

ORGANISATIONAL REPORT TO CONFERENCE

26-28 JUNE 2016

1. INTRODUCTION

“Every organisation engaged in national liberation constantly has to isolate, analyse and search for solutions crucial both to its continued existence and growth, and to the success of the struggle as a whole... In a certain sense, the story of our struggle is a story of problems arising and problems being overcome.” (Walter Sisulu, Reflections in Prison, 1976)

The subjective weaknesses of our movement are not unrelated to the influence of a neo-liberal ideological paradigm. The cumulative impact of all these weaknesses is the silent shift from revolutionary politics to palace politics wherein internal strife and factional battles over power and resources define the political life of the ANC. Our strategic opponents have directed all their efforts at weakening the ANC including funding breakaway groups.

The erosion of the character, organisational values and capacity of the ANC is aimed at hollowing out the capacity of the democratic state to reverse the legacy of apartheid which defines the current property relations and build a national democratic society. As resolved in Mangaung conference we must do everything to strengthen our movement and the developmental state as principal instruments for transformation. **The ANC must remain a People’s movement and Agent for change.**

The Strategy and Tactics document correctly notes that ‘our gains can often be overshadowed by the persistent and stubborn socio-economic legacy of colonialism of a special type expresses itself through the triple challenges of unemployment, poverty and inequalities. The pace and depth of socio-economic change has often been determined by three inter-related factors: a) the policy environment; b) institutional capacity and resources of the democratic state; and c) the purposefulness and cohesion of the governing party’.

The neo-liberal policy influences have impacted on how we have undertaken the tasks of state transformation, socio-economic development and movement-building. Objective conditions of democracy and incumbency have given birth to new subjective weaknesses on the part of the ANC as the leader of the state and society in general. What are main weaknesses?

The organisational renewal documents articulate the three main weaknesses and shortcomings that have persisted in the ANC post-1994 period:

Firstly, Due to the pre- occupation with managing internal conflicts, the movement has not been mitigating the seven dangers that any governing party has to contend with and manage: a. The danger of social distance and isolation of the party from the masses; b. The danger of state bureaucratism and demobilisation of the masses; c. The danger of corruption and neo-patrimonialism; d. The danger of institutionalized factionalism, ill-discipline and disunity fuelled and inspired by the battles over the control of state power and resources; e. The danger of using state institutions to settle

inner-party differences; f. The danger of neglecting cadre policy; g. The danger of lack of capacity and capability to implement policies in order to rapidly improve the standard of living of the masses.

Secondly, the political life of the organisation revolves around permanent internal strife and factional battles for power. This is a silent retreat from the mass line to palace politics of factionalism and perpetual in-fighting. The internal strife revolves around contestation for power and state resources, rather than differences on how to implement the policies of the movement. This situation has shifted the focus of the cadres and members of the movement away from societal concerns and people's aspirations. These circumstances have produced a new type of ANC leader and member who sees ill-discipline, divisions, factionalism and in-fighting as normal practices and necessary forms of political survival. Drastic measures and consistent action against these negative tendencies are necessary to root out anarchy and decay.

Thirdly, the organisational capabilities – structure, systems and processes - do not match the tasks and demands of the current phase of the revolution. Although we have a presence of progressive policies and cadres in virtually all pillars of transformation, we are not deliberately building appropriate capabilities to mobilise, engage and lead the motive and progressive forces in these pillars, and therefore draw the linkages between pillar and sectoral processes and the overall national objective. Unlike in the pre-1990 period, the ANC is not rapidly training and deliberately deploying competent cadres in accordance with the pillars of our current strategy and tactics

The path to power perspective correctly emphasises the importance of organisational renewal and unity of the movement as precondition for successfully winning back Western Cape and its municipalities. The enormous challenge of rebuilding ANC in the Western Cape must be understood against the background of a long period of organisational stagnation with branches only built for conferences. This was characterised by deep divisions, factionalism, weak cadre policy, patronage, rank opportunism etc.

The recent elections have pointed out that without an organisational base we cannot successfully reclaim the Western Cape. The fact that the ANC in the Western Cape has not made progress in attracting the vast majority of the people and built a true non-racial movement that finds presents in every community means winning 51% of the vote will remain a pipe dream. Therefore bringing social justice and economic freedom will be delayed by a generation.

How do we lay a foundation for building a movement for socio-economic freedom? We need to put in place measures and take urgent steps to address our weaknesses. We have to draw lessons from our history but be bold enough to imagine new solutions and new ideas that will endure and survive future storms.

2. PEC

The 2011 CTICC conference gave new hope to the renewal of the ANC in the Western Cape. This is against the background of organisational stagnation and instability, deep rooted factionalism with racial slant, loss of organisational and political hegemony therefore weak leadership at all levels, weakened leagues that had

not gone to conferences, ineffective alliance, weak opposition in the legislature and municipalities as the ANC had not been prepared to be in opposition and lastly lack of visible campaigns and therefore a dented organisational image.

The PEC adopted the Path to Power strategy as a response to the political challenges facing the ANC in the Western Cape. The document gave a historic account of our challenges, analysis of the balance of forces and key tasks of the ANC. Informed by the historical mission of the ANC, Freedom Charter and Strategy and Tactics. The strategy has four pillars

1. Organisational Renewal and Unity
2. Mass Mobilisation and rebuilding grassroots movement
3. Effective Opposition and Governance
4. National Investment

The PEC meets regularly every month, to review work done and develop a program for the coming period. There is generally good attendance of the PEC meetings although some comrades do not take their deployment to regions with the same vigorously. The PEC has consistently engaged on political discussions looking at the critical issues of the day. It has conducted regional visits to assess the state of organisation and engage structures on the path to power document. All PEC members are deployed to different regions. All PEC members participate in different PEC subcommittees.

The key challenge facing the PEC is the absence of NEC deployees, who do not to take their responsibilities seriously in the province. They deprive the province of the necessary political leadership to consolidate the ANC as a force to be reckoned with. This issue has been raised with National Officials and NEC.

The PWC constituted by the officials and 8 PEC members namely:

Cde Siyazi Tyatyam , Cde Sihle Moon, Cde Sharon Davies ,Cde Belinda Landingwe , Cde Rhodda Bazir, Cde Zou Kota, Cde Sannete Smith Cde Noluthando Manikivana Makhasi Invitees: Cde Lerumo Kalako, Cde Jonas White.

Cde Jonas White was expelled by the Provincial Disciplinary Committee and Cde Sihle Moon disappeared without notice. Cde Johan Geldeblom retired from politics.

The PWC meets fortnightly to process the implementation of PEC decisions. It also processes the day to day activities of the organisation. PWC members consistently make themselves available for undertaking organisational programs.

PEC Subcommittee Convenor

Cde Siyazi Tyatyam	Organisational Development and Campaigns
Cde Sihle Moon	Policy Unit
Cde Sharon Davies	Gender
Cde Belinda Landingwe	Communications
Cde Rhodda Bazir	Social Transformation
Cde Zou Kota	Governance
Cde Lerumo Kalako	Political Education and Training
Cde Jonas White	Economic Transformation and Rural Development

In 2014 the following restructuring was effected

ETC – Cde Sharon Davies
International- Cde Marius Fransman
Policy – Vacant with staff member Wesley Seal
Gender- Cde Thandi Manikivane
Elections- Cde Zou Kota
Integrity Commission – Cde James Ngculu

In 2015 PDC was reconstituted

Chairperson Francois Beukman, Comrade Nondumiso Sono, Cde Rhodda Bazier, Cde Nonkosi Cetywayo and Cde Matilda Smith were appointed.

The PEC has had to be single minded in advancing the political strategy Path to Power in order to deliver political freedom in the Western Cape. It has had to inspire confidence of members and society as whole that ANC has solutions to the problems of the Western Cape. This has tested the ability of the leadership to advance the Path to Power strategy with its four pillars.

To unite and renew the ANC in the Western Cape, ensure it reconnects with communities particularly the base areas and frontier areas, strengthen mass mobilisation, whilst being an effective opposition in the legislature and build its profile through national investment and good governance.

Given the divisions that emerged after the last conference which continue to characterise the undermining of elected leadership. The PEC had resolved that its leadership role will be earned through action and not some declaration. The PEC has spent a lot of time engaging structures and constituencies around the program of action with great response from some structures and great resistance from others. Given these historical challenges the leadership has had to take greater care in managing these contradictions.

The PEC remains cohesive in pursuing the resolutions of conference despite the numerous challenges. The upholding of the resolution to Stop Public Spats has helped in dealing with perception of an ANC in perpetual conflict although some of these gains remain under threat from those who are continuously trying to implode the organisation for selfish factional interests.

This has been a campaigning PEC focused on issues of land, housing, provision of basic services and general service delivery, social development; Closure of schools and education sector issues, Gender based violence and children issues, Farm workers' rights, human right abuses, economic development, arts and culture, sports and recreation, support for fishing communities, and organisation building. It continues to provide leadership to regions, legislature, municipalities and society as whole.

