

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

SECRETARY GENERAL'S OFFICE

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TO: NEC Members
Provincial Secretaries
ANC Structures

Dear Comrades,

ANC ANNUAL REPORT: 2023 IN TERMS OF RULE 16.6.5 OF THE ANC CONSTITUTION

Rule 16.6.5 of the ANC Constitution provides that the Secretary General is the chief administrative officer of the ANC. He or she shall (16.6.5): Prepare annual reports on the work of the NEC and the NWC and such other documents which may, from time to time, be required by the NEC and the NWC.

Attached hereto the ANC Annual Report for 2023.

The SGO will, in the near future, issue a circular to ANC structures regarding the submission of inputs for the 2024 Annual Report.

For further information please contact Cde Phillip Musekwa, Chief of Staff: SGO, on:
Mobile: 082 903 1738/ Email: pmusekwa@gmail.com

Yours Comradely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Fikile Mbalula', is positioned above the printed name.

Fikile Mbalula
SECRETARY GENERAL
AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
Date: 16 Julyt 2024



ANNUAL REPORT

2023



The Year of United Action to Defend our
Freedom and Advance a Better Life for All

FORWARD TO A DECISIVE VICTORY!

NELSON
MANDELA:
FATHER OF
OUR NATION.



NELSON
MANDELA:
ICON OF
OUR
STRUGGLE.



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OVERVIEW

As 2023 drew to a close, it marked the first year since the 55th National Conference of the movement. 2023 has been a year of achievements and challenges for both our nation and the ANC.

South Africa had to navigate a number of difficult geopolitical situations, under pressure to take positions in support of the hitherto global hegemon. This ranged from the proxy war in Ukraine, hosting the 15th BRICS Summit, the renewal of AGOA and global climate change obligations, to the genocide unfolding in Gaza. As a country, we remain resolute and guided by the principles of our Constitution, “as a sovereign state within the family of nations.”

Our country maintained its commitment to the African Agenda, as the continent slowly recovered from the COVID-19 pandemic, faced the resurgence of military coups especially in West Africa, held a number of peaceful elections, saw the eruption of the bloody conflict in Sudan and towards the end of 2023 a fragile attempts at peace; and resolute progress with the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement.

Other global events which defined 2023 included India overtaking China as the world’s most populous nation; the global space race heating up with over 77 countries now having space agencies; increasing prominence of artificial intelligence technologies; extreme weather conditions and 2023 likely the hottest year on record with global temperatures the highest in 125,000 years.

As a nation, South Africa experienced its own domestic ebbs and flows. Some green shoots of economic recovery with employment during 2023 overtaking pre-COVID employment levels; the unemployment rate fell from 46% in 2022 to 41% in 2023 although still stubbornly high; growth was slow, households struggling with high cost of living; and rampant crime and Gender-based violence key threats to communities and citizens.

Energy security remained a key challenge and the ANC January 8 2023 statement therefore identified ending loadshedding as a key priority. Important progress in this regard was recorded in the cause of the year, but ESKOM remains under severe pressure.



During the course of 2023, the sixth administration and Parliament managed to pass a number of key legislations and policies, not least the Expropriation Bill, a critical tool towards access to land to all South Africans and the National Health Insurance Bill to ensure equitable access to health. It includes long overdue amendments to key other legislation, such as the Compensation of Occupational Injuries and Diseases Amendment Act providing cover to 900 000 domestic workers and extending cover for occupational illnesses.

2023 was also an important year in the life of the African National Congress, at the centre of its commitment to renewal and its mission as set out by 55th National Conference in its concluding Declaration:

The strategic objective of the ANC remains the resolution of the three basic and inter-related contradictions of colonialism of a special type (CST) – racial oppression, women’s oppression and class super-exploitation.

We seek to achieve this through the fundamental socioeconomic transformation of South Africa into a non-racial, non-sexist, united, democratic and prosperous society based on the vision, values and principles of the Freedom Charter and the Constitution of our country.

Simply put, the ANC is primarily about building a better life for all South Africans.

This informed the National Executive Committee, as it guided and oversaw the work of the movement during 2023. On the occasion of the ANC’s 111th Anniversary, in its statement delivered by President Ramaphosa on January 8 in Mangaung, it therefore vowed to begin the journey in earnest, so that it became unstoppable and irreversible, and therefore directed all energies to the resolution of the pressing problems facing the people of South Africa.

This 2023 Annual report is therefore an account by the National Executive Committee to the structures and membership of the ANC, the Leagues, the Alliance and indeed, to the people of South Africa.

Fikile Mbalula
ANC Secretary General



JANUARY 8

TASKS



JANUARY 8 TASKS

111th Anniversary and Tasks

1. The ANC held its 111th Anniversary event in on Sunday 8 January 2023 at the Doctor Petrus Molemela stadium in Mangaung, Free State. The event was preceded by various build-up activities across the province, including a prayer service at the historic Waaihoek church where the movement was founded on 8 January 1912.
2. A few days earlier, the movement completed its 55th National Conference proceedings in an unprecedented hybrid session with delegates from all provinces and Leagues participating in the event on 5 January 2023.
3. The January 8 statement of the NEC, delivered by President Cyril Ramaphosa at the rally declared 2023 as the “**Year for Decisive Action to Advance the People’s Interest and Renew Our Movement**”, with the following tasks for the year, derived from the mandates of 55th National Conference:
 - a) Specific initiatives and programmes to intensify the ANC’s Renewal
 - b) Accelerate the resolution of the energy crisis to end load-shedding,
 - c) Boldly mobilize social partners around economic reconstruction and recovery in order to increase job creation, investment, and empowerment,
 - d) Improve delivery of basic services and maintain infrastructure,
 - e) Strengthen the fight against crime and corruption and
 - f) Action to build a better Africa and world.
4. These six tasks, in addition to starting preparations for the 2024 National and Provincial Elections, informed the ANC Programme of Action for 2023. The NEC held its first Lekgotla on 27-28 January 2023, and deliberated on actions required for the year to implement these January 8 tasks. This formed the basis of our 2023 Programme of Action, implemented by ANC branches, regions and provinces, the Leagues, Headquarters and NEC Committees.
5. At this NEC lekgotla in January 2023, with the participation of Leagues and Alliance partners, President Ramaphosa reminded us:

The scale of the challenges before us is enormous and we cannot do everything that needs to be done all at once, especially taking our resource challenges into account. We must therefore prioritise and make choices about the pace and scale with which we will address such challenges. Once we have agreement about this prioritisation, we must be honest with the people and inform them of our reasoning, our plans and programmes and what targets against which to measure our performance.

In just over a year from now, our country will be holding national and provincial elections. The ANC will then have to engage in probably the most difficult election campaign that we have fought. The outcome of that election will have profound implications for the direction of the National Democratic Revolution. Through our actions now, we need to send a clear message and signal to voters that the ANC is taking all necessary steps to deal with the challenges they are confronted with, specifically unemployment, rising cost of living, crime and instability, and poor service delivery. Our focus must therefore be on action and urgency.

The renewal and rebuilding of our movement is non-negotiable and we must ensure that it is irreversible. This is an existential issue; if we do not renew our movement, it will perish. Only an ANC that is united, strong and vibrant can effectively address the needs of the people and advance the National Democratic Revolution.

Task 1

Initiatives & Programme to intensify ANC Renewal

6. The NEC Lekgotla in January 2023 recognized that we faced “multiple crisis -economic, energy, service delivery, infrastructure, criminality and corruption - and that the movement is blamed for most of it.” We therefore need a structured 6 – 12 month programme to restore the trust of the people in the ANC. It must take decisive action to address key crises, anchored on renewing our contract with the people.
7. The NEC Lekgotla identified the following specific initiatives and programmes:
 - Identify and work with municipalities on service delivery and maintenance issues;
 - Set up reporting centres at provincial and municipal levels to alert to crisis and mobilise response to community problems.
 - ANC to take a lead in driving Cabinet, Premiers, MECs, Mayors and MMCs to address weaknesses that hold back resolutions of crises.
 - Branches, leaders and structures that are activist and able to mobilise and engage communities around all problems and challenges; adopt a Campaign manual and train BECs, PCOs, and other leadership structures and public representatives on this approach.
 - Help and work with people to survive tough times and to come with local solutions and partnerships, based on a programme to do sectoral work and engaging and consulting the people.
8. The following urgent internal organisational issues and tasks for 2023 were identified:
 - Re-orientate and induct branches towards community work;
 - Prioritise Women’s League, Youth League and Veterans League Conferences;
 - Audit all branches and rebuild where they don’t exist;
 - Strengthen membership management system;
 - Address ANC financial viability and staff issues
 - Promote ANC values, vision and culture and ideology.
 - Revive the non-racial character of the ANC, pay special attention to outreach and recruitment of national groups not represented well in ANC.
 - Political education, including training of leaders, including elected leaders and public representatives; compulsory induction and completion of online Introduction to Political Studies courses; rebuild Political education structures at all levels; political work in all structures; repositioning of the OR Tambo School of Leadership;
 - Develop approach to Coalitions; and
 - Electoral Committee to draft new rules on MP/MPL selections well as REC and PEC.
 - Putting in place Monitoring and Evaluation system at all levels, in particular to ensure the functionality of ANC branches.
 - Strengthen Alliance and engage the Reconfiguration issues, engage workers on issues, common Alliance programmes.

Implementation of initiatives on ANC Renewal in 2023

Report back to ANC Structures on 55th National Conference

9. During the weekend of 3-5 March 2023, the NEC convened special Regional Councils across the country, to report back on the 55th National Conference, tasks from January 8, 111th anniversary and the NEC Lekgotla. The following was the main outcomes of these engagements with ANC structures:
10. RGCs were characterised by high-levels of attendance, enthusiastic participation, and discipline. Only the Bojanala RGC was delayed by one hour due to disgruntled members insisting on discussing the status of the IRC and the holding of a Regional Conference. The RGCs were well attended by branch leadership, Leagues, Alliance partners, MK Liberation War Veterans, PEC and REC members and in some cases traditional leaders.
11. Branch leadership welcomed the initiative by the NEC to re-introduce the practice of briefing and engaging with structures after every NEC meeting. Branches expressed a sense of inclusion, engagement and excitement that unity and renewal may be implemented practically.
12. The RGCs raised the following key governance issues which the POA for 2023 must address: develop and implement a coherent approach to coalitions; fill vacancies of Municipal Managers and senior officials with capable persons and build capacity of all officials; strengthen Inter-governmental Relations and the District Development Model; initiatives to minimize under-expenditure of resources by government, especially local government, and the need for support and capacity building; review formula for allocation of PR seats; reconsider provisions of the Municipal Structures Act that prohibit even non managers from occupying leadership positions in political parties; strengthen citizen participation in development; engagement with traditional leaders and churches; consultation with structures before dissolving municipalities; and urgent intervention in dysfunctional municipalities including in EC, FS, LP and NW.
13. The RGCs raised the following key service delivery issues which must be addressed urgently:
 - Uncompleted Projects: prevalence of projects initiated but not completed.
 - Electricity: Loadshedding, tariff increases, cable theft, illegal connections, effectively to implement support for indigent residents. Branches made practical proposals regarding demand reduction, solar heaters, LED globes, etc.
 - Unemployment: High levels of unemployment and youth unemployment in particular that require urgent intervention in the form of employment creation programmes, local economic development and skills development.
 - Crime, Violence, GBVF: High levels of crime, violence and lawlessness, coupled with fear and anxiety amongst community members were raised as matters of serious concern. The prevalence of alcohol and drug addiction was also raised.
 - Immigration and Border Security: The presence of large numbers of undocumented foreign nationals and weak border security was a matter of widespread concern in urban and rural areas.
 - Home Affairs Offices and other government services: In a number of rural areas residents struggle to access Home Affairs and other government services.
 - Roads: Almost all RGCs raised serious concern regarding the decay in our road infrastructure and the prevalence of potholes on all roads: national, provincial and local, but in particular rural roads. They appealed for an intensification of the Vala Zonke campaign. This problem has been exacerbated by recent heavy rains.
 - Street lights: The absence or dysfunctionality of street lights contributes to accidents and crime, especially GBVF.
 - Water: The decay in water and sanitation infrastructure and incomplete water infrastructure

- projects.
 - Public health: Lack of ambulance services, medication, staff at public healthcare facilities.
 - Corruption and protection of whistle blowers.
 - Disaster Management / Relief: Lengthy delays in repairing houses and infrastructure.
 - Higher Education: Challenges experienced by tertiary students regarding registration, accommodation, and bursaries.
 - Public Sector Negotiations: non-implementation of Public Sector Resolution 1/2018.
 - Just Transition: manage the political economy of the energy transition and the decommissioning of coal-fired power stations with care.
14. The RGCs raised the following key organizational priorities which the Renewal programme must start to address in 2023: membership system and gatekeeping; lack of accountability of councilors to BECs; non-adherence to ANC Communications policy and discipline; need to refrain from attacking each other publicly, especially social media; request for NEC deployees to assist in building unity (including by KZN); implementation of “Motlanthe Report” on councilor selection; review mechanism and criteria for selecting councilors, and other public representatives; strengthen political education, including for public representatives; strengthen Alliance including the need to build and unite SANCO, as well as the PYA and SASCO in particular.
15. The detailed report by province was shared with NEC members and provinces, and matters raised referred to NEC and PEC Committees and Headquarters for processing and follow-up.

Service Delivery Interventions

16. The NEC Local Government Intervention Task Team (LGITT) was established, identified 30 priority metros and municipalities, workshopped all local government troikas and RECs, identified priority service delivery issues in each municipality, and set up a LG Service Delivery Dashboard to monitor interventions. The LGITT also coordinated with the Deputy President’s Office responsible for Service delivery interventions in Government, and met twice with Legislature and Governance and the Policy Monitoring and Evaluation, Research (PMER) Committees, in order to coordinate and streamline work with regards to Service Delivery interventions.
17. Service Delivery Interventions centers have been assigned to the Provincial Deputy Chairpersons, and have been set up in a number of ANC run municipalities. A more detailed report on these and their impact is required.
18. From July 2023, key service delivery ministers gave regular reports to the NWC and NEC on plans to address the crisis in their areas of deployment and updates on implementation. These include: Electricity, Public Enterprises, Transport, Water & Sanitation, Human Settlements, Police, Home Affairs, Higher Education, Social Development, Communications and COGTA. In addition, the SGO also convened one-on-one meetings with specific ministers to address particular issues.
19. Following the National Elections Strategy workshop in May 2023, the PMER department started a Service Delivery Monitor, with referrals and follow-up on specific issues reported through the ANC Cloud, the media, call-ins and through ANC structures.

