Gauteng Province as outlined in the Organisational Report to the 11<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference, which are:
  - extended access to free healthcare to children under the age of 6 and pregnant women
  - extension of primary health care facilities and services closer communities
  - No public hospital or clinic can turn a patient away simply because they have no money
  - Increase in the nutritional support of the vulnerable groups through the primary school feeding scheme
  - Rolled out the most comprehensive programme and campaign against the HIV/AIDS pandemic.
  - Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMCTC) is provided in all public hospitals and clinics
  - Counselling & testing is provided in all public hospitals and clinics.

#### Conference hereby resolves:

#### On Strengthening Primary Health Care as a pillar for a functional Health Care System:

- 1.3 We must improve the referral system and ensuring that there is adequate human resource capacity, sufficient of medication and equipment.
- 1.4 To ensure that patient care becomes one of the most important priorities of all health workers and this must be enforced by the educating of communities of their rights enshrined in the Patient Charter. This should become one of the key responsibilities of Clinic committees and Hospital Board members.
- 1.5 To ensure that the professionalism and ethics of all health professionals in the rendering of health services at all times is in line with Batho Pele and the spirit of 'Ubuntu'.
- 1.6 To ensure that trade unions address the issue of productivity by health facility personnel in order to accelerate service delivery and improve the quality of care.
- 1.7 To motivate for a 'Healthy lifestyles' campaign nationally that will highlight the advantages of healthy eating and regular exercise, in order to reduce preventable diseases like obesity, high blood pressure, and diabetes, ( similar to the 'I am responsible' for HIV and AIDS) and to work inter-sectorally for a maximum impact.

- 1.8 To encourage community participation in all campaigns as volunteers or through governance structures.
- 1.9 To empower communities through education, training manuals and capacity building on an ongoing basis. Cadres should plan and participate in Branch, Zones and Regional Health based activities.
- 1.10 To ensure that all children up to the age of 15 are immunized for Polio and Measles.
- 1.11 Mental Health should be regarded as a priority in terms of Primary Health Care.
- 1.12 ANC structures, Alliance partners, Civil Society, NPO's, NGO's, Churches and local business people must assist to mobilize for all South Africans to take an interest in their health status and participate in HIV & AIDS, TB, Hypertension, Diabetes, Hemoglobin and Cancer screening.
- 1.13 To involve traditional healers in the holistic management of healthcare.
- 1.14 Extend research on traditional medicines interventions.
- 1.15 Have Hotline for complaints on service delivery, corruption & other related matters.

### **On Social Mobilization for Better Health Outcomes**

- 1.16 Communities must be encouraged to utilize health facilities, old age homes, and schools and to grow vegetables for their benefit.
- 1.17 ANC structures must identify and mobilize members of the community to participate in clinic committees and hospitals boards. This will accelerate service delivery and highlight clinics and hospitals that are not operating optimally.
- 1.18 A partnership with the private sector should be supported where it will improve service delivery.
- 1.19 Launch the "Operation Buyisa" campaign in all branches to mobilize communities to return goods stolen from health facilities and to blow the whistle when health workers sell medication, equipment and linen.
- 1.20 Mobilize and support NGO's and NPO's providing community home based care for the very sick and vulnerable.
- 1.21 Involve clinic committees and hospitals boards in improving health service delivery.
- 1.22 ANC Branches must adopt a clinic or hospital in their wards.
- 1.23 Utilise OSD as a form of evaluating good service and health worker conduct.
- 1.24 Mobilise nurses to return Back to Basics in 2010 the year of the nurse.
- 1.25 Speed up the implementation of the National Health Insurance.
- 1.26 Encourage Ward committees in health education and in clinic committees and hospital boards, to ensure service delivery.
- 1.27 Increase the effectiveness of rehabilitation centres.
- 1.28 Organise health screening in all ANC public gatherings

### **On Training and Development of Healthworkers**

- 1.29 Ensure that training for nurses is done at nursing colleges and that universities are used for further training or specialization.
- 1.30 Partner with the private health sector to increase the number of nurses trained and interact with faith based organizations to complement the numbers.
- 1.31 Redesign the curriculum for health professionals and ensure that it caters for the needs of our health care system including primary health care.
- 1.32 Fast track the transformation of statutory bodies in the health sector.
- 1.33 Increase the numbers of managers in the health sector by focusing on the training of managers.
- 1.34 Emphasis must be given to the recruitment, training and retention of Health Professionals in public health facilities in order to deliver on quality Primary Health care.
- 1.35 Relook at the admission criteria for those who want to pursue career in nursing.
- 1.36 As we celebrate the centenary for nurses we need to ensure that we go back to basics by embracing the theme: Caring for Chronic patients and prevention of chronic conditions (Diabetes, Asthma, Hypertension, HIV and AIDS).

### **On Nutrition**

- 1.37 Act to stabilise basic food prices, like zero rating all basic food prices.
- 1.38 Consider introduction of regulations to promote nutritious food for all children starting with ECD facilities and all schools.
- 1.39 Extend the period from three months to six months of food parcels being issued to immune-compromised individuals.
- 1.40 Embark on community based campaigns to educate people on how to prepare food without losing nutrients as well as how to prepare food.

### **On Emergency Medical Services**

- 1.41 Implement Single authority in managing Emergency Medical Services (EMS) in the province.
- 1.42 Ensure that ambulances arrive on time when called for emergencies.