The continuous absence of certain PEC members from meetings and deployment remains an area of great concern. Particularly because it weakens the effectiveness of the collective. The centre must hold at all cost.

The PWC and subcommittees are in place albeit uneven in the implementation of the program. The PWC continued to meet bi-weekly without fail and at times convening special meetings to deal with critical issues of the day.

The Officials meet weekly to process decisions and give political guidance to the organisation. The officials have tried within its best to maintain organisational coherence and unity of purpose without being conformists, but through robust engagement and created space to disagree without being disagreeable.

The PEC focused on the following key issue:

- Launch its flagship programme for the year: 'Stop Racism, Build Non-Racialism. Fight DA Corruption'.
- Africa Unite. We are all Africans. Away with Xenophobia
- Resolved to intensify ANC offensive against the DA misrule and its failure to deliver basic services and economic empowerment.
- Focusing on skills development and job creation for the youth, economic infrastructure for our townships
- Land reform, rural development, Rights of Farm Workers.
- Intensify support for black owned businesses and committed to work aggressively for strengthening the township and rural economies; even if this means directly appealing to national government departments for intervention.
- The PEC noted that Western Cape government is deliberately excluding the majority of our people from social and economic opportunities. This was specifically highlighted by the spatial development plan of the DA governance that lack a clearly articulated vision that is in line with the National Development Plan (NDP).
- The PEC also condemned the class warfare waged by the DA in the province which is evident in the lack of transformation in the property industry. Property prices having shot up to unaffordable levels living behind those who have been historically disadvantage by apartheid system.
- The DA has regressed in delivering new human settlements which is part of dealing with the Refugees. The ANC called on the Minister of Human Settlements to take control of the N2 Gateway Housing project after failed attempts to get the cooperation from the Provincial Government and City and further calls for more national intervention in this sector.
- The leadership further agreed that a call that the provincial department must promptly release the land audit.
- The PEC had also resolved to continue collaborating with progressive local NGO's, among others the Save Our Schools campaign, Ses'khona, Equal Education, Social Justice Coalition and the Minstrels in order to strengthen the People's Camp.
- In the light of the spate of crime, gangsterism and substance abuse, especially affecting young children and women, the ANC has had to work with Community Policing Forums and strengthen working relationship between SAPS and Communities
- With regards to education, the PEC continued to expose the discrimination of historically black schools and DA's focus is limited to schools that are so

called 'schools of excellence' which means that the majority of learners remain excluded.

- We must sustain the fight against closure of schools in disadvantaged areas particularly because the DA is planning to close another 200 schools.
- It was noted that the DA preaches support for the NDP however their programmes and policies have failed to deal with redressing historical inequalities, poverty and unemployment which is no different from conditions experienced under apartheid.
- The PEC has continuously expressed its dismay at the provincial government that has been purposefully ignoring national directives with regards to the health system as there is an evident lack of support for the National Health Insurance and instead opted to implicitly collapse it.
- It is further believed that the reason the province refuses to partake in the Cuba exchange programme is because they want to maintain the status quo of the exclusion of Blacks from health science field. The ANC must continue to raise issues of health and lack of access to quality care.

3. Imvuselelo Campaign

Imvuselelo Campaign and Back to Basic program for local government are the anchor programmes for 2016 campaign. The PEC has been very concern about lack of effective implementation of Imvuselelo campaign in regions as they remained preoccupied only with processes of renewing structures and membership. The PEC had instructed regions to develop plans that will activate the ground and increases ANC visibility in preparation for 2016.

A number of public meetings have been held in various municipalities by councillors but much more must be done to monitor the impact of such engagements and follow through on issues raised. The absence of continuous door to door programme makes it difficult to identify unregistered voters and weakens the ability of the ANC to take up issues of communities.

Various programs have been initiated to expose racism but not be limited to the recent racial incidents or backward policy shifts of the DA, but to give impetus to the critical program of building non-racial society.

The PEC as part of Imvuselelo program has:

- Deployed Provincial Intervention Teams (PIT) with organisers and public reps to focus on the weakest regions West Coast, Boland and South Cape
- BECs were instructed to focus on building sub-branch/ VD units
- Political lectures were held to ignite political engagements
- All ANC members encouraged to be volunteers deployed to each VD per household
- ANC Fridays took place but only when leadership was around which were aimed at ensuring visibility beyond elections
- Structures of the ANC couldn't master the art of developing programs that are responsive to the socio-economic needs of communities
- A program must be developed focused on training of old and New members on campaigning

- Sectoral work must be strengthened also innovative strategies to engage middle strata
- Campaigns must be lead by PEC/REC/BEC subcommittees and must profile ANC work in communities
- Public reps must show greater commitment to ANC program and Monitoring & Evaluation system must be tightened

Ideally the ANC must have a membership that is 5% of voting population. Western Cape has 3.8 million voters the ANC must have 190000 members that will ensure presence in every community and every sector.

4. NEC Deployees

NEC deployees continue to play an important role in supporting the work of the PEC however lack of availability of some is limiting their impact. The contribution of NEC deployees in the work of the province has been uneven. This is partly due to a number of commitments and government responsibilities they carry.

The recent deployment of other NEC deployees to Nelson Mandela region will put more pressure on their time.

The NEC deployees are attached to the following regions
 Cde Pam Tswete, Cde Max Sisulu to Dullar Omar,
 Cde Jane Mangayi to Karroo,
 Cde Beauty Dlulani to Boland, Cde Ayanda Dlodlo to South Cape,
 Cde Mildred Oliphant to West Coast
 Cde Stone Sizani to Overberg.
 Cde Ayanda Dlodlo to Southern Cape
 The NEC Convenor Cde Derrick Hannekom will be roaming

It is our submission that we need more NEC deployees with the redeployment of Cde Stone Sizani, Cde Jane Mangayi, non availability of Cde Max Sisulu and resignation of Pallo Jordan.

5. STATE OF REGIONS

5.1 Dullar Omar

The region is the biggest in the province with 60% of the voting population. The region is stable with very visible organisational programs. The REC and RWC meet consistently albeit subcommittees are uneven with organisational development, media and ETC being the most consistent.

The majority of branches are found in base areas, key challenge has been branches in frontier areas. The REC has had to focus on building presence through all communities taking advantage of the election campaign and 103rd Anniversary. There has been some response with the establishment of election structures and volunteer corps.

The PEC deployees are consistent albeit one that is absent from action.

The Invuselelo Back To Basics program has added impetus to the organisation rebuilding program, with ZTT being established to coordinate organisation building. There are signs of renewal with membership steadily growing. The reestablishment of secretary's forum has ensured better engagement and coordination of structures.

The Leagues remain a sore point in the region with the YL operating very factional without a sense of the organisation and its tasks. The problems of the Women's League are legendary as they have been continuously raised without action or concrete response. Basically there is weak WL in Dullar Omar leadership structure except few branches. The REC continues to give support to revival of the leagues.

The City caucus has been very active in holding the DA City administration accountable on their failure to provide housing and basic services to the poorest of the poor. The bias provision of BRT service to leafy suburbs at the exclusion of townships has been one of the painful experiences in the city.

The five sub-councils that are chaired by the ANC are in geographically black townships. That has not received significant capital budgets over the last 4yrs whilst the need is the greatest. The City continues to lag behind in housing delivery and other basic infrastructure for the poor communities.

The region held a successful regional conference whose leadership was elected unopposed. The potential to unite the region is greater if the leadership pays serious attention to political education and unity in action.

5.2 West Coast

The REC was disbanded in 2012 after long period of organisational paralysis and divisions amongst leadership that negatively affected organisational functioning. The RTT that was setup was still born and failed to leave up to its task of rebuilding West Coast it was therefore dissolved in 2013 and Provincial Intervention Team was then setup to rebuild organisation.

The PIT has been able to hold the region together despite the many challenges including lack of commitment from some PIT members. It has been focused on rebuilding branches, by-elections and general elections work, guiding municipalities that have been less than adequate in dealing with governance.

There is general concern with lack of visible opposition in many councils with ANC not submitting motions to set the agenda. The general preoccupation with Saldanha IDZ and Clan William dam projects has had unintended consequence of redefining the agenda of the organisation in the region. With comrades falling over each other about survival of the fittest without locating this within the strategic task of ensuring benefits accruing from national investment have larger impact in the communities.

The Youth league has re-emerged after a long period of absence it has gone to its regional conference. It will require ongoing political support and nurturing from the

ANC REC. The WL remains weak with a recently established RTT, the ANC must have a team of organisers that will assist the rebuilding of the WL.

The region has held a successful conference after almost 3years since it was dissolved. The new leadership is showing a lot of potential it will need ongoing support to work and act as a collective.

5.3 Boland

The Cape Wineland District is the second biggest region in the province. The outgoing REC had been limping for a while, with very few comrades committed to the work of the organisation. Despite the fact that the region has been underperforming for some time, the PEC resolved not to disband the region rather setup a PIT to reinforce the work of the REC as their term of office has expired.