ANC Branches

20. The process of re-orientating ANC branches as centres of community development has been off to a slow start during this year. The ANC Branch Manual was updated within the first 3 months of the year, but due to resources there was no national programme to train branches on the Manual.
21. Some branches across the country initiated weekly or monthly Letsema activities, and during the second part of 2023, weekly elections activities through their Branch Elections Teams. Some of our branches also participate in door to door activities, voter registration outreach, participating in School Governing Bodies (SGBs) and Community Policing Forums (CPFs) and in sectoral pro-

grammes

22. The 54th National Conference mandated the NEC to develop and encourage and assess the functionality of ANC branches, beyond just 100 members, BBGMs and BEC meetings, in an effort to build a strong active organization that is visible and becomes an effective tool at the disposal of the masses of our people to advance transformation. According to 54th National Conference resolution, every BEC must draw up an annual plan against which branch performance audits will be done, to achieve the following:
- Review community profile.
 - Identify sectors and their issues;
 - Respond to community issues and make concrete plans on what to do as ANC, community and local government;
 - Deploy cadres to participate in CPF, SGB, clinic committees, and any other participation structures with the role of leading through influence and support rather than demanding leadership positions;
 - Develop a sectoral outreach plan and attend meetings of other organisations;
 - Analyse delivery issues and municipal plans, give ANC input and report to community, with councilors and MP/Ls.
23. The Branch Functionality Audit, to be completed on the ANC Cloud where all Branch secretaries are registered, was piloted towards the end of November 2023, linked to the ANC Branch Awards. The take-up was extremely slow, as seen in the table below:

Number of Branches by Provinces who submitted Branch Functionality Audits for the purpose of the ANC 2024 Branch Awards as on 30 December 2023

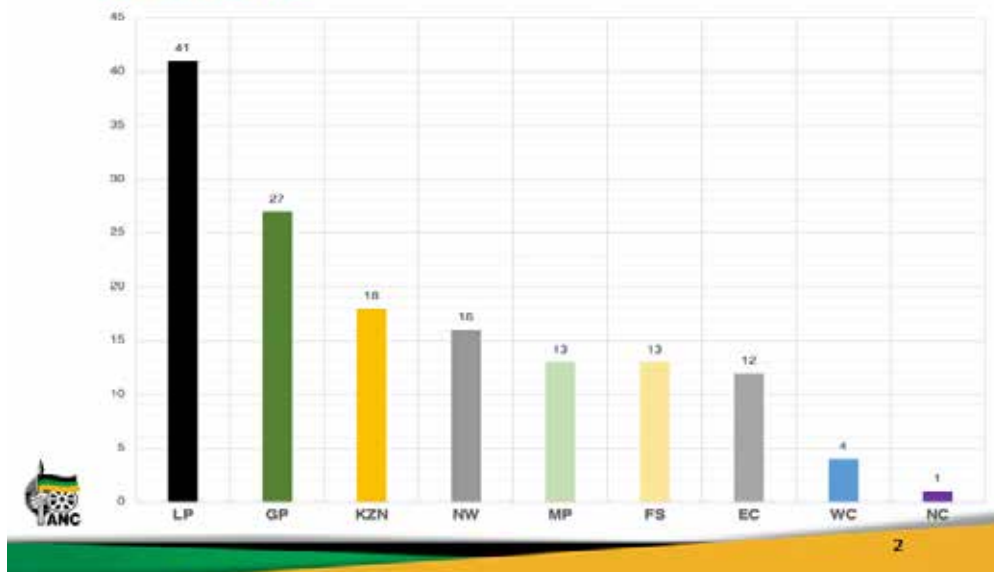


Table 1. ANC Branches that submitted BFA since start of pilot Nov 2023

24. Apart from the branch functionality audit (BFA), the last status report on whether branches have renewed their mandates, was done for the purpose of the List process to select candidate public representatives for the 2024 National and Provincial Elections. The status of branches in good standing – about a year later - was as follows, in comparison with their status for 55th National Conference:

Table 2. ANC Branches in Good Standing (narrow definition) since 55th National Conference, by Province

Province	# of Wards/ Potential Branches, 2023	# of Branches in Good Standing at 55 th National Conference, July 2022*	# of Branches in Good standing for List process July 2023	Difference	% Difference
E Cape	710	644	586	-58	-9%
Free State	320	280	241	-39	-14%
Gauteng	529	468	434	-34	-7%
KZN	902	835	547	-288	-35%
Limpopo	568	559	538	-21	-4%
Mpumalanga	401	361	354	-7	-2%
N Cape	236	226	219	-7	-3%
N West	408	342	330	-12	-4%
W Cape	343	267	176	-91	-34%
TOTAL	4417	3982	3425	-557	-14%

* Based on 55th National Conference Credentials report.

25. The above shows that even just on the basis of the narrow definition of branches in good standing, there was a 14% reduction in the number of ANC branches in good standing from a year before represented at 55th National Conference. Most worrying however, are KZN and W Cape that have nearly 35% of their branches not in good standing since a year before, followed by Free State at 14% less. However, branches continued to hold their BBGMs, beyond the cut-off dates for the List processes.
26. This state of branches in these provinces was also noted by the Electoral Committee during the List process. Despite the challenges, 86% of eligible branches were able to successfully hold qualifying BGMs for nominations for ANC Candidates for the 2024 National and Provincial Elections from 18 August to 15 October 2023. These were again held on the Membership Management System (MMS), in particular the evidence of attendance feature, which was once again used to successfully conduct and verify the List BGM processes. As a result, there were very few

- disputes related to membership, questionable status of meetings and the product thereof.
27. The National Working Committee during 2023 started visits to provinces, to also assess the state of organisation, which helped us understand the weaknesses and strengths of structures, service delivery and governance, leading to proper identification of areas that required urgent interventions. The Assessment was conducted in four (4) provinces, namely Limpopo, KwaZulu Natal, North West and Gauteng. In addition, the National Election Team (NET), visited all provinces, to gauge the state of elections structures. Based on these visits, four Provinces got highlighted as of concern. They are:
 - Gauteng
 - North West
 - KwaZulu Natal
 - Free State
 28. The assessments particularly highlighted areas affected by poor service delivery and poor governance, focusing on municipalities governed by the ANC.

ANC Membership

29. ANC Recruitment and Renewal was ongoing although we have seen a drop since 2021 of nearly 180,000 members. More membership are getting expired and not renewed. This signals a bogus membership that was loaded for purposes of inflated delegations to conferences. This could also be a sign of membership paid for by other people and who now have no one to renew for them until the next conference. We must therefore continue to strengthen measurers in the MMS to prevent bulk payments of membership, and to encourage real ANC members to manage their own membership on the system.
30. The following is the status of ANC members in December 2023, in comparison with December of 2021 and 2022:

Table 3. ANC Members in Good Standing since 2021, by Province

PROVINCE	Members in Good Standing as on 2021/12/31	Members in Good Standing on 2022/12/31	Members in Good Standing on 2023/12/06	Difference 2021 and 2023
E CAPE	149 179	121 071	109 098	-40,081
FREE STATE	60 821	53 396	49 093	-11 728
GAUTENG	96 764	86 653	76 699	-20 065
KZN	172 471	145 203	129 848	-42,623
LIMPOPO	154 478	134 774	128 347	-19 704
MPUMALANGA	83 011	66 998	63 230	-19 781
NORTH WEST	73 122	63 578	64 811	-9 544
N CAPE	33 816	32 748	30 994	-2,822
WESTERN CAPE	42 849	38 622	36 334	-6 515
TOTAL	866,511	743,043	688,454	-178,057

31. The ANC Membership Management System (MMS), which went live in February 2020, is progressing with most critical parts of the system development having been completed. The phase 1 features included a secure membership database, members portal that enables easy joining, renewal and management by member of own membership, branch membership portal, the evidence of attendance systems feature (EAS) which enables automated verification and auditing; electronic ANC membership cards, audit trails on all activities on system, payment receipts, and real-time and historic membership reports and data,
32. During 2023, engagements were held with the service provider to look at the final phases, aimed at further system improvements to ensure that it better meets organisational needs and limits to the bare minimum possibilities for manipulation. Special attention will be paid to systems and organisational issues such as:
 - Updating the MMS Admin and Functions Matrix, with specific attention to roles to be assigned to Branch Secretaries, Regional and Provincial Membership Officers and Organisers.
 - Roles of the EAS (scanner) for the process of running BGMs and BBGMs and Verification reports by branch secretaries and other higher levels, before sign-off by SGO.
 - Biometrics to limit manipulation to a bare minimum.
 - Portals for the League Membership systems, taking in consideration the unique needs of each, and their link to the ANC Membership system.
 - Portals for ANC International branches.
 - Issuing and printing of Membership cards, in addition to the electronic card currently on the system.
33. Even with these achievements, we still had challenges of gate keeping by branch secretaries who refused either ignored membership applications or reject members without good cause, and leaving their applications hanging for years in other instances.
34. Refresher training sessions are planned for all provinces during 2024, in order to assist old and newly elected branch secretaries to understand their duties and responsibilities. It will also include training for RMOs and PMOs.

Provincial and Regional Conferences

35. The outstanding provincial conferences in Free State and W Cape were also held, and the newly elected Provincial Executive Committees (PECs) inducted. The provinces of the E Cape and Mpumalanga held special elective Provincial General Councils to fill the vacancies as a result of provincial office bearers and other PEC members elected to the NEC.
36. The following nine outstanding Regional conferences were also completed in the course of the year: Fezile Dabi, Thabo Mofutsanyane, Xhariep, Thabo Mofutsanyane and Mangaung (Free State); Dullah Omar and South Cape (W Cape); W Rand (Gauteng) and Amathole (E Cape).
37. Seven regions - Vhembe, Peter Mokaba and Sekhukhune in Limpopo, Ehlanzeni, Nkangala and Gert Sibande in Mpumalanga and Harry Gwala in KZN - held special elective RGCs in order to fill vacancies. The only outstanding regional conferences to renew mandates are therefore eThekwi-ni in KZN, Dr Kenneth Kaunda in W Cape and Ekurhuleni in Gauteng. In the case of Ekurhuleni, their Regional Conference was declared invalid by the court, and an RTT appointed to take the region to Conference.

Leagues National Conferences

38. The three Leagues all successfully held their National Conferences, elected their NECs and have started rebuilding League structures at other levels. All three League NECs were inducted.

Address ANC operational and financial viability

39. From the onset, the Treasurer General's office (TGO) took urgent measures to put in place a programme to stabilize the ANC's finances, ensure that obligations to staff are met, debts and other liabilities are managed and that proper systems for financial reporting and accountability are in place. The TGO convened the Finance Committee, inclusive of Provincial and League Treasurers, and with the Political Education Department, organise training for Treasurers.
40. The Treasurer General presented regular reports on the state of finances to Officials, and the Political Management Committee.

Political Education and Cadre Development

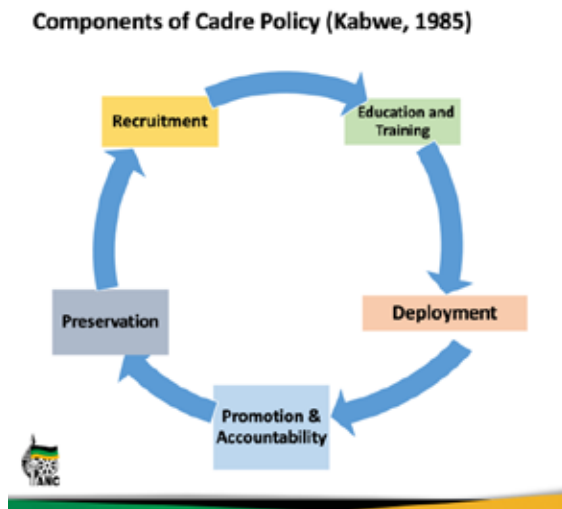
41. The Department Political Education and Training (DPET) was re-established in February 2023 on the basis of the NEC decision to appoint an NEC Member, Cde David Makhura, to be a full-time Head of Political Education. Its responsibility is to plan, coordinate and implement a comprehensive POLITICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING programme across the organisation and within the broader democratic movement.
42. Based on the priorities outlined in the January 8th Statement and the Programme of Action adopted by the NEC Lekgotla, the following Political Education and Training priorities were adopted for March 2023 to March 2024:
 - a) Re-establish the Department of Political Education and Training (DPET).
 - b) Develop a more rigorous curriculum for Induction and pilot it in all newly-elected leadership collectives of the ANC and the Leagues.
 - c) Train Election structures in preparation for the 2024 elections.
 - d) Train Facilitators and set up the Commissariat in preparation for the massive rollout of political schools at Branch (4000), Sub-regional (252), Regional (53), Provincial (9) and National (ANC, NECs of the ANCWL, ANCYL, SANCO, SASCO and COSAS).
 - e) Develop a comprehensive national curriculum for an integrated and unified political school ecosystem - Branch, Sub-Regional, Regional, Provincial and National structures - including the Leagues and the formations of the broad democratic movement.
 - f) Develop a programme to undertake joint political education initiatives that support Party-to-Party relations as part of International Relations work.
 - g) Mobilise human and financial resources to deliver political education and ideological training of the highest quality under conditions of the 21st century.

Based on these priorities, the following aspects of the ANC Political Education and Training Programme were implemented in 2023:

43. **Induction:** In May 2023 with the TGO, a two-day Treasurers Induction programme was done for all ANC Provincial and Regional, as well as League Treasurers. Following their conferences this year, the PECs of W Cape and Free State were inducted, as well as the NECs of the three Leagues. The RECs of Bojanala (NW) and Dullah Omar (WC) were also inducted on request from their provinces. The induction of the other RECs elected in 2023 - Fezile Dabi, Thabo Mofutsanyane, Xhariep, Thabo Mofutsanyane, Mangaung, South Cape, W Rand and Amathole – was not done by HQ this year. DPET and the SGO will undertake training for Provincial, Regional and Branch Secretaries on political management and organisational skills. This is an important part of renewal and modernisation. This is only possible next year.
44. The ANC NEC Induction was started at its first regular meeting in January 2023, with a great deal of uncertainty about the content of the Induction programme. Having piloted the new approach and curriculum for Induction, we are ready to introduce a more structured induction and comprehensive political education programme for the NEC of the ANC. The NEC should lead by example in this area of work.