## 2. EDUCATION

### Noting that:

- 2.1. Our Government has made major progress in education over the last 15 years:
- Over 12 million children are in school today;
  - Almost 100% of children are in primary school;
  - Support for learners from poor homes in the form of transport, food, and scrapping of fees;
  - Created one education department from 17 racial departments;
  - Legislation has laid the basis for non racial approach to education;
  - Equity in expenditure;
  - Smaller class sizes;
  - Investment in school buildings;
- 2.2. However, substantial challenges remain in our goal of achieving quality education for all namely:
- Almost 50% of primary school children are unable to effectively read and write and do basic mathematics by the time they leave Grade 6;
  - That matric results have decreased and improvements have been difficult to sustain;
  - That too many young people still drop out of high school at the end of Grade 10;

### Further noting that:

- 2.3. Factors contributing to poor learner performance can be categorised as follows:
- Institutional factors including learner and educator discipline, school safety, poor hygiene, cleanliness, infrastructure, poverty and social deprivation;
  - Learning related factors including inadequate curriculum management and coverage, the quality of teaching and assessment is not optimal, school-based systems for monitoring curriculum delivery are not effective and there is a lack of standardized lesson plans and practical assignments and tasks;
- 2.4. The consequence of this is for our society is that young people do not leave school with the skills, knowledge and abilities that can give them the best chance of success in adult life. This in turn makes it difficult for the ANC lead government to deal effectively with challenges of youth unemployment and poverty.

**Conference hereby resolves:**

- 2.5. To declare education as an essential service that should be compulsory and progressively free for those who need it up to tertiary level.
- 2.6. Supporting improvements in learner performance as follows:
- Support the roll out of Saturday classes and holiday programmes for Matrics and Grade 10s and 11s. The emphasis should be on recruiting high quality tutors for challenging subjects including maths, science, accountancy and English as a second language;
  - Focus on primary schooling in particular the foundation phase to ensure that learners leave this phase able to read and write fluently and be capable in basic arithmetic;
  - Where practicable the foundation phase should be in mother tongue with the parallel introduction from Grade R of the language of instruction;
  - Focus should be on the introduction of formalised ECD and the standardised training of care givers across private and public facilities;
  - Ensure adequate regulation of independent schools and pro-actively close-down fly by night operators;
  - Educator in service training should focus on classroom practice and curriculum content and should preferably be in the form of full-time -2 month courses and not confined to after hours workshops and cascade training and should include mentoring and coaching tailormade for individual teacher needs;
- 2.7. Supporting a conducive climate for quality learning and teaching as follows:
- All learners and teachers should be in class on time learning and teaching for seven hours every day;
  - Where disputes arise between Principals, educators, learners and SGBs role players should at all times endeavour to resolve these disputes through negotiation and avoid using schools and classrooms as sites for protests and disruptions during school hours;
  - ANC branches should assist in resolving such disputes timeously to avoid disruptions of teaching time;
  - Reinforce implementation of legislative mechanisms that deal with learner truancy and absenteeism;

**On the Quality Teaching and Learning Campaign (QLTC)**

- 2.8. Campaign leadership and structures:
- That ANC structures should lead the QLTC through establishing campaign structures at all levels: branch, zone, region and province which involve the leagues, alliance, as well as SGB formations and learners;
  - That ANC-led campaign structures should mobilise all sections of society including the faith based sector, private sector and NGOs to make education a priority for all;



### **On Supporting school performance**

- 2.9. Hold principals and SGBs accountable for performance of Grade 3, 6, 9 tests and matric and encourage school management to develop improvement plans.
- 2.10. Support holiday and weekend extra lesson programme by promoting attendance of learners and teachers.

### **On promoting parental involvement**

- 2.11. Help principals convene mass meetings of parents to discuss their role in supporting their children.
- 2.12. Assist parents to monitor homework and to take responsibility for children's disciplined behaviour at school.
- 2.13. Encourage parents to regularly clean up schools, look after grounds and plant vegetables.
- 2.14. Support school and SGB to conduct home visits of all new learners: Grade R, Grade 1 and 8.
- 2.15. Support school functions: Grade 7 graduation, school prize giving, school cultural day/sports day

### **On building SGBs**

- 2.16. All SGBs to be retrained in 2010.
- 2.17. From April all SGBs to meet on SGB night once a month so that we can have standardised agenda items.
- 2.18. SGBs and School management to develop Vision 2020 a strategic plan for school development over the next 10 years.
- 2.19. SGB to run a community satisfaction survey on an annual basis.
- 2.20. Standardise school policies across the province.
- 2.21. The role of SGBs in the appointment of principals should be reviewed with the aim of ensuring more effective oversight by SGBs (SGBs appointing principals is legislated in SASSA).
- 2.22. Encourage ANC members to participate in SGBs.

### **On making education a priority for all**

- 2.23. Include school safety in community safety plans.
- 2.24. Outlaw taverns next to schools and ensure that the Hlayiseka programme and its adopt a cop component is expanded to all public schools in the province.
- 2.25. "Plough back" campaigns where ex pupils of the area who are now successful people and leadership figures are asked to make contributions back to schools in the area.
  - Mobilise bursaries for successful matriculants
  - Mobilise faith based sector to visit schools and provide pastoral support and moral guidance on a ministers fraternal basis
  - Expand the Kha ri gude Literacy Campaign and encourage adult learners to enrol for and complete ABET programmes