Drakenstein has been the most stable subregion, however we have observed retrogression in Langeberg, Witzenberg, Stellenbosch and Breedevalley subregion. The deep seated divisions in the region had played themselves out in the constitution of Subregional Task teams. Which were used to settle political scores than building a vibrant and inclusive ANC. The exclusion of dedicated comrades who have led the previous STTs and LETs left much to be desired. The PEC has had to intervene to rectify this.

The PIT has been very active in the region its main concern is the manner the organisation is being managed administratively and politically. The convening of properly constituted REC/RWC meetings remains an area of great concern as it undermines the ability of the PIT to be effective in its mandate. The management of the membership system required closer scrutiny so as to ensure that all the files are presented for audit.

The ANC is in opposition in all the municipalities, the Witzenberg municipality remains an area of great hope having performed better in the 2014 elections. The balance of forces is moving towards the ANC with other coalition parties and councillors. The key challenge is lack of cooperation from some ANC councillors who seem hell bent in undermining ANC take over. The PEC has continuously met the region to deal with this matter.

The region has just held a successful conference which was highly contested. The new REC has the potential to rebuild a vibrant ANC and contest and win a number of municipalities' successfully. Attention must be paid to uniting the region with ongoing support and political guidance.

5.4 Karoo

The region is the strongest and the smallest in the province with majority of branches in good standing. The REC and RWC meet consistently however some members are not consistently attending meetings. Subcommittees were not functioning properly to process the POA. Challenge with resignation of REC members over a period of time.

The region is engaged in the Imvuselelo Back to Basics program recruitment is trickling in steadily. There is still a challenge with access to FNB to bank membership as there are only branches in Beaufort West and Oudtshoorn. The PEC deployees are attending their deployment albeit inconsistently. Officials have had to intervene and attend to this matter.

The YI has gone to conference. WL RTT was established and is busy rebuilding structures. The ANC must give support to these structures.

Challenges with working with weak COSATU and disorganised affiliates. The SACP and SANCO are non-existent.

The ANC is in charge of 2 municipalities and the District. It has the greatest economic prospect with large shale gas reserves. There has been some challenges in Prince Albert where the ANC is in collusion with NGP. The Beaufort West municipality is still besieged with deep divisions amongst councillors. This matter still needs to be resolved.

The region held a successful conference which was highly divided. A lot of work must be done to unite the region and have it focus on retaining ANC municipalities for 2016.

5.5 Overberg

The REC meets regularly however there has been an allegation against REC members who were mobilising to collapse REC through mass resignation and allegations of racism. This matter was investigated and engagements took place between REC and Officials to try and unite comrades. The PEC deployees continue to play an active role in the regional program.

The ANC is in charge of Cape Alghulus municipality which is stable, the major concern is the retrogression in the 2014 electoral performance which reflects some political instability in the structures. The active and visible work in the TWK has benefitted ANC electorally and this must be intensified.

Swellendam ANC caucus has been the most active B municipality in the province. Having exposed DA corruption and winning over other parties. The ANC need to complete this project by turning over the municipality. Overstrand is not leaving up to its potential as centre of economic activity in Overberg. The ANC need to strengthen its opposition tactics.

The region held a successful regional conference with minor glitches that had to be resolved. It must equally pay attention to unity and cohesion with focus on retaining Cape Alghulus and winning more municipalities.

5.6 Southern Cape

The REC had regressed from position of strength to organisational paralysis within the first 18 months of its term; the biggest challenge was factionalism and infighting

which led to organisational paralysis. These contradictions were centred on resources and deployment. The PEC then resolved to setup the provincial intervention team in addition to NEC deployee to bring stability and focus to rebuild organisation.

The impact of the intervention by deployees had brought some degree of unity whether it can be seen as that of purpose or convenience history was to judge. The PIT has not consistently attended the region it is missing in action. The PEC has had to reconstitute the PIT and is now convened by Deputy Chairperson. Only one PEC deployee and NEC deployee have been consistently servicing the region.

The Imvuselelo program has been effective in re-establishing STTs and BTTs, have observe some progress particularly in Hessequa, Kannaland, Knysna, Bitou, Oudtshoorn, Mosselbay whilst George remains a sub region that's underperforming. Still there is a major concern with weak branches in coloured communities. The REC has to develop a clear strategy if the ANC has to stand any chance to win back municipalities.

The region held a successful conference albeit with high levels of contestation. The REC must pay a premium price to the unity of the region. It has a great prospect of winning back a number of municipalities.

6. Leagues

6.1 ANCWL

The ANC Women's League PTT has not been able to build formidable structures. It has failed to mobilise women behind the ANC election campaign and 103rd Celebrations. The NEC of the WL has had to intervene consistently to give life to its programs the PTT has been reconstituted however it seems the same characters who have stifled the growth of the WL are re-emerging which may undermine the current efforts to rebuild. The ANC has to support and rebuild ANC WL.

6.2 ANCYL

The YL has successful held its long awaited provincial conference despite a number of challenges which must still be resolved. The new PEC must still find its footing and be a strong voice for youth development. They are planning a PGC to process discussion documents and program of action as these couldn't be dealt with at conference.

6.3 ANCVL

The VL continues to function sub-optimal although weakened with the passing away of Cde Mrabalala. The remaining leadership has been engaged in various programs of the VL with the support of the ANC.

The ANCVL held a successful conference after the first attempt didn't have a quorum on the 14/05/15. The newly elected PEC is led by Chairperson General Zolile Nqose, Secretary Nomsa Ntlabathi and other members. We congratulate them on their election and the resolutions taken by conference.

7. Membership

The number of branches in good standing has increased since 2011 conference from 254 to 276 and membership has increased from 31 000 to 54 000. This means we are on track towards our target of 100 000 by year end if we all pay attention to the observations made by auditors.

Region	Potential Branches	Branches Audited	Branches in Goodstanding	70%	New Members	Total Membership in good
Central Karoo	15	13	15	13	336	1 382
Overberg	33	25	25	25	1 536	3 412
West Coast	46	32	32	32	1 025	3 189
South Cape	77	64	58	54	1 199	7 529
Boland	96	83	68	67	1 324	11 903
Dullah Omar	111	102	78	78	7 585	13 727
TOTAL	378	319	276	265	13 005	41 145
TOTAL WESTERN CAPE	54 150					

There are critical issues that have been raised with regions on membership which has serious impact on the state of organisation

- Lack of uniform approach to filling system and therefore a need to train membership officers and setting up systems
- Different interpretation of constitutional provision on areas administration
- Lack of security on membership access by BEC
- REC are not seized with monitoring membership growth or decline
- Recruitment of new members rather than renewal of lapsed members
- Failure to administer attachments therefore qualifying members as new
- Forging of signature or inconsistent signatures
- Bank bulk sheet not corresponding with the forms particularly on renewal
- Most recruitment took place between June and September
- Branches don't keep own record of membership and therefore have hands-off approach to membership
- The pre-audit has concluded that because of these deficiencies none of the regions have meet 70% requirement

If regions and branches can rectify these challenges the organisation can reach its target of 100 000 and more.

8. Elections 2011

The first task of the PEC after its elections was to complete candidate selection process however we quickly picked up that the new model for candidate selection had many pitfalls at implementation. The interpretation of community involvement and role of selection committees was highly contentious, it was further complicated by RLCs that reviewed decisions on candidate and didn't inform branches of the changes. This all took place in a highly charged political environment.

By the time PEC was elected all ward candidates were already selected. The two outstanding issues were disputes that the Dispute Committee was resolving and PR candidate selection, wherein regional list conferences were held within two weeks as the deadline was fast approaching. The most difficult region was West Coast due to leadership differences some in the REC and some branches boycotted the first meeting which had to be reconvened. The biggest threat and challenge facing the ANC is a tendency of some cadres when they have not made it as candidate they stand as opposition to ANC candidates.

The PEC developed an elections plan informed by an analysis of the decline in electoral performance since 2009 elections. We underestimated the level of divisions, the impact of conferences and list process to the 2011 Elections campaign. Setting up elections structures and back office, training of volunteers and canvassers, developing localised programs, introducing candidates and ANC manifesto, rolling out communications strategy, fundraising, legal support for campaign was all done with minimum capacity.

Some comrades were actively discouraging people from attending ANC activities and even encourage them to vote for independents or opposition. One of the slogans was to vote ward and not PR or visa versa. The impact of this was felt long after the election as these tendencies undermine the organisational coherency and people losing confidence in their movement.

We were fortunate as most NEC deployees and Top leaders made themselves available for deployment. Our media team was reactive and most of the improvement came on the tail end of the campaign. The most disheartening issue was lack of resources, despite numerous efforts we could feel the drag from lack of support from the business community.

The resilience of the ANC was being tested to the core. We had to employ guerrilla tactics to mobilise volunteers who became the core team that assisted in canvassing and general campaigning work. The systematic approach focused on consolidating ANC base areas then frontiers. Critical sectors were identified and a sector focus program was implemented. Special projects were also identified and used for maximum benefit i.e. high profile defections to ANC, appealing Mayoral Candidates etc.