45. **Party to Party Political Education:** As part of our bilateral relations, the ANC with ETU and the OR Tambo School of Leadership conducted political education sessions with the following African parties during the course of the year:
- The national and provincial leadership structures of the **Union for Democracy and Social Progress (UDPS)** of the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, held in Kinshasa in March 2023.
 - Joint training session with the **Swedish Social Democratic Party, SWAPO, FRELIMO and the MPLA** in August 2023.
 - Two separate training sessions for cadres of the **Sudanese People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) of South Sudan**.
 - We received a request from the **governing party of Cote d'Ivoire, the Rally of Houphouëtists for Democracy and Peace (RHDP)**, for a comprehensive political training. We are fully aware that this is not the party we have worked with in the past. However, the ANC cannot shy away from cultivating progressive politics among governing parties across the continent. We are finalising details with the RHDP on the joint political school that will be conducted **in South Africa in 2024**, along the format of what we did with the UDPS and SPLM.
 - **The CNDD-FDD, the governing party of Burundi**, also requested a joint political school with them on party-building, governance and national development, election campaign and electoral systems as well as the African Agenda and International Relations.
 - There is no doubt that we will continue to get more requests for training from sister parties and governing parties that have great respect for the ANC. We need to structure this collaboration on joint political schools in a manner that will assist us to fund the sustainability of our own political education programme. We will discuss further details with the TG.
46. **ANC Political Education Campaign and Programme Recommendations for 2024-2027:** based on induction and party to party training, the national Political Education workshop convened in December 2023 to take stock of Political Education, and agreed on the following:
- a) Building a **comprehensive, unified, integrated and impactful political education system** geared towards the Renewal of the ANC and our democracy, underpinned by moral and ethical training to ensure that all members conduct themselves in accordance with the core values and principles of the ANC.
 - b) Recommend to the NEC the adoption of the **Imvuselelo Foundation Course** for every ANC member, every ANC elected leader and every ANC public representative. All should go through five core modules that are rolled out across the country (physically, not online) in 2024. The content of modules of the Foundation Course were deliberated upon extensively and broadly agreed as follows: 1) The vision of the country we live in; 2) The history and policies of the ANC; 3) The world we live in; 4) The role of the ANC in the democratic era; 5) What makes a good ANC Member – ethical orientation, activism in society and organising skills. The introduction of Foundation course and its nation-wide rollout should be viewed as one of the biggest political education campaigns in the democratic era. This campaign must touch every branch and every member, including those elected in BECs, RECs, PECs, and NEC, as well as all public representatives.
 - c) The urgent need for a special political education course that focuses on the **development of young cadres and leaders, a new generation of progressive professionals and organic intellectuals**, equipped and ready to advance the transformation agenda and renewal of the ANC.
 - d) Other **advanced courses and specialised training programmes** for members, elected leadership and public representatives at all levels, those in structures of the broad democratic movement, PYA, Progressive Civil Society, staff in ANC offices and PCOs as well as raising political awareness among members of the public through civic education programmes.

- e) Continue to review the ANC Cadre Policy, with its five pillars: Recruitment, Education and Training, Deployment and Promotion, and Preservation and make recommendations to the NEC.



- f) Ongoing review of programmes, institutional capacities as well as the relationship and respective roles of the OR Tambo School, ETU and Political Education Units in the ANC.
- g) Continue to pursue the objective of having the physical building and infrastructure that will constitute the OR Tambo School Campus, as a necessary historic initiative that must not be abandoned.

Approach to Coalitions

47. The NEC at its meeting of 21-24 April 2023 considered and adopted a position paper on the ANC Approach to Coalitions, and endorsed the task team to engage with all structures on matters of coalitions.
48. The position paper acknowledged that coalitions of one form or the other, starting with the governments of national and provincial unity, has been part of the post 1994 dispensation. It further noted the proliferation of coalition governments at local level, as the ANC lost municipalities, especially since 2016 local government elections (LGE).
49. The position paper analysed the various opposition forces, with principles that should inform our approach to coalitions, in pursuance of the mission of the ANC. The paper acknowledged the instability of Coalitions and the adverse impact on governance, transformation, transparency and service delivery.
50. Based on the overall vision and core values of the ANC and the strategy and tactics of the national democratic revolution, the NEC adopted the following principles which are intended to stabilise and strengthen municipalities affected by coalitions:
- a) Coalitions must be based on a common minimum programme that focuses measurable targets to service delivery and development in the communities. Such a programme must be made public and be subjected to discussions in community meetings.
 - b) Coalition partners must also commit to shared values – stability, accountability, ethics and integrity, community participation, good governance, respect for constitution and rule of law, social justice and equity, human dignity, non-racialism, and non-sexism.
 - c) The party that won the largest votes should lead the coalition in that municipality and executive positions should be allocated in proportion to the votes obtained by coalition partners. Coalition governments should reflect the will of the people, not just elite deal-making among parties.

- d) A threshold of a share of the electoral outcome should be introduced for representation in executives so that there is a degree of legitimacy regarding who qualifies to be part of the executive leadership of the coalition government.
 - e) The law should be amended to ensure that public administration is insulated from coalition deal-making and bargaining, and motions of no-confidence are not abused.
 - f) Where no party has a clear majority (50% plus one), the collective executive system should be instituted so that parties are presented in proportion to their votes and that they take collective responsibility to ensure a stable and functional government.
 - g) Coalitions should be transparent and accountable to the people in their jurisdiction by giving quarterly reports and accounting to citizen on service delivery progress and milestones.
 - h) The ANC will prioritise working with former liberation movements, small parties, community-based organisations, service delivery forums and independent candidates who are committed to redress and correct the legacy of apartheid and colonialism. Those parties that are playing a divisive and toxic role should not be considered.
 - i) Although the ANC has very serious political and ideological differences with some of the parties in our political landscape, this framework does not preclude the possibility of working with any party in a coalition government so long as it is in the public interest.
51. Government in August 2023 convened a National Dialogue on Coalitions, to engage all parties on an approach. The dialogue in principle agreed on the need for a legislative framework to govern coalitions, although there are disagreements on some of the principles.
52. The ANC Coalition Task team engaged provinces and regions where appropriate on approaches to Coalitions in specific hung municipalities, throughout the year, based on the position paper.

New Electoral Rules to Select Candidates for NPE2024

53. The ANC Electoral Committee chaired by Cde Kgalema Motlanthe proposed to the Officials, NWC and NEC amendments to the Rules for Nominations and Selection of MPs and MPLs, which was adopted by the NEC Electoral Committee to draft new rules on MP/MPL selections as well as REC and PEC.
54. The NEC meeting of 5-7 July 2023 adopted the Rules, which formed the basis of the nomination and selection of ANC MPs and MPLs candidates for the 2024 National and Provincial Elections.
55. During 2023, the following processes were concluded, under the leadership of the Electoral Committee:
- Nominating BGMs
 - Interviews of all Candidates
 - Ordering of Lists by Provincial List Committees
 - Inputs by Provincial Office Bearers
 - Extended PECs with Alliance partners to finalise ordering of lists for recommendation to the NEC
 - Vetting of all Candidates
56. The ANC lists will be finalised by the extended NEC in January 2024.

ANC Monitoring and Evaluation systems

57. The NEC re-established and expanded the mandate of the Policy Monitoring and Evaluation Department and NEC Committee, with the 2nd DSG Cde Maropene Ramokgopa responsible for Monitoring and Evaluation (both government and ANC) and cde F  b   Potgieter as full-time Head of Policy and Research. The process to establish the Department of Policy Monitoring, Evaluation and Research (PMER) started in March 2023, with the NEC Policy M&ER Committee adopting a Policy, M&E and Research framework for the term of office, and an action plan for the year.
58. Monitoring and Evaluation frameworks piloted for implementation during 2023 included the following:

- a) **ANC 2019 Manifesto Review**, which started in May 2023 to make a comprehensive review of implementation of our last manifesto. NEC Committees and the Alliance contributed to the review, as well as an independent Manifesto Review Research project, which will also be used to monitor future Manifestos. The provinces of the Eastern Cape and Free State also did in-depth reviews on the implementation of the 2019 Manifestos in their provinces. The 2019 Manifesto Review Booklet was publicly launched in September 2023, with provincial and regional rallies, as well as sectoral and other public engagements on the review, and with a Wrap-up event held in December 2023. The ANC is the only party in the country that has initiated such public engagements on the implementation of its Manifesto.
 - b) **Review of MPs and MPLs**: an in-depth review of the serving Member of Parliament and Members of Provincial Legislatures was conducted from July-October 2023. The project was a joint collaboration between the Chief Whips and the SGO, through the PMER. The strategic leadership by the Chief Whip was invaluable, mobilizing provincial Chief Whip and where required, practically assist provincial caucuses with their reviews.
The Review consisted of two dimensions: a self-assessment by the Member, followed by a peer review process with study groups, whips, Chief Whips forums and finally by the Provincial Secretary and SGO. The final report of individual assessments were handed over to the SGO, and through the SGO, to the Electoral Committee and Provincial List Committees. A more in-depth analysis of the data arising from the Review, including the recommendations on systemic legislature issues, is being conducted for presentation to the Policy, MER Committee and eventually the NEC, so that it help informs our approach to the 7th administration and support needed for public representatives.
 - c) **Service Delivery Monitor**, started in May 2023, to monitor service delivery complaints from structures, media, ANC Cloud and PCOs, and to refer these to the relevant ANC and government structures. The Monitor integrates with the LGITT Dashboard for Local Government Interventions, as well as the Caucus monitoring tool for service delivery issues picked up by ANC PCOs.
 - d) **Branch Functionality Audit**: working with the Organising and Membership department, which is the lead on the Branch Functionality Audit, a Concept note was done based on Conference resolutions on the Role of the ANC branch, and the BFA piloted from November 2023. Training for Branch Secretaries is necessary to advance the adoption of the instrument. (see further details above)
 - e) **Leadership Accountability Framework**: as per Conference resolution, which instructed the NEC to develop an Accountability framework for the ANC, concept note for the Leadership Accountability Framework was done and the framework piloted with NEC members, to be extended once reviewed to PECs and RECs.
The response from NEC members have been lackluster, with only ... out of 83 elected NEC members (excluding Officials) that have responded by 31 December 2023.
 - f) **PCO Research project**: working with the Chief Whip's office, a project to review constituency work and ANC PCOs is in progress; the project will also look at international comparisons with fraternal parties.
 - g) **30 Year review**: the PMER also engaged with the relevant structures on this, and a presentation was made in July 2023 to the extended NEC. The launch will take place early 2024.
59. The Policy, Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Committee, chaired by DSG Maropene Ramokgopa met three times during 2023, and also met with Provincial PMER Committees.

Promote ANC values, mission and culture

60. Most of the focus on the values, culture and mission of the ANC took place through the political and organisational work done during the year, as well as actions taken on matters of integrity.
61. The NEC appointed the Integrity Commission for this term, chaired by Rev Dr Frank Chikane. The NEC is in the process of reviewing the Commission terms of reference, based on inputs from the Commission. Steps have been taken to ensure the Commission has its own budget and personnel.
62. The Renewal Committee was appointed during the second half of the year, chaired by the President, but has not yet managed to meet.

Task 2

Resolution of Energy crisis to End Load-shedding

63. Energy is the lifeblood of modern life and the economy, and central to almost every economic, basic services and household activity and thus integral to any country's development. The failure to address the electricity deficit situation will only serve to delay and derail the growth and transformation project in our country.
64. Load-shedding is a substantial subtraction to a future we desire and our January 8 Statement therefore emphasized that resolving the energy crisis and ending loadshedding is the **most immediate priority and pressing challenge** that impels us to give urgent and decisive leadership in order to rally all sectors of society around a set of short, medium to long interventions.
65. The NEC Lekgotla in January 2023 therefore adopted the following focus areas to end loadshedding and address the energy crisis:
 - a) **Political management:** declare loadshedding as a national disaster with accompanied actions; strengthen the National Energy Crisis Committee of Cabinet to include includes cabinet ministers, premiers of provinces, Mayors, organized labour and other critical sectors of society; a communication plan to ensure the public and communities informed about the status of the energy crisis resolution; convening the Alliance Energy Summit.
 - b) **Stabilisation of ESKOM:** Filling critical management vacancies (especially the CEO), board; realignment of SOEs; urgent plan of improving skills, mobilization of engineering skills; optimizing performance of power plants; emergency power procurement to secure not less than 2000 MW; additional output from Kusile must be urgently pursued, negotiating between Eskom and Department of Environmental Affairs; address ESKOM funding and debts;
 - c) **Engineering solutions:** increase Energy Availability Factor and ensure structured maintenance; Improve the Quality of Coal to avoid plant breakdowns; invest in transmission infrastructure in order to enable the introduction of additional energy.
 - d) **Security plan:** to address vandalization of energy infrastructure; arrests of saboteurs and corrupt individuals.
 - e) **Just Transition:** ANC alliance to strategic perspective on the Just Energy Transition informed by Congress philosophy of global human development, climate justice and equitable distribution of climate responsibility; resourcing for the Global South.
66. **Other measures**
 - Comprehensive support package focused on supporting communities, small and medium businesses around alternative energy. Mitigate the HIGH electricity tariff, increase FBE provided to indigent households.
 - Campaign on Energy saving measures and work with law enforcement agencies to clamp down on illegal connections.

- Encourage the use of pre-paid meters in households and manage electricity usage.
- ALL new RDP houses, and state owned buildings should have rooftop solar built into them.
- Special Rebate and grant programmes should be created for households and Businesses who invest in sourcing alternative energy for their businesses and sell back to the Grid.
- Develop a strategic approach to rethink the principle of administered prices and other cost recovery measures, taking into account affordability as the main objective.
- Build international partnerships

Implementation on Energy security and ending Loadshedding in 2023


Political Management

67. Energy security and ending loadshedding remained a standing item on all NEC and NWC meetings throughout the year.
68. As per decision of the NEC Lekgotla, a State of Disaster on Electricity Supply Constraints was declared by COGTA on 9 February 2023, in order to mitigate the impact of severe load shedding, prevent the escalation of electricity supply constraints, and avert a national emergency. Regulations were put in place, in support of the Energy Action Plan. The State of Disaster was lifted two months later in April 2023, after the appointment of the Electricity minister, with interventions sustained under existing legislation.
69. Interventions in the Energy Action Plan aim to
- Fix Eskom and improve availability of existing supply.
 - Accelerate procurement of new capacity from renewables, gas and battery storage.
 - Unleash businesses and households investment in rooftop solar.
 - Fundamentally transform the electricity sector to achieve long-term energy security
70. The President in the State of the Nation Address (SONA) of 9 February 2023 appointed Cde Kgosientsho “Sputla” Ramokgopa Minister of Electricity, to provide a dedicated political principle to tackle the issues of loadshedding and electricity supply, working with other relevant ministers and the Energy Crisis Committee of Cabinet.