## **RESOLUTION 10/006: BUILDING A BETTER AFRICA AND A BETTER WORLD**

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### **Noting that:**

#### **1. The context of South Africa's policy on International Relations and Cooperation:**

- 1.1 There have been developments in South Africa and the world since the 10<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference of the ANC in the Gauteng Province and the 52<sup>nd</sup> National Conference.
- 1.2 The world today finds itself in a changing situation in which the uni-polar world has secondary multi-polar features reflected in geopolitical blocs among developed and developing countries.
- 1.3 Democratic South Africa has firmly tied its destiny to that of Africa and to work actively with the peoples of the South to achieve a more equitable and just world order. Since the formation of the African Union, democracy and good governance is becoming increasingly prevalent on the African Continent and the number of areas of conflict has diminished profoundly. Where conflict remains, the African Union is seized with finding solutions for lasting peace and stability.
- 1.4 The most significant change has been the rise of the geopolitical importance of the BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India and China) countries. In particular, the unimpeded economic growth in China and India has led to their increasing importance on the African Continent, the developing world and the world.
- 1.5 Increasingly on the African Continent the USA, the UK and EU countries are being equalled or surpassed by China as the biggest investor.
- 1.6 The global economic crisis that has gripped the world (the worst since the 1929 stock market crash and the subsequent depression), in particular the developed world, has highlighted the need to focus on global governance to ensure that the greed of a few unscrupulous multi-national corporations do not place the economic security of world's population, most importantly the poor and the vulnerable at risk.
- 1.7 Gauteng has the greatest share of the tourism market in South Africa related to business, trade, medical, education and general tourism from the African Continent.
- 1.8 Urbanisation and migration into Gauteng is one of the provinces greatest challenges. A significant contribution to the challenge is both economic and political refugees from neighbouring countries on the African Continent and elsewhere in the world, which has placed a real and perceived pressure on services provided by the government. As a consequence, the challenge of xenophobia has raised its ugly head and has threatened to create inter and intra-communal strife.
- 1.9 The 52nd National Conference Resolutions on International Relations as well as the 2009 Election Manifesto put forward clear challenges.
- 1.10 The different types of systems of government on the African continent and the limitation of workers rights and civil liberties in those countries.

- 1.11 The ANC forms part of the progressive global forces - including governments, political parties and civil society organisations in developing and developed countries - campaigning for a humane and equitable world order.
- 1.12 In its history it has gained from and contributed to a culture of human solidarity across the globe. It is informed in its international work by values of internationalism, promotion of fundamental human rights against all abuses and violations, and support for national liberation.
- 1.13 Our commitment to the furtherance of the Developmental State within which the international context is represented as “,... [the] state will guide national economic development and mobilise domestic and foreign capital and other social partners to achieve this goal.

## **2. The centrality of the African Continent to South Africa’s Development**

- 2.1 That the continuing problems in Zimbabwe have an impact on international investment, trade and migration in the SADC region as a whole.
- 2.2 The ANC continues to engage ZANU/PF and the MDC in the prevailing situation in Zimbabwe and that it is committed to finding an amicable solution to end the impasse in the country.
- 2.3 That there is a lack of capacity of our branches in tackling issues of international relations and solidarity.
- 2.4 The conditions of poverty and unemployment create conditions that contribute to the competition for resources, jobs and the danger of xenophobia.
- 2.5 International protocols, conventions and related instruments are critical in driving the observance of a uniform system of global governance.
- 2.6 The struggle for self determination continues in Palestine, the Saharawi people in Western Sahara and threatens the vision for a just and equitable world.
- 2.7 The buying of land by foreign nationals may undermine our internal redistribution of land and development.
- 2.8 Opportunities presented by government programmes including the twinning of cities have not been fully exhausted to the advantage of the different sectors in society and that there is a need to realize their capacity and objectives to share lessons and experiences.
- 2.9 That some foreigners are exploited by some South African employers because they do not have legitimate documentation and therefore vulnerable to super exploitation and other abuses.
- 2.10 South Africa's relations with the European Union (EU) and Common Wealth Organisations have significantly improved, both in political interaction, economic relations and development assistance.
- 2.11 That in multilateral fora, the EU and its associated states, the Common Wealth together with other western countries form a formidable block in articulating their interests during multilateral negotiations.

- 2.12 The EU's economic strength makes it a potential vital international partner to achieve the objectives of NEPAD, specifically in respect of their investment in Africa's information and telecommunication technology sector.

### 3. On Developments in Zimbabwe

- 3.1 The South African Mediation, as requested by the Southern African Development Community has made further significant progress.
- 3.2 The parliament of Zimbabwe has made progress in formulating a new Constitution in terms of the Global Political Agreement.

### 4. On South Africa's Membership of the UN Security Council that:

- 4.1 South Africa was elected to a two year term of the UN Security Council which expired in 2009.
- 4.2 The South Africa's participation has contributed to reshaping the UN Security Council and asserted the principle of multilateralism.

### 5. On the Growth of the India, Brazil and South Africa Forum that:

- 5.1 The India, Brazil and South Africa Forum have grown both in stature and in the strength of the political and socio-economic relations between the participating members.

#### Believing that:

- 1. Gauteng in keeping with the policy framework of national government does and can continue to play an important role in Africa's Renaissance and contribute actively to the building of a better world.
- 2. The future of South Africa is inextricably linked to the future of the African continent. As such, South Africa's national vision of building a united, non-racial, non-sexist and prosperous society is also relevant to the continent.
- 3. The legacy of colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism that resulted in poverty and under-development are the root causes of many of the conflicts in the continent
- 4. In order to achieve our vision of the creation of humane, just and equitable world order with equitable distribution of resources and the guarantee of the sovereignty of nation states, the ANC should work in organizing and mobilizing the progressive formations and governments of the developing world.
- 5. Labour rights and other civil liberties are important to the development of the African Continent.
- 6. Relations developed between the government of the Republic of South Africa, peoples of our country and other countries should be guided by the framework of legislation and other multilateral agreements that our country is an integral part.
- 7. There is a need to develop controls on the South African security industry, to curb a possibility of some of them being used as mercenaries to creating instability in Africa and the world.