The implosion of COPE which had taken 10% of ANC vote in 2009 brought a significant gain to the ANC particularly in base and frontier areas. The DA had a very strong campaign benefited largely from the weaknesses of the ANC. The other opposition parties lost their support to the DA that was on ascendancy since 2009 elections. The independent candidates were the most hit as some could not even muster any significant votes.

The ANC Western Cape successful brought a halt to the downward spiral to its support both in percentage terms and real numbers. The ANC received 34% of the vote roughly 570 000 votes. Whilst the DA got about 53% of the vote.

Post the elections we hosted a Siyabonga Rally in Beaufort West unfortunately due to bad weather President Zuma couldn't attend.

The NEC National Task team led by Cde Nkosazana Dlamini – Zuma dealt with disputes arising from the list process and visited our province to engage with the affected members and branches. The following branches were to be redone if members decided as such in Dullar Omar ward 40 and 42. This unfortunately was never concluded as NEC members who were driving process couldn't take it to its logical conclusion.

8.1 Elections 2014

The 2014 elections was the first opportunity for the PEC to run an effective election campaign. In spite of the weaknesses of war chess the PEC, Alliance, leagues and MDM put all their efforts to a successful elections campaign. The PET moved in earnest to setup election structures at different levels. They were trained and volunteers recruited and deployed.

All the phases of the campaign were undertaken including special projects on defection targeted at Cope which had taken 9% of ANC vote. We also observed emergence of EFF made up of former YL leaders and other parties. The DA swallowed ID and other smaller parties to increase its support to 58%. The ANC national saw a decline of 4% to 62% due to weak performance in the other five provinces except KZN, NCape, WCape and ECape which contributed positive results for the ANC.

8.2 Target

The numbers, in respect of ANC votes Western Cape , were as follows:

NPE 2004		NPE 2009		NPE 2014		
<i>National</i>	<i>Provincial</i>	<i>National</i>	<i>Provincial</i>	<i>Prov. Target</i>	<i>National</i>	<i>Provincial</i>
742 741 (46%)	709 05 (45%)	666 223 (32%)	620 918 (31%)	1 053 924	737 219 (34%)	697 664 (33%)

The ANC had a marginal increase in its percentage from 31.6% in 2009 to 32.9% in 2014. We increased our actual number of votes for the province by 76 746 votes i.e. from 620 918 in 2009 to 697 664 in 2014.

With regards specifically to targets, the ANC in the province had set the following targets within each region, for base and frontier areas only, and the results yielded were as follows:

Table 1

	<i>Registered Voters</i>	<i>ANC Target</i>	<i>Registered ANC voters canvassed</i>	<i>% of Target</i>	<i>Total voters canvassed</i>	<i>ANC as % of canvassed</i>	<i>Number of Party Agents</i>	<i>Number of Volunteers</i>
CAPE WINELANDS	372 993	117 548	20 357	17.3	24 508	83.1	922	3 120
CENTRAL KAROO	36 339	18 550	9 907	53.4	12 469	79.5	166	286
CITY OF CAPE TOWN	1 894 789	658 414	55 358	8.4	72 840	76.0	2 538	4 157
OVERBERG	134 800	57 970	21 333	36.8	26 042	81.9	260	871
SOUTHERN CAPE	315 182	135 098	50 652	37.5	60 577	83.6	844	2 344
WEST COAST	179 553	66 344	26 867	40.5	32 495	82.7	302	478
WESTERN CAPE	2 933 656	1 053 924	184 474	17.5	228 931	80.6	5 032	11 256

Therefore the ANC had targeted just over one million voters i.e. 1 053 924 of which it only managed 687 664 provincially.

8.3 Voter contact

We had setup a canvassing system that was linked to live capturing web based software. Those regions that utilised it effectively performed better as they could give account to the profile of their voters. As the system could also indicate the number of visits and check if voter is registered.

As a consequence, it is therefore easily understandable that voter contact was minimal in the elections campaign. Our targets were set, both how much the ANC wanted to achieve, a realistic figure (31-38% of the vote) and how much voters needed to be canvassed to achieve this goal i.e. just over a million (51%) of ANC voters in base and frontier areas.

Table 1, indicates that provincially we were only able to canvass, or have voter contact, with 17% of voters in ANC base and frontier areas. The worse performing region being Metro with only 8% of ANC voters being canvassed whilst the best performing region was Central Karoo with 53% albeit the smallest region, in terms of population.

Noteworthy is the low amount of actual volunteers, on the ground i.e. canvassers, that we had in the province.

8.4 Drop/Increase in province

Against the background of our provincial strategy, *Path to People's Power*, ANC Western Cape had the following objectives:

- 1) To increase our votes in actual numbers and to increase our percentage points by between 5-9 % i.e. from 31% to about 38%.
- 2) To decrease the DA provincial vote, which was 50% in 2009 (it was at 56% in LGE2011 with the amalgamation of the ID).

We achieved only a marginal increase in ANC support but could not arrest DA the increase in DA support.

The reasons are as follows with regards to increase/decrease in our ANC votes:

We were unable to register the required amount of people in our base areas and get them out to vote on Election Day.

Our registration figures indicate that we were only able to register an estimated 31% of our registration target in ANC base areas alone. We were only able to register 59 248 more voters in base areas and failed to register 280 141 eligible voters in our base areas.

As explained earlier, in the section "Voter contact", the ANC was not able to meet its voter contact targets, especially in our base and frontier areas. Whilst there was a clear strategy to identify specific areas to work on, i.e. base and frontier areas, we were not able to consolidate and, as a result, could not get our voters out on Election Day.

- i) *We were able though to decimate our opposition in the base areas.* COPE and the UDM are no longer forces to be reckoned with, whilst EFF was kept in check only garnering 2% of the provincial vote i.e. 44 7762. Unlike in other provinces, EFF performed the worst in Western Cape. Our efforts of working with NGOs and sectors paid off in this regard. The growth of the DA in our townships was minimal. However, whilst the campaign was mostly centred on working class issues, not much attention was given to the emerging Black middle class.
- ii) *We were able to slightly increase our rural Coloured vote i.e. outside the Metro.* We have seen growth in a number of municipalities especially Hessequa and Witzenberg.

Reasons for lack of increase: lack of campaigns or sectoral engagement with the Coloured middle class, especially in the Metro (as with the Black middle class); weak or non-existence of organisational structures in Coloured communities; weak media and communications leadership; weak participation or cooperation from public representatives, especially Councillors; weak structures of the Leagues, some COSATU affiliates were fully participating as well as the Party ; finances; DA negative campaigning in our base areas and frontier 'swaart gevaar' (e.g. Nkandla and Khayelitsha Commission of Enquiry)

8.5 Lessons

- (a) We should strengthen the structures that worked well: our Monitoring & Evaluation system, research, legal and monitoring, PLC, training, Communications and voter registration, farm Organising Unit, and Sector mobilisation;
- (b) We should resource our voter registration campaign very well and have canvassers in field in all base and frontier wards, as early as possible, thereby identifying ANC voters, register them and ultimately get them out on election day;
- (c) We should make sure we have a core group in every VD that is able to drive the campaign at this level, or at least at Branch level,
- (d) We should make sure that we have functioning BEC's and BET's in every ward, particularly in our base and frontier wards, now already, therefore building a strong ANC in base and frontier areas, at least, and have sectoral engagements and campaigns in these areas;
- (e) We need a well organized and dynamic research and communications team that can point out DA failures in all local governments where they govern while demonstrating ANC achievements in those areas where we govern;
- (f) We need to intervene and help strengthen municipalities which are already run by the ANC and then target those which we are able to win;
- (g) We need to manage the candidate selection process very well and build maximum unity in the province; and,
- (h) We need a strategy of national investment in the province to demonstrate how the ANC is helping to take SA and the province forward.