Stabilising ESKOM and Engineering solutions

71. **Appointment of CEO, Board:** Following the early departure of the previous ESKOM CEO, most of the year focused on finding a replacement, and eventually Mr. Mr Dan Marokane, former CEO of Tongaat-Hullett and manager at Eskom, was announced as the new CEO on 8 December 2023.
72. The serving ESKOM Board Chairperson, Mr. Mpho Makwana stepped down from his position in October 2023, and was replaced by Mr. Mteto Nyati, former CEO of Altron and MTN South Africa.
73. **Optimising performance of power plants:** The following targets were set for power stations improvements and their Energy Availability Factor (EAF) for 2023:
- Matla 3450 MW: target 11% EAF improvement (focus areas: Coal washing, ash, slurry and scrubbing)
 - Kriel 2850 MW: target 25% EAF improvement (focus areas: Cooling towers to recover 700MW partial load loss.
 - Majuba 3822 MW: target 12% EAF improvement (focus areas: Bag filters to recover 1200 MW partial load loss)
 - Kendal 3840 MW: target 25% EAF improvement (focus area: Mills, dust and ash handling, air heaters and **demineralised water**)
 - Interim solution found to expedite return of Medupi Unit 4 from August 2024 to April 2024; will add another 800MW of baseload to the grid.

74. **Additional Kusile output:** During 2023, key milestones were reached:
- Kusile Unit 5 (800MW) returned by October 2023, Kusile Units 3,2,1 brought online from 28 November, 11 December and 24 December, respectively. This, in total, amounted to 3200MW of additional capacity in the grid.
 - The unit was synchronized on full load for the first time on December 31, 2023, and it is expected to contribute 800MW to the national electricity grid. These efforts will continue to add more generation capacity to the grid to reduce and ultimately end load shedding.
75. **Procurement of emergency power:** Eskom has finalized procurement and funding strategy for a five-year emergency procurement program, which was presented to the utility’s board for approval in May 2023, with accelerated interventions during the second half of the year.



Additional and accelerated intervention June – December 2023

New Generation

Release further bid windows on an accelerate basis


- Bid Window 7 for 5000 MW of solar PV and wind, targeted in provinces where grid capacity is available (Free State, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North West)
- RFPs for 1200 MW of battery storage and 3000 MW of gas are being developed in line with the new Ministerial determination
- Preparatory work to explore a “mega bid window” or rolling bid window to follow Bid Window 7

Procure emergency power solutions

- Proposal has been developed for a **Load Shedding Reduction Programme (LSRP)** to procure emergency power.
- A **Ministerial Determination** has been issued for this programme, which, but requires NERSA concurrence, and is being processed as such.

Cross-border power purchases from neighbouring countries

- A total of 1000 MW of additional power that could be secured through bilateral agreements, largely from Mozambique.
- Power producers have indicated that **this capacity could be made available within 6 months of PPA signature.**
- A **Ministerial Determination** has been issued for this programme, which, but requires NERSA concurrence, and is being processed as such



ACCELERATING ENERGY PROJECTS

The Embedded Generation Task Team is supporting over 100 projects to clear regulatory hurdles and enter construction as quickly as possible.

DEPARTMENT	REGULATORY APPROVAL	PREVIOUS TIMEFRAME	REVISED TIMEFRAME
Environmental Consent			
DFFE	Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Basic Assessment (BA) Atmospheric Emissions Licence (AEL)	150 days and 90 days appeal period 107 days and 90 days appeal period	Process underway to exempt solar PV and battery storage in areas of low and medium sensitivity Embedded generation projects classified as Strategic Integrated Project (SIPs), reducing timeframe to 57 days
DWS	General Authorisations (GA) Water Use License (WUL)	Over 300 days for WUL and GA	Notice gazetted to require only a GA for wind, solar PV and battery storage projects with 90 days timeframe for water use license applications
Grid Connection			
Eskom	Cost Estimate Letter	90 days	50 days
Eskom	Budget Quotation	6 months	4 months
NERSA	Registration	3 months	15 days
Land Access			
DALRRD	Subdivision of Agricultural Land Act consent of land use authorisation	90 days	30 days
DMRE	Section 53 approval	No specific timeframes	60 days
DPWI	Any servitudes or options registered or to be registered in favour of the Project Company and/or Eskom over the project sites	No specific timeframes	94 days

Addressing SA's coal shortages

76. The NEC received a report on this matter at the July 2023 NEC, noting that South Africa is currently experiencing significant gas shortages, leading to various challenges in the energy sector. The shortage of natural gas had a substantial impact on industries, households, and the economy as a whole.
77. At the same time, South Africa's demand for natural gas has been steadily increasing due to its use in power generation, industrial processes, and residential consumption. The country has also been shifting towards cleaner energy sources, including gas, to reduce its reliance on coal.
78. Interventions to address the shortages, short and medium term include implementing energy storage technologies to improve grid stability during peak demand; enhancing gas infrastructure by mobilizing investment in the development and maintenance of gas pipelines and storage facilities to ensure reliable supply; and diversifying import sources: exploring alternative gas import options to reduce dependency on a single supplier.

Eskom finances and debt

79. In March 2023, the National Treasury's Intergovernmental Relations unit issued MFMA Circular No. 124 as part of the Eskom Municipal Debt Relief. This was a government initiative to address Eskom's financial and debt crisis by allowing Eskom to write off municipal debt under strict conditions. The National Treasury embarked on a national road show to engage with provincial treasuries and municipalities, encouraging them to apply for the debt relief program. As of September 2023, 37 municipalities had applied, with 28 approved and 9 still being assessed. The programme's closing date was extended to October 31, 2023, to accommodate more municipalities.
80. The introduction of Eskom Debt Relief Amendment Bill aims to address the financial challenges faced by Eskom and ensure its sustainability.

Other measures

81. **Energy saving campaign:** The ANC has not embarked on a Nationwide National Campaign. As we would have envisioned there is a growing need to integrate energy-saving initiatives into our broader programmes and campaigns such as the Letsema Programme. Given that May is Energy Saving Month, this presents an opportune moment for us to amplify our efforts in this area. It is crucial for the ANC to lead in promoting energy conservation to support overall Government efforts in Energy Saving.
82. **Solar panels on RDP houses and Government buildings:** As of April 2023, there has been a significant development in South Africa concerning RDP houses through the department of Human Settlements that every RDP house would be fitted with a solar kit. This initiative is part of the government's efforts to provide basic electricity to households, especially those that are far from existing electricity infrastructure, the inclusion of solar panels in RDP houses is a strategic move to mitigate the impact of load shedding and enhance the living standards of our communities .

83. Through Public Works, a plan is being developed to investigate improvements to the energy efficiency of the over 92,000 government buildings and facilities. Provincial Public Works departments are also involved in this process. This programme has great potential to increase resource efficiency, reduce emissions and create green jobs.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY
SIP 28 – RESOURCE EFFICIENCY OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS

Government Buildings - Integrated Renewable Energy And Resource Efficiency Programme (IREREP)

- The Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI) is the **largest property owner** in South Africa covering **37 million square meters** (sqm) over more than **92,000 facilities**.
- The DPWI's 10.1 million in office space accounts for **35%** of the total office space in South Africa.
- Annually, the DPWI property portfolio consumes:
 - 4 021 Gigawatt hours (GWh)** of Electricity.
- The Programme will be the **largest programme for the procurement of renewable energy and resource efficiency** for public facilities, with up to **320MW** of renewable energy procured per annum, attracting private sector capital investment of between an initial **R120 – 253bn** in the period to 2050.

- Reduction of energy use intensity of between 22% and 45%.
- CO₂ and other GHG emission reduced 54.5Mt by 2050.
- Create green jobs over the 30-year period, with an estimated 146 000 jobs

84. **Special rebate/grant programme to households and businesses:** A tax relief programme was introduced to support the country's transition to clean energy and increase electricity supply, the program includes a R9 billion incentive for renewable energy, particularly solar energy.
85. This includes a temporarily enhanced **Renewable Energy tax incentive** to address the energy crisis. The objective of this incentive is to encourage private investment in electricity generation from renewable energy sources. The incentive will be available for two years, from March 1, 2023, to March 1, 2025.
86. **Rooftop Solar Tax Incentive for Individuals:** Individuals can receive a tax rebate equal to 25% of the cost of new, unused solar PV panels installed at private residences. This rebate, effective from March 1, 2023, to February 29, 2024, is capped at a maximum of R15,000 per individual. There is a need to encourage more citizens to participate in the program through a targeted campaign in recognizing ANC led government efforts to supporting individual households.

UPSCALING ROOFTOP SOLAR PV & SOLAR WATER HEATING
Maximising interventions to advance localisation, skills development and R&D

Upscaling the uptake of energy efficient solutions needs to be aided by:

- A significant increase in stock management
- Ability for human capital to meet the demand and
- Financing that is more inclusive

Government Interventions:

- The solar panel tax incentive and the Energy Bounce-Back Loan Scheme

Areas of Development:

- A boost is required in the **local production capacity** for solar equipment to reduce our reliance on imports.
- Bulk buying of imported solar solutions is being considered in driving down costs, and to potentially address long lead times for installations and solar supply in the country
- There is a shortage of accredited solar installers; currently solar installation capacity is only able to satisfy an estimated 16% of total demand for solar roof installation nationwide. SA needs more training and accreditation of approved installers

Timeline:

- Short Term:** Skills development and imports
- Medium Term:** Local assembly and value add
- Long term:** Manufacturing / Research and Development

SUPPLY: Solar System Components

SKILLS: Installation Capacity

Restructuring and strengthening SOE governance

87. A report on the National State Enterprises Bill was presented to the NEC in October 2023 by Minister Pravin Gordhan. The Bill was published for public comments on 15 September 2023. It is intended to establish the State Asset Management SOC Ltd; (b) provide for the State as sole shareholder of a holding company; and (c) to consolidate the State's shareholdings in state enterprises. The NEC added that the objects of the Bill should also include the constitutional obligations of the state to basic services to citizens.
88. National Treasury worked with Transnet Board and DPE to ensure that Transnet can meet its immediate debt obligations. Management Review will be completed before November 30, 2023. Process to fill executive positions left vacant by departure of Group CEO, Group CFO and Chief Executive of TFR is underway.

Gauteng Transformer Replacement Programme

89. The Gauteng Transformer Replacement Programme represents a significant step forward of how Provincial Governments although not directly involved in Electricity distribution can assist in the coordination efforts to ensure reliable electricity provision. This Programme has yielded positive outcomes especially for those townships that have suffered from extended electricity outages, in some cases lasting for months or even years. The Gauteng Provincial Government joined forces with Eskom and City Power to replace old transformers and reinstate the power supply in these areas. This initiative has been met with positive responses from the affected communities. Considering its success, it is prudent for other provinces and municipalities to contemplate similar strategies, tailored to their unique circumstances.
90. A key aspect of this programme is its focus on legal electricity connections, addressing the issue of illegal connections that have previously caused transformer malfunctions and explosions. The provincial government has introduced measures to ensure all electricity connections are legally compliant. Additionally, there is an ongoing effort to update the indigent list, which aims to help those who cannot afford the costs associated with the new metered electricity.

Investments in Transmissions Capacity

91. While South Africa has made strides in advancing generation as a sector, actions to mitigate ailing transmission grid capacity have fallen short and are vital in ensuring the country's energy security and sovereignty. The demand for grid capacity has increased substantially for various reasons, including the increase in generation capacity through renewable energy projects. Investment in the maintenance, modernisation and expansion of the national grid has been suboptimal in recent years, which has resulted in the requirement of over 14,000 km of new transmission lines
92. According to Eskom's Transmission Development Plan, at a cost of R390 billion over the next decade highlighting a critical need to explore competitive alternative financial solutions to encourage capital investment in a manner that is off-balance sheet within the context of Eskom's current financial position and the country's deteriorating fiscal matrix. The model for South Africa must ensure that the national grid continues with oversight from government and robust regulation. A model based on either full or partial privatisation will result in strategic, key national asset no longer being under government control. This is an untenable situation which cannot and must not be countenanced.
93. We are at advanced stage of pursuing an appropriate finance and funding pathway for South Africa, through the creation of an Independent Transmission Projects Office (ITPO). Independent Transmission Projects (ITPs) have proven a globally successful model in terms of achieving off-balance sheet financing needs for the development of new transmission infrastructure. ITPs have proven successful in several emerging markets including Brazil, India, Peru, Chile and now, Kenya. ITPs can be utilised for identified projects, to enable flexibility in addition to not requir-

ing multiple regulatory changes and have proven to generate cost savings of between 35 and 40 percent.

94. An ITP is responsible for building and financing, and maintaining and repairing, defined transmission infrastructure which is in turn made available to a system operator, in this case the newly licensed National Transmission Company of South Africa (NTCSA). The NTCSA remains responsible for operating the transmission system by dispatching power generation and balancing the system between generation and demand. Based on the country’s experience with Independent Power Producers (IPPs), it is envisaged that an ITP model can be implemented within a reasonable time-frame due to the model sharing similarities with IPPs. This initiative will be imperative in ensuring South Africa and the region’s energy security and sovereignty. Speed, agility, inventiveness and boldness should underpin our efforts to bring to an end the existential crisis of load-shedding.


Reforms of the Distribution sector

95. This matter, in particular the establishments of Regional Electricity Distributors (REDs) has been on the agenda since before 2009¹. The case for energy distribution reforms was presented again to the NEC of July 2023, as part of the deliberations on the transformation of the energy sector:


ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION INDUSTRY STATUS: MUNICIPAL

CASE FOR ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION INDUSTRY (EDI) REFORM


• Unreliable electricity supply mainly due to **poor reliability of the network**




• Reduced revenue from electricity sales (due to **non-payment, theft, vandalism, poor billing, etc**) and **growing municipal debt** to Eskom




• Increasing power **supply interruptions** that are expensive for businesses




• **Weak institutions** that are unable to ensure a reliable network and unable to extend the network as they are:




• **too small to attract and retain critical technical skills;**




• **Lacking in good governance**, with poor accountability for performance; and



• **unable to raise the necessary revenues** to create the required infrastructure and provide a sustainable service





Task 3

Mobilize social partners for economic reconstruction to increase job creation, investment, and empowerment

96. Economic growth and investment levels have remained low for over a decade. Unemployment remains very high, particularly youth unemployment. Rising levels on inequality, poverty and unemployment, as a result of the poor economic performance poses a risk to the stability of our democracy. It also a major challenge as we approach elections in 2024.
97. The Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan (ERRP) was adopted in October 2020, during the Covid pandemic, in order to drive interventions to improve the performance of the South African economy including through expanded investment in infrastructure, restoring energy security, implementing reforms in network industries including telecoms, transport, energy and water infrastructure, and promoting industrialisation and key sectors including agriculture and tourism.
98. The NEC Lekgotla of January 2023 agreed on the following focus areas for the year, in order to advance this task from the January 8 Statement:
- Mobilisation of social partners
 - Social compacting around the Electricity and energy crisis
 - Infrastructure investment: water, road, rail and ports.
 - Industrialisation and energy security
 - Public employment, small business and informal sector
 - Supportive macro policy
 - Food Security, Agriculture, Land Redistribution
 - Companies Act Amendments
 - Implementation of BEE policies
 - Investment Conferences
 - ICT Infrastructure deployment, Spectrum Allocation and Energy management
 - Post Bank
 - Creative industries
 - Consistency in Policy implementation

Implementation on Social Partnerships, Economic Reconstruction, Job Creation, Investment and Empowerment

99. The South African economy in 2023
100. The NEC Economic Transformation Committee (ETC) adopted the following priority issues for 2023, subject to amendments and revision as dictated by the demands and challenges in the South African economy. The areas which formed part of the programme of action were the following: Transformation of the Economy; Energy security and loadshedding; Logistics for Economic Growth; Industrialisation and localisation; Market concentration in the retail sector; Africa Free Trade Agreement; Transformation of the Financial sector; Agriculture and food security; Land Reform and redistribution; Digital economy, and Youth and Women in the economy.