8. There is a need to promote AU initiatives and limit ad hoc interventions by foreign countries in Africa.
9. For the AU to succeed, every country should contribute towards its programme.
10. Terrorism is a threat to world peace and can only be addressed through cooperation between peace-loving countries.
11. The unequal trade relations between the south and the north undermine development.
12. Multilateral institutions like the Non-Aligned Movement, the Commonwealth, EU and the AU build co-operation between nations.
13. There is a need to create an environment which promotes the development of SMME's, cooperatives and business in South Africa and Africa.
14. The freedom of the media is a key to the promotion of democracy, transparency, peace and can contribute to the achievement of universal rights and development in Africa and the world.
15. The debt burden of developing countries undermines their ability to develop.
16. There is a need for greater economic integration in Africa, the SADC and SACU including on issues of currency and free movement people, goods and services.
17. There is a need to redefine the role of NAM, and reposition it in line with the current balance of forces in the globe.
18. There is a longstanding relationship between countries that supported our struggle for freedom in South Africa.
19. We should strive for the creation of an equitable relationship between developed and developing nations with mutual benefit for all, especially the vulnerable groupings and nations.
20. We should strive for a new world order underpinned by moral and political principles based on the fundamental rights of all peoples, international solidarity, humanitarianism and sovereignty of nation states, as well as the people as their own liberators.
21. A better Africa can be created through an African Renaissance focusing on democratizing African societies and political systems, the creation of developmental states and intra-continental trade.
22. NEPAD represents a collective vision of the peoples of the continent and is a programme that can rid Africa of underdevelopment, conflict, poverty, marginalization and famine, as well as put Africa on the path to sustainable development and that it should be supported, inclusive of resources allocation.
23. All institutional mechanisms such as the African Union, SADC and African Peer Review remain important linking pins to unite Africans as they strive to be in charge of their development and their future.
24. The African Diaspora in the world and the skill they possess is important to the development of Africa.
25. A key condition for the success of the African Renaissance is the development of the ability of Africans to take responsibility for their own development.
26. South Africa and the ANC have and should play a leading role in the stabilization of Africa's economies, particularly those in the SADC region.

27. International peace and stability can be attained through the fulfillment of writing off of unsustainable debt by highly indebted poor countries, self-determination and equitable participation of developing countries in multi-lateral organizations.
28. The transformation of multilateral institutions is a cornerstone and entry point in the efforts to create a humane, just and equitable world order necessary to safeguard the interests of world peace.
29. The involvement of the continental masses of women, youth and organs of civil society is critical for the sustainable and successful implementation of NEPAD and the operation of the AU.
30. The establishment, in 2003, of the India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) Dialogue provides an important mechanism for South Africa to advance its interests with core strategic partners in the developing world to establish an equitable political and economic global system.
31. There is a need for the sharing of resources and transfer of skills within the continent.
32. Africa's approach to development should be premised on building self-reliance rather than dependency on aid.
33. Party-to-party relations have to be deepened and that Alliance capacity has not been fully utilized to drive and guide the movement in its international work.
34. There is a need to synergize our movement in addressing the international situation.

**Conference hereby resolves that:**

**1. On international agreements and multilateral institutions:**

- 1.1 South Africa should ensure that all trade agreements are more beneficial to our people in the fight against poverty and that inter-continental trade strategies should be developed to focus on developing African economies.
- 1.2 The creation of India, Brazil South Africa Dialogue Forum (IBSA) represents an important development as far as future South-South co-operation is concerned, for South Africa to enjoy a mutual relationship with countries of India and Brazil in a manner that reaps benefits for its partners in Africa, in particular in the region through SADC and SACU, by improving trade relations between the rest of countries in the continent.
- 1.3 Government work with other people in the developing countries to ensure transformation of multilateral institutions including the World Trade Organization, World Bank and IMF to serve the interest of the poor and also influence world economic forums.
- 1.4 South Africa to lobby for the restructuring of the United Nations to ensure that every continent is represented on the Security Council including that South Africa should occupy a permanent seat, given its role in peace keeping, mediation and the development of Africa.
- 1.5 Government develops a plan and clear timetable to achieve obligations arising out of commitments from the World Conference Against Racism, which included xenophobia and other related intolerances, the WSSD and the Millennium Development Goals.
- 1.6 Government ratifies all relevant protocols, conventions and related instruments to achieve the movement's objectives in the international arena.

- 1.7 Government should monitor the implementation of protocols and ensure their translation into reality.
- 1.8 We continue to support the government's efforts through multi-lateral trade agreements to ensure equitable trade, which ensures a movement to self-reliance and reliance in Aid; and;
- 1.9 Government's investigation continues to redefine the role of NAM and reposition it in line with the current situation in the world.

## **2. On peace and stability:**

- 2.1 Weapons of mass destruction and proliferation of nuclear weapons should be eliminated through international treaties such as the non-proliferation of nuclear armaments and U.N. Resolution 1540.
- 2.2 We support the multilateral initiatives aimed at resolving the conflict in Iraq.
- 2.3 The Foreign Military Assistance Act should be strengthened to prevent or limit (as is appropriate) mercenary and other security industry activities by South Africans such as those in Iraq and Africa.
- 2.4 We continue to support our country's security agencies in co-operation with Interpol to address the questions of terrorism, organized crime, drug and human trafficking.
- 2.5 We continue to support our government's approach of multilateralism to address threats such as terrorism and other threats to international peace and stability.
- 2.6 We give support to the UN resolution to strengthen peace initiative in Iraq; and
- 2.7 We contribute towards bringing peace in the Middle East.