8.6 By-elections 2011-2015

<i>No.</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Region/Sub-region</i>	<i>Ward</i>	<i>Won/ Lost/ Retained</i>
1	Sep 2011	Beaufort West	1	ANC retained
2		Cederberg	6	Won from DA
3	Nov 2011	Cederberg	4	DA retained
4	Dec 2011	Metro	71	DA retained
5	Jan 2012	Metro	68	DA retained
6	Mar 2012	Saldanha Bay	12	ANC retained
7	Apr 2012	Metro	45	DA retained
8		Theewaterskloof	11	DA retained
9	Aug 2012	Swartland	6	DA retained
10	Sep 2012	Metro	88	Lost to DA
11	Nov 2012	Matzikama	2	Won from DA
12	Dec 2012	Bitou	2	DA retained
13	Jan 2013	Metro	22	DA retained
14		Witzenberg	10	Won from DA
15	Mar 2013	Stellenbosch	22	DA retained
16	Apr 2013	Hessequa	7	DA retained
17	May 2013	Metro	5	DA retained

18	Jun 2013	George	6	DA retained
19	Jul 2013	George	14	DA retained
20	Aug 2013	George	1	DA retained
21		Bergriver	5	DA retained
22		Oudtshoorn	5	ANC retained
23		Oudtshoorn	6	ANC retained
24		Oudtshoorn	13	Lost to DA
25		Overstrand	3	DA retained
26		Bitou	6	ANC retained
27	Sep 2013	Drakenstein	6	ANC retained
28		Mossel Bay	8	DA retained
29	Jan 2014	Matzikama	4	Won from DA
30	Feb 2014	Metro	35	ANC retained
31		Metro	43	DA retained
32		Saldahna Bay	9	Won from Ind.
33	May 2014	Metro	25	DA retained
34		Matzikama	6	DA retained
35	Jul 2014	Knysna	5	DA retained
36	Aug 2014	Metro	5	DA retained
37		Metro	54	DA retained
38		Swartland	10	DA retained
39		Mossel Bay	13	DA retained
40	Sep 2014	Bitou	7	DA retained
41	Nov 2014	Metro	23	DA retained
42		Drakenstein	16	ANC retained
43	Nov 2014	Theewaterskloof	11	DA retained
44		Overstrand	2	DA retained
45		Overstrand	5	ANC retained
46		Overstrand	7	DA retained
47	Feb 2015	Swellendam	5	ANC retained
48		Witzenberg	10	Won from DA
49	Apr 2015	Metro	72	DA retained
50		Witzenberg	7	DA retained
51	May 2015	Langeberg	2	ANC retained
52		Oudtshoorn	7	DA retained
53	Jun 2015	Theewaterskloof	5	DA retained

Contested Byelections	51
ANC retained	11
ANC won from DA	5
ANC won from others	1
DA won from ANC	2
ANC lost to others	0
DA retained	34
Uncontested	2

9. Governance

There are 30 municipalities in the Western Cape, 5 District Municipalities, 1 Metro and 24 municipalities. The ANC went into the 2011 local government elections having just lost the Province in 2009 National and Provincial elections. The ANC only managed to win 1 municipality outright Beaufort West. The ANC managed to secure coalition with other parties and was able to gain 7 more municipalities.

We have successfully hosted a number a number of Local Government workshops to capacitate councilors and develop strategies to be effective opposition were we don't govern and best local government model. For the first time the summit created a platform for all ANC Councilors to take stock of their activities in municipalities a year after their deployment.

We have engaged with the Monitoring and Evaluation unit at HQ to look at developing a model for Western Cape particularly looking on issues of performance management and monitoring and evaluation models. The building of capacity on M&E and structural coordination of this work at provincial level involving PSO, policy unit, governance, communications, social transformation, ETC is urgent.

10. Municipalities

This report covers the 8 ANC ran municipalities.

- Oudtshoorn the PEC remains concern about the instability of this municipality. The ANC had committed itself to the President call on the Back to Basics program in fixing municipalities. In line with this the PEC takes a dim view of the developments in Oudtshoorn that in spite of numerous interventions the municipality continues to be political dysfunctional, maladministration and lack of service delivery. That despite political guidance they take one step forward and three steps backward. The collusion partners are running the municipality with defiant Mayor and an illegal Acting MM whilst the DA and Cope are refusing to attend council meeting if they do attend they disrupt. The PEC therefore has called on the Minister of COGTA to drastically intervene using legislative instruments to remedy the situation immediately. As we believe that MEC Bredel does not have political will or necessary objectivity to resolve this impasse. Instead he continuously reassures and misleads this municipality on the corrective measures that have proven disastrous. The ANC is confident Minister Gordan will act in the interests of people of Oudtshoorn as a whole.
- Cederberg municipality has had a period of instability of leadership, the political paralysis due to inexperience, rank opportunism, and lack of political maturity and capability of deployees. This has dented the image of the ANC in some communities. The PEC has had to intervene continuously to ensure stability, service delivery and proper governance. Particularly because this is the municipality that is hosting on the major infrastructure program the Clan William Dam.
- Matzikama municipality although the ANC has successfully won the by-election in ward 4, the municipality has not been able to find a suitable candidate for MM the candidate that was selected couldn't agree on the terms

of employment. The same problems like Cederberg are being experienced of weak leadership due to inexperience, rank opportunism and lack of political maturity. The PEC has also had to continuously attend to the challenges of this municipality.

- Beaufort West municipality although it looks stable from a distance the level of infighting amongst comrades could implode the municipality; the centre which is the REC is failing to exert authority and guidance on the municipality. Partly because it is the source of income and deployment for the very leadership that must give guidance. The undermining of ICOSA Deputy Mayor's is a source of strain to the relationship with collusion partner. The PEC has had to intervene in dealing with these issues.
- Prince Albert remains a challenge for the ANC which is in the coalition with the NGP. Which continues to bully ANC employees and undermine local leadership. This in turn has weakened confidence of communities in the ability of the municipality to deliver services. The REC has been seized with the matter of stabilising the relations.
- The Karoo district is stable and focused on its work, although there are sparks from time to time the leadership has been able to deal with them collectively. The PEC has resolved to encourage municipality to develop a strategy on opportunities arising from shale gas that will ensure the benefits accrue to the people of Karoo both in terms of development of human capital and economic opportunities. The municipality has established a Karoo Development Agency with the support of IDC.
- Kannaland municipality has seen progress since the deployment of Cde Anthony into the municipality to strengthen ANC voice. There are still outstanding issues of service delivery to be ironed out with collusion partner.
- Cape Alghulas although there was initial resistance to the appointment of the new MM, much progress has been made. The municipality has been able to focus on service delivery and received a clean audit. The key challenge is to ensure the intensification of national investment

11. EFFECTIVE OPPOSITION

The current political landscape in the Western Cape demands that the ANC plays a dual role that of being in opposition in the Legislature and most municipalities whilst governing nationally and in some municipalities either alone or in coalition. The need to strengthen coordination to effectively perform both functions cannot be over emphasised.

This then means the ANC has to focus on building the capacity and coordination of its councilors to fully appreciate the opportunities created by this environment. Exerting pressure on failure of service delivery and directing where the priorities of the

municipality should be. Claim credit for national delivery, build broad front of progressive forces to influence IDPs and budgets and monitor implementation thereof.

In our analysis we had concluded that the sudden growth of the DA has spread its capacity too thin. There are a number of opportunities that needs to be exploited at local level. Many of its councilors are unhappy with the dictatorial tendencies of the DA leadership. The smaller parties in coalition with the DA are marginalised from decision making. The DA has coerced COPE into an unholy alliance which does not have support of COPE membership.

The delivery record of DA governance has seen a decline both at provincial and municipal level. The decline in providing basic services and housing delivery record is informed by the DA stance on Site and Service strategy which is contrary to national government Human Settlements policy vision 2030. They are clutching straws on dealing with inequality, underdevelopment and unemployment. They have no clear plan on economic transformation as their constituency still benefits the same way as under apartheid government.

The implosion of Cope represent a blow to this alternative project, it has been fully exploited. Many of their members suffer from political paralysis, whilst they want to come back home they fear victimisation in the ANC. The many that have returned are mocked by some comrades as returnees than genuine ANC members, this gate keeping is against the values of the movement. The ANC must take the high moral ground and welcome them back into its ranks, and have a clear program of rehabilitation and political education

The ANC controlled or co governed municipalities will serve as flagships of what it means to live under an ANC government. Urgent steps needs to be taken to finalise appointment of all senior and middle management staff. Clear program to be followed through as resolved in the recently held workshop. Focusing on provision of basic services, mobilising national resources for support, strengthening cooperation amongst ANC controlled municipalities. Hold constant ward meetings to brief communities on progress and challenges.

12. Legislature Caucus

The past period in the Western Cape Provincial Legislature saw an intense attack on the ANC. This was the most trying time for the ANC since the DA took over in 2009.

- The team started to drive a ‘harder’ agenda against the DA in the Legislature;
- At SCOPA and other standing committees we still oppose the attempts to discredit our leaders (Malusi Gigaba, Marius Fransman & Pierre Uys) through undue & illegal bullying tactics by summoning them to appear at the Legislature for all sorts of party political point scoring;
- Study groups are getting their teeth into issues to pursue the ANC agenda; &
- Members were allocated portfolios also as spokespeople.

The caucus team also attacked & interrogated the Premier and DA in government in various debates, member statements, interpellations (short structured debates), a large

number of questions and motions in the Legislature on wide-ranging issues pertaining to the ANC agenda.

The new DA Speaker's ongoing inflexibility, inexperience and biased dealings with the ANC became a bigger problem. This causes the proceedings to regularly grind to a halt and standoffs with ensuing uncertainty.

The latest bout started on 2nd December 2014 when Fransman put a question to Zille on the fact that her government only puts 5% of road infrastructure procurement aside for BBBEE companies (against National Legislation & policy targets) and whether it means there are no competent black people to do the work.