Mobilise Social partners

101. ANC Electricity Dialogue with stakeholders in the Free State as part of the Pre-January 8 Statement activities and also convened an ANC Electricity Dialogue in February 2023 at University of Johannesburg, with various stakeholders.

Economic interventions

102. Based on the report of the ETC, work mainly focused on legislation, policies and other initiatives, to improve service delivery and economic reforms that had been processed through Parliament:

SECTOR	POLICIES/BILLS
Infrastructure	
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Railway Safety Amendment Bill (NCOP Public Hearings)○ Transport Appeal Tribunal Amendment Bill [B8-2020] (NA completed)○ The Marine Pollution (Prevention of pollution from Ships) Amendment Bill [B5-2022] (NA completed)○ Marine Oil Pollution (Preparedness, Response and Cooperation) Bill [B10-22]○ Economic Regulation of Transport Bill (NCOP currently processing)○ National Road Traffic Amendment Bill (NCOP currently processing)○ National Land Transport Amendment Bill (NCOP currently processing)
Public Works & Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Expropriation Bill (Completed in the NA and processing in NCOP)○ Infrastructure Development Act (Will not be introduced in this year)○ Public Works General Laws Amendment and Repeal Bill (Will not be introduced in this year)
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Review White Paper on the Development and Promotion of Tourism in South Africa- Approved by Cabinet○ Review and resumption of Tourism Equity Fund○ Community Involvement in Ownership and operation of Tourism product <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Revised Postbank Amendment Bill (currently being processed)○ Revised South African Post Office SOC Ltd Amendment Bill○ Revised SABC Amendment Bill○ Electronic Communication Act (on competition matters)○ Rapid deployment policy○ White Paper on Audio and Audiovisual Content Services Policy○ Electronic Communication Act (on dissolution of USAASA)○ Revised Sentech Act (to reflect merger with BBI, towards the state digital infrastructure company)○ Review of SITA Act
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Agricultural Products Standard Amendment Bill.○ Preservation and Development of Agricultural Land Bill.○ Animals Protection Amendment Bill.○ Plant Health (Phytosanitary) Bill. <p>Market Access:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Signed protocol with Saudi to allow South African Beef○ Signed protocol with China to allow for SA Avocados○ Signed protocol with Japan to allow for market access on Avocados○ Production support to small scale and subsistence farmers as part of food security initiatives has been undertaken

SECTOR**POLICIES/BILLS****Employment and Labour**

- Occupational Health and Safety Act (amendment) (the Bill has been sent to the President for assent)
- Compensation of Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act (COIDA). (the Bill has been sent to the President for assent)

Environment, Fishing and Forestry

- Climate Change Bill [B9-2022].
- National Veld and Forest Fire Amendment Bill [B24-2021] (Bill in the NCOP)
- Revised Game Meat Strategy
- JET Implementation Plan
- Finalized appeals on Fishing Rights allocation for nine commercial fisheries
- Finalized allocation of 15 year small scale fishing rights in the Western Cape

Trade and Industry

- Companies Amendment bill (in terms of the Companies act, 2008 (act no. 71 of 2008)
- Patents and design amendment bill (to repeal the patents act, 1978 (act no. 57 of 1978)
- Copyright Amendment Bill
- Performers Protection Amendment Bill
- Gazetting of White Paper on Electric Vehicles
- Gazetting of Commercialisation Road-map on Green Hydrogen
- Gazetting of regulation on Energy Efficient light bulbs
- Exemption for energy producers and users from certain Competition Act provisions
- Launch of Energy Fund
- Launchpad of Energy One-Stop Shop
- Other Trade initiatives
- Protection of local industry through tariffs and anti-dumping duties: poultry, tyres, steel and other sectors
- Finalisation of SACU offer for AFCFTA and completion of 90% of rules of origin
- Submission of Fisheries Protocol for ratification by Parliament
- Prohibition of exports of scrap metal and copper cable for one year

Concentration, Empowerment Transformation

- Publication of mandatory measures to support SMMEs and black South Africans through the online intermediation platforms market inquiry
- Launch of Fund for black auto component manufacturers

SECTOR**POLICIES/BILLS****Supportive****Macro
economic
environment**

- Division of Revenue Bill
- Appropriation Bill
- Second Adjustment Appropriation Bill
- Eskom Debt Relief Bill
- Medium Term Budget Policy Statement 2023
- Preferential Public Procurement Bill
- Tax Bills – October 2023:
- Rates & Monetary Amounts A/B
- Taxation Laws A/B
- Tax Administration Laws A/B
- Municipal Fiscal Powers and Functions Amendment Bill [B21-22 (s75)]
– processing at the moment - infrastructure finance modelling. Meeting with SALGA to be arranged.

**Investment
conferences**

No report

**Mineral
and Energy
resources**

- Upstream Petroleum Resources Development Bill (UPRD) (P)
- National Nuclear Regulator Amendment Bill
- Radioactive Waste Management Fund Bill
- Gas Amendment Bill
- Diamonds Amendment Bill
- South African National Petroleum Company Bill
- Petroleum Product Act

**Small business
development**

- National Small Enterprise Amendment Bill – Section 76 Bill - Completed in the National Assembly – being processed by the NCOP
- SMME-Focused Localisation Policy Framework – Approved in 2020, and currently being implemented and monitored.
- Business Licensing Amendment Bill – Will be introduced in the next term (Bill to be approved by Cabinet for introduction to Parliament in the 4th quarter)
- National Business Licensing Policy (Recently approved by Cabinet – and will be going through public consultation with stakeholders – to be finalized before the end of term)
- SMME and Cooperatives Funding Policy – will be finalized in the 4th Quarter, currently in consultation at NEDLAC)
- Township Economy Revitalization Policy (Concept approved by Cabinet – development of the policy in progress)

**Public
enterprises**

- National State Enterprises Bill
- SAA Repeal Bill, 2003.

**Fight crime and
corruption**

- Engagement in NWC jointly with Sub-committee on Safety and Security on illegal mining

103. **Engagements with ANC structures on Economic transformation during 2023:**

- Mpumalanga ETC Subcommittee to explain ETC priority areas, resolutions of Conference and impact of the Just Energy Transition.
- Free State ETC on priority areas, resolutions of Conference and provincial economic priorities.
- Eastern Cape ETC on priority areas, resolutions of Conference, logistics and ports located in the Eastern Cape, the automotive industry matters, in particular the impact of Electrical Vehicles.
- ANC Finance Study Group on the Public Procurement Bill
- ETC Deputy Chair sits on the 2024 Manifesto Technical Team
- Leagues on priority areas, resolutions of Conference and Efforts to end load Shedding; Logistics: improvement of roads and Rail Infrastructure

104. **Other:** In addition to the above, work was also done by the ANC Economic Transformation Cluster Caucus. The Cluster was tasked with three topics, namely, Cost Containment Guidelines – Treasury Austerity Measures, Restructuring SOE's with the focus on Transnet Freight Rail and Eskom and Guaranteed Energy Supply. Meetings were held which discussed these topics albeit not exhaustively because they remain ongoing concerns that need to be dealt with to get our economy back on track.

Recommendations for Year ahead

105. Energy Security and Ending Loadshedding; Logistics for Growing the economy: getting Rail and Ports to be more operationally efficient; Economic Alliance Summit; Transformation of the financial Sector and BBBEE Review; Macro-Economic Policy: Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Small Business development, Rural, Township and Informal Economy - policy reform and implementation to enhance growth; Enhancing and review of BRT Model: review of the business models, with focus on policy and legislative review; Manufacturing and Industrial Policy Implementation: Improve local industry, localisation and review industrial policy

Task 4

Improve delivery of basic services and maintain infrastructure

106. Meeting basic needs was one of the five programmes of the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP), which formed the basis of the ANC's electoral mandates since 1994. The Constitution of 1996 recognised these socio-economic rights, along with other human rights, and placed an obligation on government to progressively expand these rights.
107. After winning a majority in the first non-racial, non-sexist democratic elections, the ANC-led government of national unity, in the RDP White Paper (1994), noted the reality of the legacy it had to deal with:

Our history has been a bitter one dominated by colonialism, racism, apartheid, sexism and repressive labour practices. The result is that poverty and degradation exist side by side with modern cities and a developed mining, industrial and commercial infrastructure. Our income distribution is racially distorted and ranks as one of the most unequal in the world. Women are still subject to innumerable forms of discrimination and bias, rural people and youth are marginalised. A combination of lavish wealth and abject poverty characterises our society.

Rural areas were divided into underdeveloped bantustans and well-developed, white-owned commercial farming areas; towns and cities were divided into townships without basic infrastructure for blacks and well-resourced suburbs for whites. Segregation in education, health, welfare, transport and employment left deep scars of inequality and economic inefficiency.

...the challenges facing South Africa are enormous. Only a comprehensive approach to harnessing the resources of our country can reverse the crisis created by apartheid.

108. Considerable advances have been made on socio-economic transformation since democracy, particularly meeting of basic needs, despite the huge backlogs since the dawn of democracy in 1994. This was confirmed by the Census 2022 released by Statistics South Africa in 2023, and acknowledged not only by ourselves but by global developmental bodies and international agencies.

109. Over the near-thirty years of democracy, over 4 million free houses were build, new settlements with community amenities developed and informal settlements upgraded and provided with sites and services; schools, clinics and hospitals were remodeled and new ones build, our country added two public Universities in Mpumalanga and Northern Cape, remodeled and modernised the T-VET colleges, built and remodeled sports stadiums and build community sporting facilities, expanded freeways and tarred roads in townships and rural areas, build new settlements with community amenities, introduced Bus Rapid Transport in Metros; build the Gautrain, and up-grade and build new airports and ports.

Figure (update with 2022 Census)

Figure 1: Basics service backlogs¹ – 2001 to 2011 (Source: Stats SA)

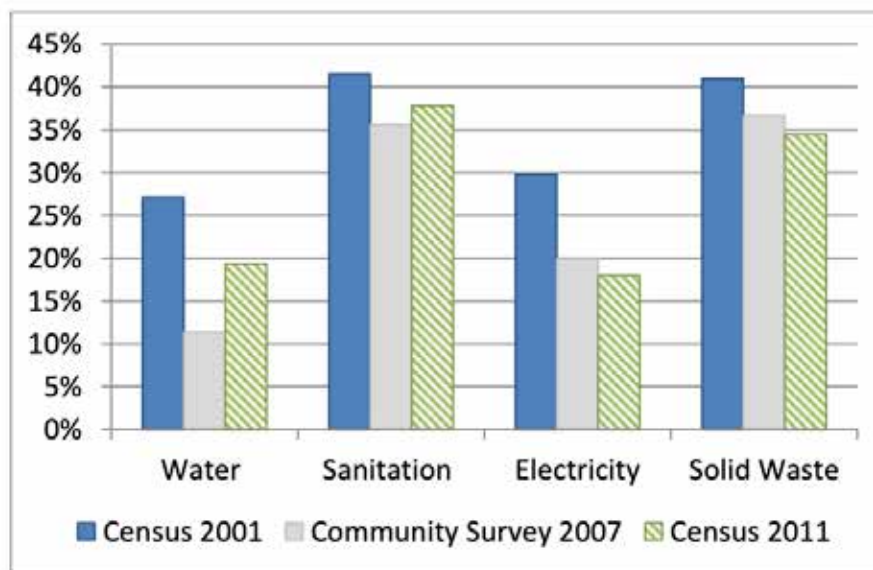


Figure 2: Service backlogs in urban areas (Source: Census 2011)

110. Already in the 2004 Towards a Ten Year Review by Government, it was however warned that the interconnections between meeting basic needs and economic transformation are critical, in order to keep pace with the obligations of public infrastructure and maintenance, as obliged by the Constitution.
111. We thus entered 2023 with serious concerns about the state of basic services, as a result of inadequate, poorly maintained and old infrastructure, a fast-growing population, rapid urbanization, budget challenges and poor capacity and governance of local government where most infrastructure and service delivery and responsibilities are located.
112. The 55th National Conference therefore instructed the NEC to embark on a minimum 15-month programme to address service delivery issues with all spheres of government, and to involve communities in this process. The NEC Lekgotla in January 2023 took this further, focusing on mobilizing communities, strengthening the district development model, local government financial sustainability, strengthening state capacity, rural development, water and sanitation, climate change and disaster management, enhancing spatial planning and development to keep track of population growth, transport, social security safety net and National Health Insurance.

Implementation of Basic Services and Infrastructure Maintenance and Development

113. The NEC appointed a Local Government Intervention Task team, chaired by Cde Parks Tau, in order to drive the 15 month programme to intervene in the challenges faced by local government that contribute to poor service delivery in communities.
114. A Local Government Intervention Summit was held 24-25 July 2023, with all stakeholders involved in the sector, including key service delivery ministries. Workshops with all provinces took place from October to December 2023, with updates on the local government Back to Basics programme, key service delivery issues and infrastructure development in all municipalities in the provinces.
115. Following the national workshop, the LGITT developed a national dashboard of all municipalities, and identified the 30 priority municipalities for the ANC, including metros. The dashboard provides for the description, problem statement, interventions, and progress of any municipality on the dashboard. The dashboard also supports work of the Policy Monitoring and Evaluation team's Service Delivery Monitor.
116. Through the real-time dashboard, the LGITT has ensured interventions in such areas as water, sanitation, housing and local government.
117. At the National Elections Strategy Workshop in May 2023, it was agreed that in looking at Service delivery, we should focus on the most critical priority services, but at the same time ensure that the entire menu of services by the state to citizens are monitored, based on the menu below:

MENU OF CITIZEN BASIC SERVICES MONITORED

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Electricity, Loadshedding ○ Water ○ Sanitation ○ Refuse removal, clean communities, parks, cemeteries ○ Roads, potholes, public transport ○ Housing and Human settlements ○ Community safety , crime, corruption, GBV ○ Job creation ○ Economic development, cost of doing business ○ Disaster management ○ Hunger and food security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Basic and Higher Education and Training ○ Health ○ Migration issues ○ Social services: grants, social, children, disability, orphans, elderly ○ Cost of Living & Poverty, ○ SME's, township economy ○ Youth development, sports, recreation, culture ○ Women's empowerment ○ ICT ○ Military veterans issues ○ Citizen documents: IDs, birth, death, marriage certificates, passports. |
|--|---|

118. Whilst the LGITT concentrates on service delivery capabilities and interventions through local government, the PMER Service Delivery Monitor started in May 2023 is demand driven, based on complaints received. The sources of information are ANC structures, individuals calling in or sending e-mails, ANC Cloud, PCOs, and the media. The approach to both the LGITT Dashboard and the Service Delivery Monitor is to Monitor-Refer/Intervene-Feedback.