## **Conference further resolves:**

- 2.8 To Review the white paper on Peace Keeping given our increased role in this area.
- 2.9 South Africa to remain steadfast on the multi-lateral approach to international disputes e.g. North Korea, Iran's on adherence to Treaties, etc.
- 2.10 To oppose the establishment of USA military outpost (Africom) on African Continent.
- 2.11 Reaffirms the implementation of existing treaties to address such as the non-proliferation of nuclear armaments and U.N. Resolution 1540, to eliminate threats to international peace and security and further notes that the term "Weapons of Mass Destruction" has been used to illicit emotion to commit acts of aggression by certain world powers.



### **3. On socio-economic development:**

- 3.1 To put effort in the international initiatives to eliminate communicable and other diseases such as malaria, dysentery, cholera, TB, and the scourge of HIV and Aids etc particularly in poorer countries.
- 3.2 To lobby the countries in the North to eliminate the debt burden on highly indebted countries, especially the countries in the South.
- 3.3 To strengthen relationship with countries of the North to facilitate research, access to ICT, and ensure that environmental standards facilitate development in developing countries.
- 3.4 To promote respect between and for religions, beliefs and understanding of indigenous knowledge.

#### **Conference further resolves that:**

- 3.5 The current economic growth of 5% to 6% on the African Continent should be applauded and strengthened to further impact on the elimination of poverty and under-development.
- 3.6 The Developed Countries, in particular the G8 countries; should fulfill their commitments to assist African Countries in reaching the Millenium Development Goals (MDG's.)

### **4. On strengthening relations with East Asia**

- 4.1 To support government's effort towards the implementation of the resolutions of China-Africa Summit held in Egypt in 2009 and ensure that Gauteng economy benefit out of international trade with China and other emerging markets.
- 4.2 To support government's efforts around the Asia-Africa Sub-Regional Organisation's Conference (AASROC).

### **5. On Strengthening Relations with East Asia:**

- 5.1 To discuss the issue of Tibet further within the movement to ensure that our position is principled and consistent yet does not undermine our efforts to strengthen our relations with China.

### **6. On Strengthening Relations with Europe and the European Union**

- 6.1 To support South Africa's interaction with the EU on issues such as economic globalisation, market access, debt relief, the reform of the UN Security Council, disarmament and human rights.
- 6.2 That the EU's economic strength makes it a potential vital international partner to achieve the objectives of NEPAD, specifically in respect of their investment in Africa's information and telecommunication technology sector. The European Development Finance Institutions have for example, displayed interest in financing NEPAD programmes in the infrastructure sector.

## 7. On People-to-People Relations:

- 7.1 To forge relations with students coming from different parts of Africa and the world in a quest to share skills and knowledge.
- 7.2 To strengthen relations with other stakeholders to optimise partnership and the participation of civil society in international work and in particular to consolidate South-South cooperation and South-North dialogue.
- 7.3 To build strong movements of civil society to create solidarity with all the struggling peoples of the continent, Middle East, Cuba and other parts of the world to achieve world peace and stability.
- 7.4 To strengthen party to party relations by enhancing dialogue with like-minded organizations and to fine tune our policies on such relations.
- 7.5 That government utilizes twinning agreements and international agreements to facilitate people to people relations in the areas of culture, labour, business and research etc.
- 7.6 To promote discussions on international issues in our schools.

## 8. On the African continent and the World:

- 8.1 The ANC supports the right of all peoples to fight against oppression and tyranny.
- 8.2 The ANC recognizes its historic link with Swaziland, Zimbabwe and other SADC countries and commits to continue with its efforts to ensure that the peoples of those countries are able to determine their democratic future based on universal human rights whilst supporting and embracing the value of the institutions of traditional leadership and culture in democratic governance.
- 8.3 That South Africa should continue to lend support to countries seeking to build and strengthen national dialogue around the ongoing process of reconciliation, reconstruction and nation building.
- 8.4 That SA should work with other states to ensure that SADC and SACU structures are fully and effectively capacitated for the implementation of the NEPAD mandate and to ensure integration with all other African regional economic communities.
- 8.5 That SA and the movement should actively work to strengthen our ties with countries in SADC and Africa.

**9. To strengthen the African Union and its institutions, South Africa should:**

- 9.1 Continue to contribute to peace keeping operations in the continent including the establishment of the African Standby Force to pro-actively respond to conflicts.
- 9.2 Ensure the building and strengthening of institutions of the AU and NEPAD and the Peer Review Mechanism, including ensuring that the NEPAD secretariat is sufficiently capacitated to enable it to deliver on its programme of implementation.
- 9.3 Contribute to the AU initiative in strengthening engagement with the African Diaspora including that SA Missions play an active role in facilitating African diaspora interactions.
- 9.4 Further encourage the participation of women in the AU.
- 9.5 Address the issue of funding for the African standby forces.

**10. On sustainable development, poverty alleviation and NEPAD:**

- 10.1 That South Africa and the ANC should give the fullest support to promoting and defending NEPAD and the African Union.
- 10.2 That the ANC and the government should initiate dialogue, guided by the principles enshrined in the NEPAD and the Constitutive Act of the AU with various countries, institutions and decision makers in Africa in order to develop common definitions of what constitutes good governance and democracy.
- 10.3 To support the approach of the national leadership of our movement and government in facilitating dialogue among the people and leadership of Zimbabwe.
- 10.4 To mobilize support for the NEPAD Framework; and Africa's ability to develop its mineral wealth and natural resources.
- 10.5 That the AU should improve its ability to implement the food security programmes in the continent.
- 10.6 That government should facilitate an environment which promotes the development of SMME's, cooperatives and business in South Africa and Africa.
- 10.7 To promote African sport by building the capacity of the province.
- 10.8 That the Gauteng Provincial Government should assist in the promotion of sport in Africa in its efforts to make Gauteng the Home of Competitive Sport through considering:
- 10.9 Engaging with business to sponsor and invest in sport on the African Continent; and
- 10.10 Engaging with sports organizations, schools and communities to promote sport with the African Continent;