At the next sitting on 4th December 2014 Zille had to withdraw "deliberate untruth" and Fransman were instructed to retract his question which were deemed to have "racial undertones".

It was the management of this point by the Speaker that led to the proceedings to be suspended twice and then Fernandez ended the first sitting of 2015 without Zille delivering her "State of the Province" speech.

It was during the time of trying to deal with the substance of the matter that comrades Uys and Tyatyam was summarily suspended by resolution of the Legislature as pushed by the DA.

The first quarter of 2015 was very busy and the members and research team had to double up with the documents and annual performance plans. The ANC contributed at all portfolios and made sure the critical voice of the ANC is heard. The ANC voted against the budget as it does not meet the growing requirements of the poor.

The caucus assisted extensively with support and work during the biggest ANC annual feast on 10 January 2015 with the ANC's 103 birthday in the Cape Town Stadium. Material like posters, leaflets, programmes, speeches and the ANC pledge were produced to help muster supporters ahead and on the big day.

The caucus assisted with actions such as support and work in all by-elections. Besides helping to mobilise or accompanying National leaders and raise awareness across the Province, our members had also engaged in constituency work and dealing with issues in their allocated areas.

The ANC in the Legislature launched the Stop Racism campaign and criticized Zille and the DA for the Worcester "Dompas" security control in public streets of rich areas.

The caucus also exposed a departmental poster with racist stereotyping in a cartoon of a white manager pumping information into the empty head of a person of colour. A challenge was also put to Cape Town Mayor Patricia De Lille to denounce this clear act of racism.

The ANC caucus supported a protest march against this "dompas" with placards. The ANC has proposed motions for debate like the long lines at clinics and hospitals, DA

institutional racism, the failures of the school transport plan and many children still not in school.

ANC members has put pressure on the DA provincial government with political statements in the Legislature on Zille's "worst of white" character, the punitive boycott of the Cape Times newspaper, growing racism in the province, school chaos with many problems across the Western Cape, the spate of killings of farm workers and dwellers and service delivery failures on issues such as housing and sanitation.

The ANC also brought visitors and supporters to the Legislature to see first – hand what the DA does or say and how the ANC puts its case over.

Various questions for oral reply on multiple subjects were posted to Zille and her executive. It ranged from problems in Oudtshoorn, porta potties (plastic bucket toilets) and the assumed international relations role.

The ANC played an important role in preparations and participation of the visit week to the Southern Cape in conjunction with the NCOP. The ANC Western Cape Members of Parliament and the ANC members of the Western Cape Provincial Legislature had joint caucuses to discuss working closer together and to align our programmes of action.

On the media side various and regular news statements and other products like letters and op-eds were issued and distributed. Some of the topics were:

- The Zille attack on media freedom (Cape Times boycott),
- Welcoming the final freedom of the Cuban 5,
- Condemning the Kraaifontein mass murder,
- Welcoming learners and students at the opening of the academic year,
- Highlighting the serious problems experienced at schools,
- The DA's back off from the closure of schools,
- Exposing the DA's uncaring budget as not pro-poor,
- Welcoming the High Court review to redo a corrupt Cape Town tender of R113,5 million.

13. Sectoral Work

We had identified and targeted about 20 sectoral groups that have worked closely with the ANC, in particular during Election time.

A Mobilisation tasks team was set-up to energize and co-ordinate Sectoral work. They have been organising the Province's Manifesto launch, Memorial Lectures, The Women`s March, Service Delivery marches, Pickets etc. The Sectors consist of, but to name a few.

The Cape Minstrels, Religious Sector, Youth, Women , Professional/ Business people, Rural Sector (Farm Task Teams), Alliance Partners, Coastal Communities, Disabled People of SA, Civil Society, LGBTI(Gay & Lesbian Flag), Traditional Leaders and Arts and Culture Groups.

The ANC intervened in resolving the dispute between the City of Cape Town and Minstrels. This project has been a very successful one. On the 4th January`2014 Minister Paul Mashatile declared the (The Slave Route)Strand Street Route as a Heritage Route for them esp for Tweede Nuwe Jaar.

Western Cape was in the fore front to call for reopening of the land claims inparticular for Khoi and San people who were excluded in the last round. We are happy to report that President Zuma has reopened the land claim process and has appointed a commission that has drafted a bill for the recognition of KhoiSan people. This is inline with Polokwane resolution to include KhoiSan as part of the indiginous African groups.

In the Religious Sector we made inroads by winning over pastors from ACDP. There had been meetings of more than 200 pastors which was addressed by the Chaplain General Charles Mehana. We continue to strengthen our relations with our Muslim , Jewish and other Religious groups.

On the Youth front we have urged the ANCYL to continue motivating young people around voter registration. We have noted their hard work. We have also established the Youth Ambassadors which was focusing on youth outside the ANC working closely with COSAS, SASCO, and PYA.

We had difficulties in mobilising women in this sector and running campaign because of the weakness then within the ANCWL. We were trying to work with ANCWL. Even though they were attending the Sectoral meetings, they did not formulate concrete programmes for the ANCWL.

We had a group that focused on the professionals and business people. We wanted them to endorse and support our election campaign and have managed to for them to mandate a few comrades to work full-time in the election campaign.

If we look at our Rural Communities esp on Farms today, we have made great strides, we even went so far as to bring the National Minster Cmrdr. Midred Oliphant to their rescue during the farm strikes. For this task to be fulfilled effectively we need enough resources to back it up.

Our Alliance partners have been actively involved in our campaign that we held. They have participated in all our structures at local level, Regional and Provincial Level.

We have taken service delivery campaign like Housing, Water and Sanitation, school closures, evictions of Farm Workers, The Slave Route of the Kaapse Klopse and more, up as a serious matter, and have taken it to the doorsteps of the DA, and as we speak Sectoral work is continuing.

14. Cuban 5

The Western Cape ANC led Alliance and FOCUS has had a singular honour to host the Cuban 5 who were illegally detained in the USA for 15yrs because they stood up

against US sponsored terrorist groups that were hell bent in distabilising the Cuban revolution.

We stand strong in solidarity with the people of Cuba and the revolutionary government led by Commandant Castro. We call for an end to illegal trade blockade of Cuba by USA and calling for the return of Guantanamo Bay.

15. DPSA

The ANC works closely with the Disabled People of South Africa, they reported that they have resolved to oppose their inclusion in Department of Social Development.

16. Chaplaincy

The appointment of Chaplain was post punned due to infighting amongst the sector. The PEC mandated Deputy Chair to coordinate the forum. It has been very active in organising various events. The mobilisation of the sector has been broadened with the defection of ACDP and DA Pastors into the ANC a special project that is on-going.

17. Motsepe Foundation

The foundation launched a national road show to promote the R500m fund. The Western Cape leg was held in Khayelitsha and Mitchel's Plein which was attended by more than 3000 people from all walks of life. The ANC support the Vukuzenzele (do it yourself) motto, as it speaks to empowering our people to be their own liberators through cooperatives, smmes, social entrepreneurship etc targeting women, youth , NGOs, churches, traditional leaders, sports & culture and education.

18. Seskhona

The Seskhona phenomenon is a result of rebellion stemming from former YL leaders after disbandment of structures they insulated themselves into an organised formation that engages in various social causes. Whatever manifestation that led to its emergence it has become a source of destabilisation in the ANC base areas (informal settlements) and communities.

Its mobilisation tactics which include anti-establishment posture, encroachment on ANC organisational process through openly disrupting meetings, attacks on councillors, inducing people to join Seskhona in lieu of jobs, houses etc, disinformation campaign against ANC leaders, flattering with possible participating in 2016 elections, contesting hegemony of the ANC amongst vulnerable communities, actively involved in organised factions are some of the features that has characterise activities.

The PEC had resolved that it cannot be paralysed in providing a political line with the understanding that 'qualitatively different contradictions can only be resolved by qualitatively different methods. The only way to settle questions of an ideological nature or controversial issues among the people is by democratic method of discussion, of criticism, of persuasion and education...but we must be vigilant of

attempts aimed at taking advantage of contradictions amongst the people by fomenting dissensions and stir up disorder 'Mao.

This social movement is thriving because of subjective weaknesses of the ANC i.e. weak councillors and structures. The issue of sanitation and land is an ANC issue but our silences in these crises create space for all sorts of opportunist to emerge both from within and outside. The REC of Dullar Omar has been steadily reclaiming space in taking up issues albeit with notable success i.e. stabilisation of different wards. . The second step has been to occupy space and continue to visibly take up issues of communities. ANC public reps have been instructed to preoccupy themselves with ANC work as they are full time organisers.

The PEC has had to draw a line on the misuse of ANC organisational processes particularly by Seskhona recruitment drive that has no link to structures. Steps are being taken against any ANC members who are openly disrupting meetings.

The recent unfortunate decision by Seskhona to March against the ANC Provincial Secretary on suspicion of interfering with Seskhona's proposal to PRASA to provide 25 000 jobs is disingenuous. The PEC has publicly objected to the extortion of money from poor and vulnerable in exchange of jobs and other opportunities. Their irritation arises from the rebuke and exposure of the misuse of the trust that people had.