119. Figure 1 below is a break-down of the sources as received during the course of 2023. Most of the reported complaints relate to electricity, water, sanitation, governance, as per Figure 2 below:

Figure 1. Sources of Service Delivery Complaints, PMER (2023)

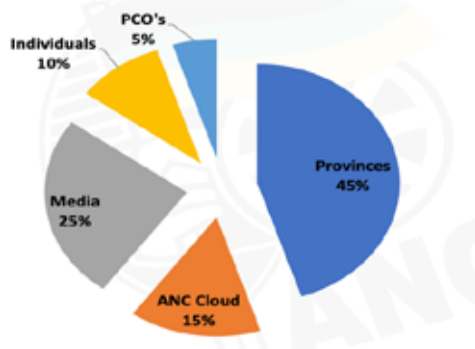
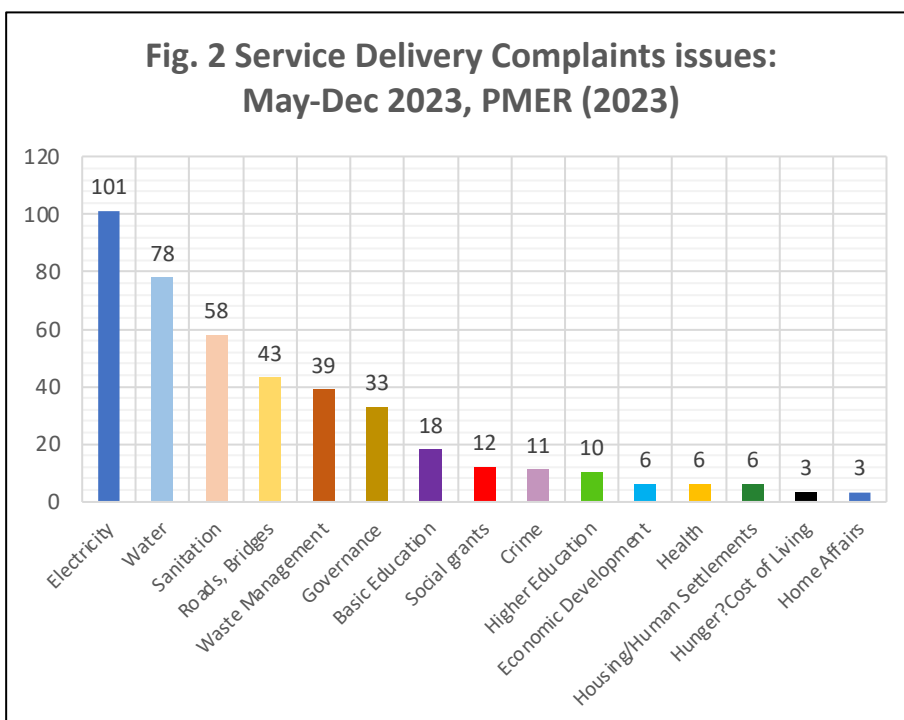


Fig. 2 Service Delivery Complaints issues: May-Dec 2023, PMER (2023)



Reports by Service Delivery Ministers to NEC

120. The NEC meeting of 14–16 Oct '23 noted presentations focusing on key service delivery interventions over the next six months in: (a) Electricity (see under Task 2), (b) Public Enterprises, (c) Police, (d) Rising Cost of Living, (e) Payment of Social Grants and the Post Bank, (f) Co-operative Governance, (g) Water & Sanitation and (h) Transport, and resolved that the Key Service Delivery Interventions will remain as standing agenda items for the NEC and NWC.

Social Development

121. On the payments of SASSA grants by the Post Bank, SASSA Gold cards are not expiring, the Post Bank has received permission from the South Africa Reserve Bank for extension. There was assurance by Post bank that the system glitches are a thing of the past, after impact on grant beneficiaries in September and October 2023. However, the contract is loss making for the Post Bank. The losses are driven by over-the-counter payments in Post Offices and Cash Pay Points as well as penalties.

Cooperative Governance

122. **Disaster response:** R372 million has been added to the municipal disaster response grant, while R1.2 billion has been added to the municipal disaster recovery grant in the MTBPS, to cover the repair and rehabilitation of infrastructure damaged by flooding in February and March 2023.

123. **ESKOM Municipal Debt Relief:** Following the introduction of the relief programmes, 67 applications had been submitted, totalling R56.8 billion, or 97 per cent of total municipal debt owed to Eskom at end-March 2023. 28 applications have been approved; the remainder are being assessed and verified with provincial treasuries.

124. **District Development Model Updates**

PROVINCE	PROGRESS	CHALLENGES
E Cape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The province submitted all the updated One Plans by 31 March 2023. Intergovernmental implementation commitments in One Plans (ORT-R33b; NMBMM-R14.6b; SBDM-R1.6b; Alfred Nzo-R145b; JGDM-R8.7b; CHDM-R3.2b; ADM-R318m; BCM-R45.2b) Existing IGR structures are utilised for DDM - Provincial DDM coordination is done through a DDM nerve centre (Prov.COGTA, OtP, PT, ECSECC). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Districts and metro requires further engagement with Business, and Civil Society, tertiary institution to co-create the inter-sectoral DDM Work Streams. Lack of National Sector Depts, SOEs, Business and NGO involvement in DDM processes.

PROVINCE	PROGRESS	CHALLENGES
Free State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Five updated One Plans submitted. • OtP and prov.COGTA working with UFS in providing support in improving One Plans. • Prov.COGTA working with SALGA in rolling-out a DDM training program for councillors. • DDM IGR structures in place. • Private sector has to some extent taken part in the development of the One Plans, especially in Lejweleputswa. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National departments do not attend IGR meetings, except for SAPS, Home Affairs and the DPME • Participation of private sector in the development of One Plans is still a challenge • SOEs have not participated in the development of the One Plan • Unfunded catalytic projects in One Plans.
Gauteng	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sedibeng DDM technical hub established. • A DDM GIS and implementation tool developed for the province. • Various DDM partnerships established, i.e. CSIR, Water Research Commission, Mining Qualification Authority, UJ and National School of Government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The province indicated the submission of the updated One Plans will be submitted to COGTA.
Kwa-Zulu Natal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DDM technical and political hubs established in ALL Districts and Metropolitan Municipalities. • Eleven One Plans submitted and uMkhanyakude submitted as drafts as currently awaiting the endorsement by the Political Hubs. • DDM implementation dashboard developed-quarterly monitoring of One Plan programs and projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major challenge with involvement of key national sector Departments, however constant involvement from COGTA, MISA, Labour, SASSA, ESKOM, Correctional Services, Justice and the NPA.

PROVINCE	PROGRESS	CHALLENGES
LIMPOPO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final updated One Plans submitted for all Districts Municipalities. The Office of the Premier and Provincial COGTA played a critical role in coordinating the development of the One Plan across the province apart from Waterberg district which as a DDM pilot district, was coordinated through the DDM District Hub. It should be noted that the Waterberg One Plan strictly followed the One Plan Content Guidelines given the technical capacity provided by the DDM Hub and the appointed service provider 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With regards to the drafting of the One Plans; the districts were mainly tasked with drafting the One Plans with the support of the OTP and CoGHSTA. There is a need to improve the spatial referencing of projects. In this regard, municipalities need to be supported to establish and enhance their GIS capacity. Participation of national and provincial sector departments in development of district One Plans
Mpumalanga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final updated One Plans submitted for all Districts Municipalities. In Nkangala District (NDM) there are 20 Catalytic Projects in the One Plan- 09 of these projects are funded with an amount of R8, 2 billion. The Gert Sibande District One Plan has 35 funded catalytic projects - 33 of these projects are funded with a budget allocation of R29, 4 billion and 10 projects have been completed. In Ehlanzeni One Plan 13 catalytic projects to the value of R60 billion rand- the Sibange and Driekoppies Bulk Water Schemes (R279 million) is 91% complete. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenges of silos, misalignment and poor integration not adequately addressed by DDM Approach. There was poor participation of key national departments and public entities in the One Plan process. Commitments by Sector Departments do not adequately serve the purpose of realizing the objectives of One Plans

PROVINCE	PROGRESS	CHALLENGES
N Cape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final updated One Plans submitted for all Districts Municipalities. One plan projects are included in the IDPs of ALL district and local municipalities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited expert capacity for the coordination of the DDM and the implementation • Limited legislated instruments for the facilitation of One Plans and One Budget DDM structures were established though they only convene when the Political Champions is visiting the District. DDM implementation is a standing item at District IGR forum
N West	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final updated One Plans submitted for all districts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final updated One Plans submitted for all districts.
W Cape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated Joint and District Metro Implementation (JDMA) Plans / One Plans submitted for the 5 districts. No One Plan submitted for the City of Cape Town Metropolitan space. Provincial Ministers and HoDs assigned to Districts to strengthen interface within government. JDMA interface teams consists of senior officials per District set-up. Department Local Government set-up a JDMA Grant to provide funding for key service delivery projects identified through the JDMA. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a need for improved commitments and participation by National Departments and SOEs in ALL Districts. Changes in Municipal Councils and the effects of coalition governments impacts negatively on the JDMA

Water and Sanitation

125. A comprehensive report on the challenges, interventions in specific cases and the detailed infrastructure plans were presented to the NEC and NWC, with clear signs of progress.

Education and Training

Basic Education

126. 2023 saw the continuation of the implementation of the following strategic programme areas as identified in the 2019 ANC Manifesto:
127. **Basic Education Laws Amendment Bill (BELA):** the bill, introduced in January 2022 to the National Assembly, proposes to amend the South African Schools Act, 1996 (Act No. 84 of 1996), and the Employment of Educators Act, 1998 (Act No. 76 of 1898) (the SASA and the EEA, respectively), to align them with developments in the education landscape, ensure that systems of learning and excellence in education are put in place in a manner which respects, protects, promotes and fulfils the right to basic education enshrined in section 29(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.
- This is a much contested Bill by the Opposition, particularly opposing transformative provisions such as making Grade R mandatory in all schools; and the introduction of a third language of instruction at schools, which will oblige all schools to introduce teaching in an African language. The Portfolio committee held a further round of public hearings during 2023, and the Education, Health and STI Committee worked with provinces to mobilise ANC structures to participate in the hearings and also make submissions. The BELA Bill was passed by the National Assembly in October 2023, with only the DA, FF+ and the ACDP voting against it. It is with the NCOP for processing.
128. **Early Childhood Education (ECD):** The ANC 2019 Manifesto emphasized the importance of ECD to improving the quality of education for all, and thus the move of ECD from Social Development to the Department of Basic Education. The Manifesto further commits the ANC government to providing a comprehensive package of ECD services (birth registration, social assistance, parenting support and quality learning); standardise guidelines, norms and standards for ECD and set five year employment targets in the sector; work to achieve universal access to two years of ECD; and Promote innovation on different models for delivering home and community-based ECD.
129. During 2023, the Department of Basic Education after the move of ECD raised awareness amongst all units about the needs of 0-4 year olds' in the system; building partnerships with civil society organisations like Salvation Army, SmartStart and others to increase access to ECD in underserved areas; implement the accelerated registration drive for all ECD facilities in communities across the 75 education districts; provide guidelines to municipalities on ECD facilities and the registration drive; work towards launching a social compact for ECD with civil society, donors, business and implementing partners, including co-financing initiatives; extending the Screening, Identification, Assessment and Support (SIAS) to also cover ECD and train educators on the policy.
130. The DBE prioritise ECD infrastructure, using the infrastructure grant to expand, maintain and upgrade ECD facilities and working with Public works and local government to explore unused public facilities that can be used as ECD facilities. It plans to finalise the ECD Infrastructure Framework and Guidelines, complete 6 new ECD centres and conduct maintenance in 257 centres in the 2023/2024 financial year, with a further 61 over the next two financial year, and with the goal to from the fourth year, deliver 50 new ECD centres per annum.
131. The 2022 Census shows progress made with early childhood education, reporting that:
- There were more than 3 million children aged 0–4 years who participated in Early Childhood Development (ECD) programmes. The Western Cape (69,5%) and Gauteng (66%) showed the highest percentage of children attending ECD facilities. Children in Northern Cape (56,7%) and North West (52,4%) were more likely not to participate in ECD programmes when compared to their counterparts in other provinces. Census 2022. StatsSA, 2023*

132. **National School Nutrition Programme:** this programme is flagship poverty alleviation programme and to help strength learning outcomes. During 2023, the NSNP provided at least one nutritious meal on school days to 9.6 million learners in primary and high schools. It is funded through a Conditional Grant and the FY2023/24 budget is R9.8 billion. An additional budget over the 2023-2025 Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) of R1.5 billion to mitigate increased food inflation, spikes in petrol prices, high learner numbers and improved menu options is envisaged to also extend the provision of breakfast.
133. The department this year emphasized the modernization of the NSNP and the introduction of breakfast across schools serviced.
134. The E Cape and KZN provinces experienced challenges with failures to provide meals in accordance with the NSNP during the first quarter of the 2023/2024 financial year, mainly due to challenges of supply chain management (SCM) and delayed fund transfers to schools. The DBE engaged with provinces to address these issues, conducted site visits, and strengthened monitoring to ensure the programme's resumption. Feeding resumed in both provinces for the remainder of the year, and during Q2/2023, the EC successfully introduced the breakfast programme for primary schools, with 75% reporting successful feeding during official visits. The breakfast programme was extended to secondary schools. The province ensured that meals met minimum feeding requirements, and phased in chicken livers as a protein alternative. In KZN, the programme had been successfully restored, and the province had transitioned to small and medium enterprises (SMEs), stabilising the programme. The programme adhered to NSNP requirements, payments to SMEs and volunteer food handlers were timely, and the breakfast programme was implemented across all districts.²
135. **Education Infrastructure:** this programme aims to address the backlogs and inequities in school infrastructure, as well as keep up with population growth, through an accelerated programmes to deal with Infrastructure backlog; enhancing capacity to plan for infrastructure delivery and maintenance; addressing overcrowding through the provision of adequate facilities; eradicate inappropriate facilities and appropriate and safe facilities to restore the dignity of school communities.
136. In pursuance of the above, the department during 2023 introduced guidelines for standardize school designs; a centre of excellence for capacity building; provinces to submit plans to address water, fencing and sanitation infrastructure backlogs in schools; and review the Regulations Relating to Minimum Uniform Norms and Standards.
137. The SAFE initiative is aimed to replace basic pit toilets with appropriate sanitation in accordance with the Norms and Standards for school infrastructure, with 2031 schools on the project list. The schools have been assigned to various implementing agents, including the DBSA, Mvula Trust, Department of Environmental Affairs and the National Education Collaboration Trust; with others serviced as part of the Provincial Infrastructure Grants, donations and partnership.
138. The budget cuts and underspending had an impact on the education infrastructure programme, raised sharply by civil society and provinces during the public hearings on the Medium-term Budget Policy Statements³.