- 10.11 That South Africa develop relations to promote mutual economic growth between South Africa and the rest of African countries including Gauteng specific areas such as:
- 10.11.1 Hotels, services and border access to promote business tourism;
  - 10.11.2 Medical industry to promote health tourism;
  - 10.11.3 Universities in developing programmes relevant to NEPAD;
  - 10.11.4 Technology hub and innovation to promote technology in Africa; and
  - 10.11.5 Utilization of the financial services in South Africa to develop trade with Africa;
- 10.12 That the government looks into means to strengthen or develop the communication ability such as SABC Africa on the continent including the development of media to create a voice for Africa by Africans.
- 10.13 That the movement engages with civil society including business, labour, academic institutions and government to promote skills transfers on the continent.
- 10.14 That government continues investigation to ensure greater economic integration in Southern Africa, SADC and SACU including on issues of a common currency and free movement across borders.

#### **11. On Furthering the African Agenda Conference Further Resolves:**

- 11.1 The creation of the Pan African Parliament be applauded and the South African government undertake all efforts to assist in strengthening the PAP in the area of finances, diplomatic facilitation and others.
- 11.2 The creation of a SADC Parliament be investigated and established to strengthen the democratic participation of the peoples of Southern Africa in the integration of SADC countries into a single strong economic community as a further step to the development of a United Government of Africa.
- 11.3 The strengthening of the African International Legal Tribunal be accelerated to enable the African Continent to assume responsibility to address matters of human rights and other violations itself.
- 11.4 The museums on the African Continent be developed to strengthen the recording and awareness of our common African heritage.

## 12. People to People Relations on the African Continent

- 12.1 To engage South African business people on their role in the development of the economies of African Countries.
- 12.2 To strengthen the relationship with the African Diaspora, intellectually, culturally, economically and encourage them to actively participate in the development of Africa.
- 12.3 That the movement should use its influence to:
  - 12.3.1 Strengthening labour relations in our continent;
  - 12.3.2 Strengthen the women and youth movement;
  - 12.3.3 Strengthen NGO's such as cultural, sporting, environmental and social organizations in the continent.

## 13. On peace and stability in Africa:

- 13.1 To reaffirm our support for the intervention that our country is making in promoting peace and stability in Africa and the world and that we should continue to involve ourselves with multilateral institutions of the region and continent in the peaceful and speedy resolution of conflicts.
- 13.2 To continue our efforts as the ANC and work with our African counterparts towards facilitating conflict *resolution* and compliance with AU and other multi-lateral resolutions such as UN Resolution 1327 referring to the protection of people during conflict.
- 13.3 That the government should support the AU efforts to do an in depth analysis of the causes of conflict in Africa and develop appropriate strategies to prevent conflict in the continent.
- 13.4 That the movement should develop initiatives, locally and on the continent, to educate people and popularise the African Peer Review Mechanism to ensure that the principles conducive to development, including elections, media freedom and the rights of people, workers, women, children and youth are protected.

## 14. On Xenophobia and refugees:

- 14.1 To reaffirm our 2000 NGC and 51<sup>st</sup> National Conference Resolutions on Xenophobia and refugees.
- 14.2 To engage with foreign nationals on their concerns and needs and to develop programmes to ensure greater understanding of South African norms, standards and laws.
- 14.3 That the same dignity and respect that is afforded to South African citizens, be afforded to foreign nationals.

**15. On the ANC capacity to address international affairs:**

- 15.1 To strengthen capacity of the ANC on international affairs to engage in international relations and build party-to-party relations with democratic and progressive forces in the world.
- 15.2 To conduct political education on issues of globalization, the world we live in, its political economy and the implications for Africa's development; developments in the SADC region and the world and the role of the ANC in international affairs.
- 15.3 To design a political education programme including an accredited course that will ensure that branches begin to take up discussions on international affairs, AU, NEPAD, international protocols, agreements, organize programmes to deal with xenophobia and to mobilize our communities around African initiatives.
- 15.4 To set up a sub-committee on the African agenda to raise awareness on African developmental issues, develop a campaign programme and capacitate branches.
- 15.5 To mobilise branches on important international days such as May Day, International Women's Day, Africa Day and International Children's Day.
- 15.6 To develop a calendar that promotes African leaders and important days and events in the continent.
- 15.7 A full provincial desk on international Relations be established.

**16. On solidarity with Haiti:**

- 16.1 To call on branches, leagues and the Alliance as well as civil society groups to embark on concrete expressions of solidarity with the people of Haiti.

**17. On the Middle East Peace Process:**

- 17.1 To support the government's commitment and encouragement of initiatives aimed at bringing lasting solution to the Palestine/ Israeli conflict in the context of the Road Map which recognizes the independence and self-determination of the Palestinian people.

## **18. On Solidarity with struggles for self-determination, peace and freedom:**

- 18.1 To support the government's recognition of the Saharawi Democratic Republic.
- 18.2 To support government's initiatives to attain a lasting solution to the Western Sahara situation.
- 18.3 To continue to mobilize people to support the peoples of Cuba in their struggle to end the US blockade and normalization of relations with the USA.
- 18.4 To support the struggle of the people of Palestine to end the occupation by the Israel state.

## **19. On Solidarity with struggles for self-determination, peace and freedom:**

- 19.1 To support efforts for the release of the Cuban Five held in the USA.
- 19.2 To call for the release of all political prisoners in Myanmar, end to political violence and for processes to be put in place to accelerate a process for the free and fair election of a democratic government.
- 19.3 To continue to support the solidarity campaign with the Saharawi Democratic Republic (Western Sahara) and the end of occupation by Morocco.
- 19.4 Join the progressive movement in Africa and the world to mobilize the society not to allow the establishment of AFRICOM on the continent.