This issue has brought forward the challenge of ANC members and public reps in Seskhona who are making public statements against the ANC and its leadership including publicly insinuating that ANC leadership is working with the DA. The senseless shooting of Cde Andile Lili has brought further confusion as these Comrades are alleging that the incident was politically motivated and the ANC must answer.

This requires a sober analysis and response from the PEC.

19. Factionalism, Unity and Cohesion

We must be the first to acknowledge the negative impact of the historical divisions and factions in the ANC Western Cape. This has limited the scope for growth and effectiveness of the ANC as an instrument for change. The anti ANC tendencies of gate keeping, rumour mongering, buying of membership, disruption of meetings and other general factional activities are denting the image of the organisation. This is further complicated by the quality of cadreship that has not been imbued in the politics and organisational traditions of the ANC.

This critical reflection has been the very basis of our approach to Imvuselelo campaign. The opening up of the ANC to all and sundry to aggressively increase membership to in order improve electoral performance and organisation reach is a non-negotiable.

There are those who are hell bent in frustrating this program including bad mouthing the leadership. The approach of cadre's forum will in the long run heal the wounds and hatred that some comrades hold against each other.

The PEC is resolved on the intensification of political education starting with induction of new members and BECs, reading the oath, volunteerism, political

education and building a campaigning ANC of community activist will go a long way in giving practical meaning to ‘**Unity in Action**’.

In line with the resolution on organisational renewal we must be the champions of unity in the ANC starting from the top. Discussions about leadership must be held within the structures and not be used as a source of divisions particularly as we are going to conferences. The approach of winner takes all has compromised and distorted the strategic question of leadership. The PEC will have to lead discussions on policy issues and Through the Eye of the Needle document to imbue members with the correct approach on the politics of the ANC.

The PEC will have to ensure that the guidelines on road map to regional conferences are adhered to and harsh action is taken against those who are undermining the Invuselelo Campaign.

20. Service Delivery

The failure to provide basic service to the poor by DA led Provincial and Local Government is an indictment to our democratic dispensation. They are undermining the very constitution they claim allegiance. The ANC has had to use both legislative and mass mobilisation to demand a better deal for our people.

Where the ANC governs these must be centres for growth, development, service delivery and community activism. National investment must be intensified in the interests of the poor and marginalised communities.

21. DERMACATION

The ANC received the presentation from National Demarcation Board represented by its Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson. Regions and branches were instructed to actively engage with the demarcation process that was unfolding. This is a critical process as it determines boundaries therefore the balance of forces.

22. CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS:

The 100yr celebrations give us an opportunity as organisation to take stock of the road we have traversed, confident that our struggle was not about self gratification. But a principled selfless struggle about changing the material conditions of our people as a whole guided by the freedom charter and strategy and tactics.

This program equally gives us an opportunity to reconnect with our past, recognise and honour the contribution of our fore bearers. The pillars of the centenary celebrations are

- Every month in 2012 was dedicated to a former President of the ANC
- One month provincial focus
- Centenary Flame
- Mobile ANC Art Exhibition

23. MK ANNIVERSARY

We hosted a fairly successful provincial celebration on the 50th anniversary of the MKVA in Gugulethu on 16 December 2011. This celebration was a precursor to the 100yr anniversary of the ANC. Attended by different generations of MK detachments. The major concern was limited participation of MKVA in the preparation of the event.

We visited the grave sites of different combatants with their families. We also lay a wreath at the Gugulethu 7 memorial site. More has to be done to recognise the heroes and heroines of the struggle.

24. JANUARY 8 CELEBRATION IN MANGAUNG

The PEC had ensured that against all odds the province was represented by no less than a 1000 comrades from the Western Cape in the January 8 celebrations in Mangaung 2012. There were many people who had interest to go and celebrate this important centenary of the ANC in Mangaung and unfortunately due to the limited resources we could not take everybody because we could only secure two trains to Bloem.

There were logistical problems from registering passengers to catering for comrades. There was massive outcry for Tshirts which were not sufficient. These small issues need to be addressed with the sensitivities they deserve as they can be used divide comrade.

We have seen a situation where our veterans were left behind by the 3rd train that was meant for leadership and veterans of our movement due to friend catering for friends in their operational work. If we don't take care of our veterans, who will?

The rally in Mangaung was a big success setting the tone for the rest of the year. With Western Cape mandated to host the centenary celebrations for the month of February.

25. PROVINCIAL CENTENARY RALLY.

The provincial rally was hosted in Oudtshoorn which was addressed by the Deputy President of the ANC, Cde Kgalema Motlanthe. We embarked on an intensive door to door campaign which was aimed at securing 60% of the people coming from Oudtshoorn because there were limited resources to get people from other sub regions within the region as well as other regions in the province at large. But also to test our strength in the town.

We also had build up activities which were led by the officials of the PEC including media interviews. There were concerns about limited participation of some REC and local leaders in the preparations. Cattle were slaughtered so that the event has the posture of a proper African celebration.

The WL assisted with transporting their members, most comrades travelled the length and breadth of the province to attend the event. The event was a great success attended by more than 2000 people.

26. Celebrating President Makgatho

As it was announced by the national executive committee of the ANC that the Western Cape will be allocated February as a month to celebrate the life of President Sefako Mapogo Makgatho. We received the centenary flame from the Free State on the 1st of February in Beaufort West in the central karoo region. The occasion received the presence of the Secretary General of the ANC Cde Gwede Mantashe as well as delegated leadership of the Free State.

We have seen the commitment and excitement of the comrades from the Free State in delivering the centenary flame. We were well advanced with the preparations of the arrival of the flame as the province through the dedicated and leadership of the Central Karoo region. We must appreciate the commitment of this leadership to have set a precedence and standard on how other regions must stage our events.

The centenary flame crisscrossed all the regions and we were satisfied with the commitment of regions in following the adopted program by the provincial centenary task team and the PEC. All regions managed against all odds to host successful events it was a true celebration indeed. The enthusiasm generated by the flame revived a lot of cadres to recommit to the movement.

The character of the program included visit to Robben Island, visit to veterans, national monuments, schools and churches, rallies and memorial events, motorcades, marathon, valentine dinner etc. It was just a hive of activity, some regions refusing to let the flame go. Fortunately the second flame was still available for events throughout the year.

We hosted a Presidential lecture on the life and times of President Makgatho, delivered by the President Zuma, wherein we invited his family as guest of honour, also invited various stake holders in the province from religious, academia, political commentators and parties, distinguish individuals and all ANC members. We were all hands on deck as all staff was dedicated in their assigned functions towards the lecture.

Besides the panic in terms of the size of the venue, our approach of targeting sectors paid off as many people attended the lecture beyond our expectations. We have learnt in these occasion that with the limited resources that we have we can achieve the intended outcome if we are to work together. There was a live coverage of the event on SABC TV and Radio.

The lecture went well until unfortunate incident of disruption when the President was delivering his lecture. Which had to be investigated and culprits taken to DC.

We also carried the same enthusiasm which Free State demonstrated to us when we had to hand over the centenary flame to Mpumalanga province on the 1st of March 2012. We made a call to regions to send delegation led by the province to Mpumalanga and we must commend, Dullar Omar Region, Southern Cape and central Karoo for their commitment in making the province a proud province. We must pass our disappointment to the West coast, Boland and Overberg for not heeding the call to

make the Western Cape shine. We were received well by Mpumalanga and made to feel at home.

We are likely to have a second bite on the Centenary flame in the month of November, when we celebrate the life and times of President Thabo Mbeki. We had two programs that we had postponed that is the Dialogue on Race, Culture and Identity which took place latter. The second was the Land Conference which was the prelude to the 100yrs of the 1913 Land act that legalise the land dispossession of our people.

27. COMMUNICATIONS AND BATTLE OF IDEAS

The task of communications both internal and external has been undertaken with great vigour and commitment. The repositioning the ANC from an organisation perceived to be at war with itself to being an effective opposition and the champion of the aspirations of our people particularly the poor. The teething challenges of capacity have been attend to on an ongoing basis including through the twinning program with the Swedish Socialist Party.

Our Communications has been limping from time to time but no efforts have been spared the ANC in the province is able to enhance its profile and sharpen its message across platforms. However regions have been not effectively attended to the challenge of communications therefore image building. It has been a case of hit and miss.

The ANC at all levels has to pay a premium in improving its communications strategy, from political structures to public reps. The image that we cultivate is what will determine the pull and push factors to ANC brand association. As much as we rely on traditional methods of communication the information age has evolved. The use of social media platforms i.e. Facebook, Twitter, Whatsapp, Instagram etc have proven to be very effective in reaching out particularly to youth.

There were plans to launch ANC Provincial Bulletin that will be used for internal communications.

28. SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION: -

The program for social transformation speaks to the critical engagement we must lead in the areas Education as a foundation for social progress, the health of the nation, Security and comfort, Social development and support, Sports and recreation, Arts and culture and all other social development endeavors.