Health

139. **National Health Insurance:** The creation of a national health insurance has been a policy of the ANC in the Reconstruction and Development Programme (1994) and the ANC Health Green book. The NHI White Paper and Bill lay the foundation for moving South Africa towards universal health coverage (UHC) through the implementation of National Health Insurance (NHI) and establishment of a unified health system.
140. After a thorough consultative and participatory process with all Stakeholders, the NHI Bill was passed by the Portfolio Committee in the National Assembly in June 2023 and was referred to

the NCOP on 23 June 2023. The NCOP consulted all the provinces in line with the prescribed processes and the Bill was approved through the prescribed process of provincial mandates on 6 December 2023 with eight out of the nine provinces voting in favour of the Bill whilst Western Cape voted against the Bill.

141. The processes in both the N/A and the NCOP were characterized by intense lobbying by the business sector in health, health professionals and the big pharma amongst others. The NCOP processes were marred by the lobbying of the business sector represented by BUSA and B4SA who tried to filibuster the final vote by lobbying at the level of the Presidency and threatening court action against the Bill. The opposition also attempted to filibuster the finalization of the voting in the NCOP by delaying the conclusion of the provincial hearings and submission of provincial mandates
142. The Bill has now been referred to President and awaits his signature. It is expected that this final step will be subjected to intense lobbying as well as threats of legal action.
143. In preparation for the passage of the NHI Bill into law, and the creation of the Fund, the sector is enhancing its internal technical capabilities to prepare for the efficient and effective functioning of the Fund. 44 new posts have been created and there has been some internal re-organisation within the Department with shifting of functions between Branches.
144. Key to preparing for the NHI Fund during 2023 is the consolidation of the many parallel digital systems, linking systems thorough interoperability rules and developing the first phase of a single electronic patient record. Plans to transition from the Department to the entity through a National Government Component (NGC) as described in section 7A of the Public Service Act will be activated once the Bill is signed into law.
145. **Critical Health vacancies and training:** Filling of critical vacant posts of health professionals and support staff significantly curtailed by progressively constrained budgets that Provincial Departments of Health experience on annual basis. In a similar vein, the expansion of the training of medical doctors and nurses is constrained by budget issues.
146. The health sector in collaboration with Department of Higher Education and Training has invoked the Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act, 2005 (Act No. 13 of 2005) to affirm colleges as primary platforms for nursing education and training. This informed the designation of public nursing colleges to offer accredited nursing Certificates, Diplomas, and Degrees as part of the broader post-school education system, a significant milestone in repositioning nursing education within the higher education landscape.
147. Infrastructure expansion of local universities is subject to oversight by DHET. However, expansion of clinical personnel infrastructure is subject to the same budget constraints regarding staff that are employed according to the Joint Staff Appointments Policy between the Health Science Institution and the Provincial Departments of Health.
148. **Nelson Mandela-Fidel Castro Health Collaboration:** in this collaboration with the Cuban government, to date total number of doctors produced through this programme is 3,071. The number of SA students currently undergoing training in Ciba is seventy-seven (77). Four hundred and fifty six graduated on 07 July 2023 after successfully completing their last period of training at SA medical schools. The programme is experiencing a decline in uptake, due to the provincial Departments of Health not having budgets to fund the training of doctors in Cuba.
149. **Absorption and Deployment of 50,000 Community Health Workers:** Audited numbers of Community Health Workers (CHWs) in the Public Health Sector is 46 172. All provinces pay a stipend of R4 448.08 per month as per the National Minimum Wage determined by Department of Employment and Labour. Seven provinces pay the stipends through PERSAL whilst Western Cape remunerates through NGOs. Gauteng has appointed them on Salary level 2.

150. **HIV & TB Programme:** The target set was to screen 2 million people for TB and get 90% of HIV+ people on treatment. The Sector held the World AIDS Day on 1 December 2023 in Mandini in KZN and was addressed by the Deputy President as Chair of SANAC. The sector has screened over 18 929 648 for both HIV and TB and approximately 7 975 940 of these people are living with HIV (PLHIV). 7 509 802 of the PLHIV know their status (94%) and 5 784 456 of the PLHIV are on treatment (77%). From the private sector a total of 346 552 clients receive ART through private medical aid schemes in South Africa.
151. A cumulative total of 7 544 341 HIV tests were performed during the months of April to August 2023. Significant gaps were identified in HIV testing among key populations (i.e. children under 15 years), specifically in five provinces: EC, FS, LP, NC, WC. The Department continues to strengthen targeted testing with special focus on children through Global Alliance to end AIDS in Children, HIV Self -screening and index testing.
152. As of the end of March 2023, the country's performance against the UNAIDS 95-95-95 strategy for control of the HIV pandemic was 94-76-92:
- 94% of people living with HIV knew their status,
 - 76% of people living with HIV were on antiretroviral treatment (ART), and
 - 92% of patients on ART were virally suppressed at 12 months.
153. The Medical Male Circumcision programme implemented since 2010 has been used as a key HIV prevention strategy. As at end March 2023, a total 4 657 628 circumcisions have been performed since implementation. The programme has already reduced new HIV infections in South Africa (2- 4% reduction by 2017).
154. The sector has embarked on the identification of the 1 413 830 people not on treatment and link them to care. It further committed to finding all persons living with active TB in communities through massive TB screening campaign to meet the targets of the National Strategic Plan for HIV, TB and STIs. TB screening is done every time a client presents to the health facility unless the client is already a TB patient. The MTSF target is to have 2 million additional people screened for TB by 2020 and eligible people initiated on treatment has been surpassed. For the period April to September 2023, a total 43 226 092 people were screened for TB and a total of 78 804 people started on TB treatment. Provinces, districts and facilities with high numbers of patients not started on treatment will be identified to identify reasons for not starting these patients on treatment.
155. Despite the challenge of capacity, community health workers continued with outreach services and managed to trace a total 33 449 TB and 249 442 HIV clients who were lost to follow-up for treatment, against the annual targets of 28 000 TB and 400 000 HIV clients respectively.
156. Adverse outcomes that have contributed to a lower TB success rate are high death rate at 6.7% and loss to follow-up rate at 11%. Strategies to address these challenges include conducting death audits to determine reasons for high death rates among people with TB, as well as implementation of the approved TB recovery plan. Additionally, health providers will be trained on the adherence package.

Science, Technology and Innovation

157. Cabinet approved the White Paper on STI 2019, an ambitious policy document aimed at creating an enabling environment for STI that not only contribute to our national competitiveness on the global stage, but also to harness the benefits of STI for quality of life for our citizens. In 2022, Cabinet further approved the STI Decadal Plan to implement the White Paper. The philosophy governing the implementation of South Africa's updated STI policy rests on two pillars.

Transport

158. Major focus on service delivery plans for the year on passenger rail route recovery and operationalisation, and road maintenance, with significant and steady progress being made.

Mainline Passenger Service Rail Recovery

Johannesburg – Cape Town	06 DEC 2023
Johannesburg - Queenstown	08 DEC 2023
Johannesburg - Durban	08 DEC 2023
Johannesburg - Musina	08 DEC 2023

Relaunch of EC commuter services

East London - Berlin	07 NOV 2023
Gqeberha - Uitenhage	16 OCT 2023



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159. The Official relaunch of South African Airways (SAA) took place on 26 October 2023, at an event that also announced the restart of SAA's direct flights to Brazil.
160. Establishment of an interim Infrastructure Manager (IM) will culminate in the reform of the country's rail network by, among others, opening the market to third parties, with effect from April 2024. This follows Cabinet approval of the **White Paper on National Rail Policy**, intended to enable and facilitate private sector investment, optimal utilisation of rail and effective economic regulation of rail that enables equitable access to the rail network and ensures that it is properly maintained. The interim IM will publish the Final Draft Network Statement on 1 April 2024, conditions of access, and the access tariff; and TOCs applications for slots will commence. If a requested slot is available (not run by TFROC), that slot can be provided by May 2024 for trains to run, provided all the necessary conditions and approvals are met.

Task 5

Strengthen fight against Crime, GBVF and Corruption

161. The NEC Lekgotla in January 2023 noted that the high levels crime and gender based and corruption requires effective policy implementation, monitoring and evaluation on a quarterly basis. It furthermore identified the capacity of the security services as an urgent matter, as well as addressing poor coordination and cooperation and coordination of the JCPS cluster, in particular at political level.
162. The Lekgotla therefore identified the following matters to **fight crime and ensure community safety**, to be taken forward in 2023:
- Build confidence in the criminal justice system to effectively apprehend and prosecute criminals who violate individual and community safety .
 - Strengthen and reinforce Crime Intelligence in SAPS.
 - Enhance role of CPFs, payment of stipends to members, SAPS database of members and functionality of CPFs; ensure ANC structures mobilise to improve citizen involvement in the urgent work of restoring peace and stability, through community policing forums.
 - Worked towards internationally benchmarked police personnel to population ratio.
 - Develop capacity within SAPS to investigate and combat political assassinations and violent crimes.
 - Ensure Satellite Police stations open 24 hours to discourage community vigilantism.
 - Review impact of minimum sentences for serious crimes.
163. Lekgotla emphasized implementation of the National Strategic Framework on **Gender-based violence and femicide**, in particular 2023 to:
- Continue roll-out and effective functioning of the Thuthuzela Care Centres and Sexual Offences Courts.
 - Ensure full implementation of the 3 GBV Acts, and optimal service delivery for persons applying for Domestic Violence Protection Orders.
 - Work towards Men and boys as better allies in the fight against GBVF.
 - Establish the Council on Gender-Based Violence.
164. **On Corruption**, the Lekgotla note that it is a worldwide phenomenon and there are many lessons to be learned from other countries on successes and failures in tackling corruption. Prioritised the following for the year 2023:
- Continue to highlight efforts to tackle corruption in public and private sectors, as well as by the ANC and in government.
 - Deal with any ANC member implicated or involved in corrupt activity in accordance with ANC's rules and policies and face the full might of the law, without exception.
 - Enhance the states mutual and legal assistance capacity to pursue, recover money stolen and prevent, tackle illicit financial flows.
 - Enhance the criminal justice system's capacity and integration, including its information technology systems.
 - Enhance capacity to deal with cyber security and crimes.
165. The Lekgotla also resolved on measures to strengthen the capacity of the Defense forces, Correctional services, and Intelligence services. It further agreed that during 2023, we should take steps to review and develop an appropriate national Migration policy framework; and deal with outstanding TRC cases, including consideration of subjecting the cases of the Cradock Four and the assassination of cde Chris Hani to inquests.

Implementation report on Task 5, 2023

Fight against Crime

166. Regular quarterly publication of crime statistics shows marginal improvements in the occurrences of some violent crimes, but still alarmingly high.
167. An additional 2600 more SAPS trainees who are currently training in police colleges, will be much needed force multipliers when they graduate in the before the end of 2023.
168. Operation Shanela, a new way of dealing with crime and criminality
 - Regular stop and searches, vehicle checkpoints, roadblocks, cordon and searches, high visibility patrols, foot patrols, tracing of wanted suspects, but with a special focus on murder, rape, illegal firearms as well as compliance inspections at liquor and second hand goods outlets.
 - Weekly high-density, integrated Shanela Operations in collaboration with: SANDF, National and Provincial Traffic Police, Department of Home Affairs, SARS, Transport, Environmental Affairs and other government departments, as well as CPFs and community patrollers and Private security.
 - By October 2023, **OPERATION SHANELA** had resulted in the arrest of more than **184 000** suspects. 2403 illegal and unwanted firearms and more than 40 000 rounds of ammunition were seized during this period. 1270 stolen and hijacked vehicles were recovered. 5 tons of drugs worth an estimated street value of 800 million rand were destroyed on 26 October 2023
169. SANDF deployment to help SAPS fight zama-zamas & construction Mafia. Intelligence driven operations conducted to disrupt the criminal groups. Integrated Intelligence driven operations conducted addressing higher levels of the criminal value chain (the masterminds). Profiling and linking the identified targets and criminal groupings, kingpins and syndicate members for quality investigation and successful prosecution. Disrupting criminal value chain by arresting, profiling and linking the perpetrators.
170. In a bid to improve and enhance service delivery, the SAPS also launched a service rating platform where members of the public will now be able to rate the service they are receiving from all Police Stations across the country. The SAPS **Rate My Service** online platform will give an opportunity to members of the public to respond to a predefined questionnaire, to rate the SAPS service. This can be done as and when they interact with SAPS services or at a later stage. The SAPS hopes that this project will encourage members of the public to sponsor suggestions for improved service delivery through participating in the online survey.

Gender Based Violence and Femicide

171. Gender Based Violence (GBV) is one of the critical areas in the United Nations (UN) Beijing Platform for Action (BPFA) (1994), and as a signatory to this covenant, South Africa continues to wrestle with gender-based violence and Femicide (GBVF) and its negative impact on women, children and LGBTQIA+ persons, families and society in general. In a highly gender unequal and patriarchal society, violence and entrenched masculinities legitimize men's power over women manifesting as toxic masculinity.
172. South Africa regards all forms of harassment as unfair discrimination that constitutes a barrier to equity and equality in the workplace, a hindrance to performance. Therefore, all forms of harassment against women, men and LGBTQIA+ and vulnerable persons in the workplace represents abuse of power. The State of the Public Service report by the Public Service Commission (2018/19), flagged as the main forms of violence and harassment in the public service: sexual harassment; racial, ethnic or social origin violence and harassment; workplace bullying and harassment related to whistle blowing.