## **20. On the role of ANC Provincial structures in International relations and solidarity**

- 20.1 The incoming PEC should immediately appoint a representative to represent Gauteng in the ANC 2012 centenary committee.
- 20.2 Strengthen PEC sub-committee on international relations and cooperation and to ensure that the sub-committee is replicated at Regional and Branch level.
- 20.3 PEC should work out a strategy of interacting with various international relations institutions and stake-holders to strengthen the organizational capacity to understand the dynamics of international relations as they pertain to South Africa.
- 20.4 Given the serious concerns on tensions against foreign nationals in local communities, the PEC should work out a comprehensive strategy to address the growing numbers of illegal foreign nationals and to strengthen the organizational capacity (particularly at branch level) to understand and address the concerns of local residents about illegal foreign nationals as well as their plight.
- 20.5 The PEC should facilitate an accredited course on international relations to develop capacity of our cadres to interact effectively with issues of international relations. International relations and cooperation should also form part of the political education curriculum content of the ANC political school.

# 11<sup>TH</sup> PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE DECLARATION





## DECLARATION

We, the delegates, to the Gauteng 11<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference of the African National Congress, gathered under the theme ***“Unity, Service & Renewal: A Clarion Call to Action Towards the ANC's Centenary”***, to deliberate on the achievements, challenges and tasks of our National Democratic Revolution in the era of renewal of our movement.

This year, we are celebrating the 55<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Freedom Charter, whose ideals are the cornerstone of our country's constitution. These ideals continue to inspire our people and our country.

Over the past three days we, delegates representing ANC branches and the Leagues recommitted ourselves to our historic values of honesty, integrity, respect, criticism and self-criticism, selflessness, sacrifice, service, humility, revolutionary morality and discipline.

We shall rally members of the ANC, the Alliance and society at large towards the Centenary celebrations of the ANC in 2012. We are confident that we will meet our quota in the national drive to be a million members strong organisation by the ANC's 100<sup>th</sup> birthday.

We will continue to build an ANC that serves our people and helps them to liberate themselves from their historical burden of racism, gender oppression and inequality. This we will do as part of realising Gauteng's Vision 2055, which commits us to achieving the ideals of the Freedom Charter by its 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary.

Our 11<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference took a number of significant resolutions that give expression to our continued commitment to the fundamental political, economic and social transformation of our society. These resolutions will guide the ANC as the strategic centre of power in Gauteng.

We are inspired by the fact that the Alliance in Gauteng has worked well and has endeavoured to rally around the unifying perspectives of the National Democratic Revolution and the Freedom Charter. The resolutions of the Provincial Alliance Summit have been fully embraced by this Provincial Conference as the basis for building a strong Alliance in our province.

The discussions and resolutions taken at this conference are part of preparing our branches and members for the National General Council of the ANC in September 2010. We drew strength from the robust, frank and constructive debates as well as the demonstration of common purpose, discipline, unity and cohesion amongst delegates and Alliance representatives.

In the run up to the Local Government Elections in 2011 we dedicate ourselves to strengthening the calibre of local government leadership at both political and administrative level to ensure more effective service delivery, accountability and responsiveness to local community needs.

Next month the FIFA 2010 World Cup kick-off coincides with our national Youth Day Celebrations. For the first time we will commemorate the events of June 1976 with the world community. We will host the first ever FIFA World Cup on African soil, the cradle of humankind. We will rally the people of our province, our country and the entire continent to successfully host the largest sporting event in the world.

We call on the people of Gauteng to support our national team and the rest of the African teams participating in the 2010 FIFA World Cup. We must ensure that this event contributes towards nation building and continental pride. Let us raise our flags high! Afrika Ke Nako!

**ASINAMONA; ASINANZONDO; SIYAYIDUMISA I-ANC!!!**

## **CHAIRPERSON'S CLOSING ADDRESS DELIVERED BY COMRADE PAUL MASHATILE**

COMRADE DELEGATES, we have come to the end of our 11<sup>th</sup> Provincial Conference, held under the theme: *“Unity, Service and Renewal: A Clarion Call to Action Towards the ANC’s Centenary.”*

Guided by our theme, in the past three days we spent quality time discussing challenges facing our movement and our people.

You as delegates from our Branches remained focused on the important tasks of our National Democratic Revolution.

As conference we engaged in debates on various policies and adopted resolutions that will guide our work for the next four years.

As delegates you performed the important task of electing a leadership collective that will lead our organization in the province for the next four years.

At all times, when you performed these revolutionary tasks of conference, you were guided by mandates from your branches.

The resolutions of this conference have put on top of the agenda the need to address the daily challenges facing our people.

### **National General Council**

COMRADE DELEGATES, in four months time we will be descending on Kwa-Zulu Natal for the National General Council of our movement.

As Gauteng we will present policy positions which we will discuss together with delegates from other provinces.

Central to our submission to the NGC will be our discussion document on the renewal of our movement.

We will therefore convene a special PGC to formalize our preparations

### **Centenary of the ANC 2012**

In two years time we will celebrate hundred years since the formation of the African National Congress.

Therefore, as we prepare the 53<sup>rd</sup> National Conference and the centenary celebrations in Mangaung in 2012, we must be reminded that; the African National Congress was formed to unite the people of South Africa.

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### **Local Government Elections**

COMRADE DELEGATES, in 2011 we will hold Local Government elections.

We must start now preparing for an overwhelming ANC victory in these elections. We must ensure that we win all the Wards and Municipalities.