The education summit was postponed twice due to clash of programs it is now planned for July. The summit will amongst other issues bring together education role-players and the school governing structure to launch major skills, training and education intervention programs.

The ANC as part of crime prevention support the CPF models as the best form of engagement in building community police partnership in dealing with crime. We reject the DA model of neighborhood watch which are aimed at being political tools of the DA and have no legal standing. The recently launched safety and security bill

by the province is an attempt to encroach on the powers and function of SAPS it must be rejected and its unconstitutional. The posture of the DA is not taking the fight against crime forward. We suspect there are ulterior motives watch the space.

We have undertaken programs with the Minister of Social Development to intervene on the challenges faced by our communities. The assault on the poor by Western Government is shocking they recently announced that they are cutting budget to support NGOs that are providing critical support to the poor and the vulnerable. This is a dereliction of duty on the obligations of this government. The ANC has worked with civil society organisations both inside the legislature and outside to highlight this gross violation of our hard won victories.

29. ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION:-

The essence of political freedom is economic freedom, guided by the freedom charter the ANC has been unapologetic in leading the struggle for economic freedom. The monopoly capital dominate the economic landscape in our province whether in agriculture, tourism, property development, constructions, fishing and aqua culture, transport and logistics, retail and services. The exclusion of the majority in particular the women and youth needs to be reversed.

The ANC has focused on organising itself into a potent force that has begun to make important calls for economic transformation. The introduction of the bill on small scale fishing is but one of the critical developments in reaffirming the importance of empowering fishing communities. The establishment of the Western Cape Black business council needs to be supported as a critical voice for transformation.

The debate on the youth wage may be an attempt to reintroduce labour market flexibility therefore two tier labour market. The ANC has to vigilant. The is general consensus that the stubborn rate of unemployment particular amongst youth needs urgent intervention. But we must assess whether current policies and programs have worked and what has been the role of private sector and public sector in supporting these initiatives. Does the current model of skills development work vis the resources allocated to it.

The debate on state intervention in the minerals sector on whether we nationalise mines or extract rent tax is critical to developing new industry. The land question on whether we expropriate without compensation or we continue with business as usual.

In line with the Program of Action the province must hold an economic transformation summit with the aim of responding to current policy proposals and developing a program for economic transformation in the province.

30. NGC

The NGC will be held on the 14th to 19th of October 2015 in Gauteng. As part of build up towards NGC. Each branch in good standing will be represented by 1 delegate.

NGC Timetable

1. Cut of Date for membership 30 April 2015
Audit May 2015 –June 2015
to nominate delegates June to August 2015
September 2015

BGMs
Verification BGMs

31. POLICY AND RESEARCH

The Policy and Research unit has focused on giving support to ANC work in the area. It has focused on analysis of the policy documents and produced critiques on each of them. We have ran training of sub-regional facilitators as part of the process of preparing for the policy conference.

The regions have held RGCs on organizational, political and policy discussion documents.

32. Alliance

We enjoy cordial relations with alliance partners, a 10 aside meetings have been held. The alliance held a summit on elections. We have been struggling to find a suitable date for follow up the alliance summit on political strategy. We have had bilaterals with the SACP and Cosatu but this have not yet translated to any significant program of action.

COSATU remains a critical ally of the ANC more work needs to be done to recruit its members into the ranks of the ANC. We also regularly addressed activities and conferences of Cosatu affiliates such as Nehawu, Sactwu, Denosa, Samwu, Fawu, Popcru, Saccawu, Satawu, SADTU, Popcru etc. We are very concern about the current divisions in COSATU as only bosses benefit when workers are united. The ANC needs to continuously nurture this relationship.

We appreciate the progress made by SANCO in stabilizing its structures after a difficult period of parallelism and dysfunctional. The forth coming conference will set the stage

33. Traditional Leadership

The creation of the Western Cape Indigenous Traditional Leadership Council had its positives and negatives. Although the intention was good in mobilising the broadest section of traditional leaders behind the ANC it also sort to displace CONTRALESA which had historically been located within MDM.

Given the sensitivity in this regard the leadership sort to bring all groups together around a common program of recognition, land claims in particular for Khoi and San, historical sites, culture and identity dialogue etc. A number of activities have been undertaken including Dialogue hosted by DICO, Manifesto Imbizo etc. This process has experienced slow down partly because the champions of the task team have lost focus it needs urgent revival.

The ANC continues to engage with traditional leaders and cultural groups, Cde Ximbi has been coordinating. The Chairperson has been task with leading the process of unity amongst the Khoi and San community as its divisions are betraying their cause

for recognition. Equally the ANC carries the responsibility of leading all the forces in society.

34. Swedish Socialist Democratic Party

We enjoy very progressive and fraternal relations with the Swedish Social Democratic party. The relationship has focused on sharing best practice on building party machinery, governance, media, policy and advocacy.

We visit each other twice a year through exchange programme.

35. Public Protector Complaint

The ANC had submitted a complaint with the PP on the Western Cape Government communication tender. The PP found that there was maladministration in the tender process, fruitless and wasteful expenditure and improper conduct but did not rule on the lawfulness of the process. Although it was disheartening for the final report not to rule on such a critical matter.

We noted that the preliminary report had found the tender was unlawful and illegal, had condemned the involvement of Political advisors. The turnabout of the PP was due to DA pressure that it will litigate and the PP bungled under pressure.

The ANC succeeded to unmask the unholy DA. Premier Zille must fall on her sword as she had declared she will resign if there was any wrong doing.

The way forward we are taking this report of the PP to Legislature, Public Service Commission and AG. We are also exploring legal avenues as we believe the law is clear.

36. DC Report

The Disciplinary Committee meets as when required to process matters referred to it.

Cde Jeff Swart was charged with bringing organisation into disrepute by provoking divisions and breakdown of unity. Having considered the nature and seriousness of his misconduct Cde Jeff pleaded guilty and entered into a plea agreement. That his membership is suspended for 12 months and that sanction is suspended for two years provided he does not make himself guilty of the same or similar misconduct. He has submitted an apology to the PEC.

Cde Gerrit De Bruin was charged with undermining the respect for ANC and impeding the functioning of the structures, he also provoked divisions and breakdown of unity. Cde De Bruin pleaded guilty and entered into plea agreement. That his membership is suspended for a period of 12 months and the sanction is suspended for 1 year. He has submitted a letter of apology to PEC.

The PDC also heard the disciplinary case of the ANC PEC v Sibusiso Nkomiyahlaba, Loyiso Nkohla, Menzi Manyanga, Zuko Ngejane, Siviwe Gxothiwe and Mbi

Athenkosi. On the disruption of the ANC Centenary Memorial Lecture on the 23rd February 2012, Good Hope Centre, Cape Town.

Pursuant to the disciplinary charges brought against the respondent members mentioned above, four of the respondents pleaded guilty to all the charges.

The four respondents then entered into a plea agreement in relation to sanction as mandated and imposed against them. The Provincial Disciplinary Committee endorsed the said plea agreement.

1. Cde Sibusiso Nkomiyahlaba membership is suspended for a period of five years. This sanction is suspended for five years provided that he does not make himself guilty of same misconduct in terms of ANC constitution.
2. Cde Loyiso Nkohla, Cde Menzi Manyanga, Cde Zuko Ngejane's membership are each suspended for three years. This sanction against each of these members is suspended for three years provided that they are not found guilty of the same misconduct in terms of the ANC constitution during this period.
3. All respondents are to submit within two days a formal written apology for their misconduct to the ANC, its President and the PEC.
4. That all the 4 respondents are to attend a compulsory political education school coordinated by PEC within next 6 months.
5. The 4 respondent comrades will perform community service within 6 months as determined by PEC.

The charges against Cde Siviwe Gxothiwe were provisionally withdrawn pending medical confirmation that he does have capacity to stand DC hearing.

The charges against Cde Mbi Athenkosi were withdrawn because of lack of material evidence.

All the 4 respondents have submitted letters of apology; a political education program is being designed to cover 12 modules. The PSO is investigating a suitable community service program which they will undertake.

We believe this corrective measure will mold these young men into productive cadres of the ANC going into the future.

37. Conclusion

Commandant Fidel Castro said 'A revolution is a struggle to the death between the future and the past'. The task of building the ANC in the Wes Kaap will always be confronted by those who want to take us back to the rocky times of factionalism and chauvinism.

Ours is to continue on the Path we have chosen to lead the people of the Western Cape out of the bondage of racism, sexism, poverty, underdevelopment and economic dispossession. The DA is the chief representative of the dominant class who professes an inalienable right to property whilst the majority is subjected to dehumanising conditions.

We would like to take this opportunity and thank the branches and all structures of the ANC for giving us the opportunity to be part of this PEC collective. It's been an honor to serve the glorious movement of the people.

“Telling the truth is always revolutionary” Gramsci

Siyaqhuba ANC!!!

Amandla!!!!!!