Part of our preparations for the 2011 local government elections includes the need to strengthen the capacity of our municipalities to deliver effective services to our people.

We reiterate that ANC Councillors must hold regular meetings with communities and be accountable to ANC branches. Those who fail to do so cannot expect to continue as ANC public representatives.

As we did in the 2009 elections, we must in mosques, synagogues, churches, factories, and everywhere our people are.

COMRADE DELEGATES, the ANC must be visible now and we must not wait for next year.

### **National Unity and Social Cohesion**

Our forebears declared the ANC as a parliament of the people.

This conference has reaffirmed that the ANC remains the parliament of the people.

We commit ourselves to continue building a non-racial, non-sexist, united, democratic and prosperous society.

### **Building a Strong Movement**

COMRADE DELEGATES, our veterans will be happy to that as this newly elected PEC we commit ourselves to continue to build the ANC that is guided by the noble values of honesty, integrity, selflessness, sacrifice, service, humility and discipline.

We will also continue to defend the legacy and heritage of uMkhonto weSizwe. MK members are amongst the finest cadres of our revolution who paid supreme sacrifices to bring about freedom and democracy.

COMRADE DELEGATES, you have instructed the incoming PEC to spend more time and resources assisting Branches so that they can lead communities.

We will also ensure that we continue to build a strong Alliance capable of working together to advance the tasks of the National Democratic Revolution.



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### **Discipline within our ranks**

COMRADE DELEGATES, now that you have elected the new PEC, lobbying and campaigning has come to an end. This PEC will lead all members of the ANC in this province without fear or favour.

We will leave no room for factions and divisions within our ranks.

Once more, let me thank you delegates from our branches for the disciplined manner in which you conducted yourselves in this conference.

We are aware that many of you in the run-up to this conference many of you were intimidated and threatened for your preferences on the leadership issues of the province.

Some were told that if they support certain candidates they will lose their jobs or your deployment in government.

Others were even promised large sums of money should they vote for certain candidates.

There were even pamphlets circulated at conference with a list of a preferred leadership. This pamphlets, falsely and wrongly claimed that the NEC of the ANC supports particular candidates.

We thank the NEC employees in our province for having decisively dismissed these falsehoods and lies.

COMRADE DELEGATES, on the day of voting at conference some delegates were called by ill-disciplined senior members of the ANC who were not part of this conference, to try and pressurise them to vote not in accordance with their political conscience and mandates.

You delegates defiantly stuck to your political consciences and mandates.

We salute you! AMANDLA ASE MASEBENI!

COMRADE DELEGATES, let me assure you that the leadership you have elected in this conference is not going to tolerate acts of ill-discipline that some are trying to introduce within our ranks.

We will take decisive action against anybody, ANC members who bring the good name of the ANC into disrepute.

We love the ANC. It is our home and we shall defend it with our lives.

### **Relation between the Party and the State**

COMRADE DELEGATES, one of our immediate tasks is to ensure that the ANC government at local and provincial level, focus on speeding up effective delivery to the people.

We will continue to support efforts by our government to ensure effective implementation of the priorities of our manifesto. The PEC and the REC'S will work with the Premier and all the Mayors to

**Closing address**

speed up service delivery across the province. Our communities are impatient. Therefore it is not going to be business as usual.

FELLOW REVOLUTIONARIES, let me reiterate that the ANC is the strategic centre of power and all those deployed in government must report and account to the PEC. There will be consequences for failure to carryout decisions of the ANC.

As this new PEC, we want to reassure those of our cadres who diligently carry out the mandate and programme of the organization, that they will continue to receive our unqualified support.

### **Conclusion**

COMRADE DELEGATES, as we go back to our branches, let us take with us the rich ideas that emerged out of our collective wisdom at this conference.

Let us remain true servants of the people.

Let us also remember the words of President Nelson Mandela who said; “democracy means more than just a vote; it must be measured by the quality of life of ordinary people”

I am confident that we leave this conference today more energized, more united and motivated by only one thing; a commitment to serve our people.

On behalf of the PEC I would to thank delegates from all our branches, VETERANS LEAGUE, MKMVA, ANCYL, ANWL, SACP, COSATU, SANCO, SASCO and COSAS.

We also thank all our cadres deployed in government, in civil society and business. We want to assure all of you and the people of Gauteng, that the ANC is in safe hands;

**“Asinamona, Asinanzondo, Siyayidumisa i ANC’**

**The ANC Lives! The ANC Leads!**

**Matla Ke Arona!**

**All Power to the People!**

**Enjoy your party**

**Travel safely home and enjoy mother’s day tomorrow!**



**Closing address**

## LIST OF NEWLY-ELECTED PEC MEMBERS

1. Chairperson: Paul Mashatile
2. Deputy Chairperson: Gwen Ramokgopa
3. Secretary: David Makhura
4. Deputy Secretary: Humphrey Mmemezi
5. Treasurer: Ntombi Mekgwe
6. Lindiwe Maseko
7. Brian Hlongwa
8. Dorothy Mahlangu
9. Mandla Nkomfe
10. Mondli Gungubele
11. Parks Tau
12. Faith Mazibuko
13. Nkenke Kekana
14. Barbara Creecy
15. Sochayile Khanyile
16. Dipuo Mvelase
17. Elizabeth Thabethe
18. Panyaza Lesufi
19. Alinah Rantsolase
20. Nomantu Nkomo-Ralehoko
21. Peter Skosana
22. Angie Molebatsi
23. Sizakele Nkosi
24. Uhuru Moiloa
25. Chana Pilane-Majake
26. Debbie Raphuti (co-opted)
27. Ismail Vadi (co-opted)
28. Gerhard Koornhof (co-opted)



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