173. Through various instruments already ratified by the country, the Constitution and legislative framework, the state is obligated to provide and maintain safe, healthy and conducive work environment that promotes employee well-being, respect and dignity. Thus the need for a systematic way of handling harassment in the work place. The National School of Government has rolled-out training courses on sexual harassment and Gender Based Violence and Femicide that departments are encouraged to enroll officials on.
174. South Africa ratified the ILO Convention on the Elimination of Violence and Harassment in the world of Work in November 2021 (C109), and a Code of Good Practice on the Prevention and Elimination of Harassment in the World of Work was gazette by the Department of Employment and Labour in 2022.
175. The Minister of Women, Children, Persons living with Disability introduced the Gender Based Violence and Femicide Council Bill, with consultations during the year with civil society, as well as with the Multi Party Women's Caucus of Parliament. The National Assembly adopted the bill in September this year, and it is being processed by the NCOP, calling for public submissions by 29 January 2024.
176. In 2022, through the Department of Justice & Constitutional Development, three Acts were amended to strengthen South Africa's response to GBVF. Thuthuzela Care Centers championed by the National Prosecution Authority (NPA) are assisting for over-night and more days stay for traumatized women and children. More Police Stations are reported to have Victim Empowerment Rooms for comforting and providing overnight stay for traumatized victims of gender-based violence. The Department of Social Development Command Centre with 24 hour response by social workers continues to provide services and referrals for traumatized women and children. Women continue to call for harsher sentences by the criminal justice system as a deterrent.
177. The DPSA continues to contribute material for the Radio Talk shows coordinated by the Department of Women Youth and Persons with Disabilities to educate communities on how to identify through a gendered lens various forms of harassment such as, being asked for sexual favours when accessing government services. These talks also include examples that citizens should look out for such as public servants demanding sexual favours from staff for jobs; public servants demanding sex in exchange for government services such as licenses, land, healthcare, education, business registration or housing; Teachers demanding sex in exchange for grades; Police officers demanding sex to avoid penalties or arrests; Immigration officers demanding sex from refugees and asylum seekers.
178. South Africa as part of the global community marked in 2023, the 25th anniversary since South Africa initiated the 16 Days of Activism Against Violence on Women and Children campaign. This is now an annual international campaign that begins on 25th November, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, up to 10th December, the UN Universal Declaration for Human Rights Day. The period was designated by the UN General Assembly to raise public awareness on gender-based violence in line with Resolution 54/134 of 17th December (1999). The UN Women 2023 global theme for the campaign is "Unite! Invest to prevent violence against women and girls." South Africa's theme is: "Accelerating Actions to end Gender-Based Violence & Femicide: Leaving no one behind." During the 16 days of Activism campaign this year, the ANC launched a national focus on the Boy-child as an important component of the campaign against GBVF.

Task 6

Action to build a better Africa and World

179. The NEC Lekgotla guided by ANC Strategy and Tactics and Conference resolutions, affirmed the African Agenda and building a Better world as a key pillar of social transformation.
180. The Lekgotla therefore identified the following priorities for 2023, based on the following five pillars of its international relations program:
 - a) Building a Better Africa and World inclusive of peacebuilding, post-conflict reconstruction and development.
 - b) Party-to-Party, Intra-Party and Multilateral Relations.
 - c) International Solidarity and campaigns.
 - d) Transformation of Global Governance.
 - e) Policy Development.
181. The year 2023 has been one of immense pressure on many fronts in global geopolitics: the Russia Ukraine conflict continuing with a negative impact on energy prices, global financial markets, rising poverty levels in Ukraine and a negative impact of sanctions on the Russian economy in addition to the loss of lives and livelihood in the affected countries. It is important to note that the conflict had a wider negative global impact, with a disruption of maize and fertiliser exports for example, from the region to the African continent and other countries.
182. The Palestine/Israel conflict within the ongoing illegal occupation of Palestine by the Israeli's has led to disproportionate and genocidal air and land strikes, with hospitals and other essential social infrastructure being destroyed, and more than 22 000 Palestinians killed, including many women and children.
183. The ANC called for, organised and participated in country-wide protests in solidarity with the people of Palestine, while calling for action and accountability against Israel for the violation of the human rights of Palestinians, and the genocidal actions on them. The 55th National Conference reaffirmed the ANC's position on solidarity with Western Sahara and Cuba amongst others, for self-determination and an end to the devastating economic blockade in the case of Cuba.

Implementation of Task 6 on International Relations

184. Key highlights for 2023 in the international relations programme of the movement included the following:
 - Unprecedented engagement of stakeholders to clarify and propagate ANC policy positions and to strengthen bilateral and multilateral relations.
 - High level delegations from fraternal and governing parties being hosted by ANC Officials and NEC members to revive friendship and partnerships on articulated areas.
 - Collaboration with the Political Education Sub-Committee in hosting groups of comrades from South Sudan and a follow-up visit to that country yielding a Memorandum of Understanding between the ANC and SPLM
 - Collaboration with Political Education in the training of UPDS leaders from the DRC on Elections and Party Building as they prepare for National Elections during December 2023.
 - Hosting a well-attended and highly successful BRICS Political Parties Plus Dialogue in July 2023 with representatives from 45 countries
 - Collaboration with Think Tanks and NGO's including civil society representatives from Ukraine, resulting in SAWID working with women groups in Ukraine to promote peace.
 - Mobilising society towards standing with Palestine against genocidal air and land strikes by Israel.
 - Managing the fall out after the undiplomatic utterances by the USA Ambassador through direct engagements with him.
 - A pro-active approach to the plans of the Subcommittee and in deciding on who to engage and collaborate with rather than being reactive and responding only to requests.

International balance of forces

185. The global geopolitical order has changed dramatically due to current developments and conflicts. As the world was bracing itself for post-COVID-19 economic recovery, the ongoing Russia/Ukraine war erupted, with a negative impact on trade and financial markets.
186. Some of the previously non-aligned forces have turned to the right, for example Finland and Norway, while others have chosen to be ambivalent as in the case of India. The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Summit will be hosted and chaired by Uganda in January 2024, and we hope that endeavours will be made for the South to speak in one voice and reinvigorate the NAM and the voice of the global South.
187. The events of October 07 in Israel led to unprecedented attacks and strife on civilians. While pro-Palestinian protests erupted world-wide, a UN Resolution for a ceasefire was thwarted by negative votes from only the US and Israel with a few abstentions.
188. The most welcome and unexpected event is that of the United Nations Secretary General invoking Article 99 for the first time during his tenure, calling for a humanitarian ceasefire in Palestinian/Israel conflict. We hope that the UN Security Council will respond expeditiously and that this development will bring the ongoing genocide to an end.
189. Once more, our hopes have been dashed as the United States vetoed the Resolution, allowing Israel to continue with the genocidal attacks on Palestine.
190. The trade war between the USA and China continues to intensify, leading to growing military activities in the South China Sea and weakening global consensus on various areas.
191. Climate change wreaks havoc across the globe, presenting risks to economies and stability of regions like Africa and West Asia, marked long droughts in Africa, acute water shortages in various parts of the world, and natural disasters on the increase.
192. The balance of forces on the African continent and the Southern African region continues to be intricately linked to the conduct of the governing parties in the region. Just as the strengthening of historical relations among liberation movements in Southern Africa is important for the region's dynamics, their evident weaknesses also explain such dynamics as slow implementation of regional aspirations.
193. The ANC has sought to address weaknesses in galvanizing the region and continent to maintain a progressive posture on the international arena, which is visible when examining various country positions on Israel's observer status at the AU and the occupation of Palestine, on Western Sahara and the role of Morocco, and on the invitation of the United State's Africa Command to set up office in Zambia. This unfortunately places progressive internationalism on the back foot and in need of reinvigorating. The ANC thus sets itself the strategic task of working with others on our continent to strengthen the progressive, Pan Africanist forces to help ensure the achievement of the goals set in Agenda 2063.
194. The pursuit of a prosperous and peaceful Africa and Southern Africa remains strategic and principal. To this end, the commitment to strengthen the African Union (AU) and Southern African Development Community as platforms for a progressive African agenda is key. This has given rise to efforts to reform the AU, strengthen the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) agency, implement the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and achieve the African Agenda 2063. The signing and formal launch of the AfCFTA marks a major milestone towards a R50 trillion market for intra-African trade and investment.
195. Our approach to continental integration must also strengthen the links with the African diaspora as the 6th region of the AU, which should continue unabated, especially given the International Decade for People of African Descent (2015-2024), which was proclaimed by the UN General Assembly in a Resolution adopted on 23 December 2013.
196. The harmful effects of the global pandemic and the geopolitical tensions seen through the conflict in Ukraine and the ongoing genocide in Gaza will make it more difficult to address the development challenges outlined through the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

197. Concerning peace and stability in Africa, so far, the Continent has failed to address the two goals of silencing the guns and preventing the guns from opening fire. This has led to persistent conflicts in the Sahel, Nigeria, Somalia, and Mozambique involving jihadists; Libya, Chad, Central African Republic (CAR), the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Sudan and Ethiopia rooted in the challenges of nation building and managing diversity; and the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR), because of Morocco's refusal to accept the right of the people of Western Sahara to independence.
198. Recently military coups have taken place especially in West Africa with the subversion of the democratic system increasing the possibility that people will take to arms to achieve their objectives. It remains important to address the root causes of these conflicts, and the ANC's proactive engagement in Party-Party relations aims to ensure that the ANC is a proactive stakeholder in shaping elements of the balance of forces.
199. The escalation of tensions between the DRC and Rwanda are cause for concern, especially given the political and economic resources invested into the peace process by South Africa. Given the DRC's membership to both the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the East African Community (EAC), South Africa must remain engaged through various departments such as DIRCO, Defence, Police, and Trade. Indeed, growing tensions between Rwanda and the DRC may necessitate a greater engagement by South Africa with the two countries and members of SADC and the EAC.
200. The Morocco issue, like the growing role of Israel in African affairs, signals a worrying trend of the balance of forces in Africa. This is at times characterised by a waning influence of progressive policies by African states in African affairs. In this context, Morocco and other forces not aligned with South Africa's progressive African agenda have taken a foothold and are weakening further the continental unity behind long-established principles and values.
201. The global spread of right-wing extremism has displaced social democratic and centrist forces in Western Europe and North America. It has helped to sharpen the differences between the global North and the global South in international fora on anything from multilateral trade to climate change, and global governance to multilateralism. It is important to note that the consolidation of the right wing is not only a phenomenon of the global North but has also made inroads in parts of the global South.
202. The US-China trade war continues to manifest in a penchant for power games, unilateralism, and masculine politics. These tensions can weaken international cooperation, whilst also presenting opportunities for progressive forces to push for a new and better world order.
203. There seems to be a great degree of polarisation within the membership of the United Nations as countries are placed under increasing pressure to side with the West against Russia. This was on full display in the lead up to recent resolutions brought to the UN General Assembly. A significant number of countries are non-aligned, pushing for non-military solutions to the root causes of the conflict. Western sanctions against Russia are unprecedented in both their scale, their extent and their impact on the global economy. It has resulted in rising energy, food and fertiliser prices.
204. The double standards and hypocrisy of the West in its dealing with previous military incursions such as the US-led operations in Iraq, Iran, Syria, Somalia, Libya as well as Israel's military occupation of Palestine and genocide in Gaza have made countries reluctant to unquestioningly support Ukraine and the West's military response to the Russian military operation. In the process, the UN Security Council has been further divided to the point of being moribund. The UN General Assembly has also remained divided. This may have a negative bearing on the centrality of the UN in the pursuit of the sustainable development goals during the decade of action and in pursuing various global reforms.

- 205. The African Union's full membership of the G20 will be important to enhancing African agency in global politics, and the ANC, working with other progressive non-state actors will continue to support the AU to ensure it uses its memberships of the G20 to drive Africa's strategic priorities.
- 206. South Africa will host the G20 in 2025, completing a unique period where members of the global South such as Indonesia, India, Brazil in 2024, and then South Africa would have had an opportunity to host successive Summits and to ensure the views of the global South find their place into the G20.
- 207. South Africa's successful hosting of the BRICS Summit has increased interest in the grouping and its role in a changing geopolitical landscape. This is especially the case as various stakeholders seek to understand the implications of an expanded grouping.

African Agenda and A Better World

- 208. As one of her first assignments after the National Conference, the Chairperson addressed the Heads of African Diplomatic Missions on the 55th Conference Resolutions and the priorities identified by the NEC for the year and the term. The meeting paved the way for closer relations and a better understanding of ANC policy positions.
- 209. The ANC-led government participated in deliberations that led to the AU-UN seventh Annual Conference (November 2023) underlining the importance of effective conflict prevention, peace-making, peace operations, peace building and sustainable development efforts to support objectives of Member States to achieve peace and stability on the continent and attain the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063. The UN Secretary-General and the AU Chairperson reiterated their call to reform the international finance architecture so as to increase Africa's ability to effectively address the challenges of the 21st century and for Africa to have a strong voice in the reform discussions.
- 210. South Africa supported African Union's plans to establish the African Rating Agency in 2024 as an independent entity of the group with the aim of assessing the risk of lending to the continent's countries.
- 211. Our government has been encouraged to be unwavering in its support and to strengthen our cooperation agreements.
- 212. The ANC continues to work with Southern Africa Liberation Movements to strengthen the resilience of our democratic gains and cooperation.
- 213. South Africa successfully lobbied for the African Union to be admitted to the G20 as a member, and that was attained in India during 2023.
- 214. The ANC remains part of the Non-Aligned Movement, including being part of the anti-imperialist and anti-colonial forces. The Deputy Chairperson of the Subcommittee serves on a global Committee.
- 215. South Africa has contributed towards peace during the year in review, starting from the coordination of the African Peace Mission by African Presidents to mediate in the Russia/ Ukraine conflict and encouraging African countries to remain non-aligned,
- 216. It has been relentlessly calling for freedom and justice for the Palestinians and for a ceasefire in the Israel war on Gaza and the Palestinian people. South Africa, joined by Bolivia, Bangladesh, Comoros, and Djibouti referred the unacceptable loss of life and human suffering to the International Criminal Court. The Sherpa's of BRICS met in November, with the new members also invited to discuss the Middle East deteriorating situation. The ANC participated during November 2023 in the International Day of Solidarity with Palestine, amongst other national solidarity activities.

Solidarity and Campaigns

217. **Western Sahara:** An ANC delegation, led by IR Committee members Cdes Regina Mhaule and Andile Lungisa in May 2023 attended the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Polisario Front. A bilateral meeting at this event raised the following issues:
- Western Sahara regards the upcoming elections in South Africa as having serious implications for the rest of the continent. If anti-progressive forces succeed in South Africa, they will be emboldened to make inroads into the continent.
 - POLISARIO Front is interested in ANC's views on Socialist International (SI). FLN was interested in joining SI, but has held back since the formation of Progressive Alliance.
 - Western Sahara is also interested in cooperating with the ANC on political education. It is requesting the ANC to send a delegation to Western Sahara for 10 days to share lessons about the ANC's history and the liberation struggle. The political education subcommittee through Cde David Makhura was mandated to develop a program.
218. In November 2023 another delegation led by DSG Mokonyane visited Western Sahara. to strengthen our party-to-party relations. The delegation met various prominent leaders of the POLISARIO Front including, Government ministers and former ministers, Governors, Polisario Front Women, Activists as well as the President.
219. Regular engagements with the Saharawi Ambassador to South Africa were also held to keep abreast of developments.
220. **Palestine:** The ANC structures remained seized with the Palestinian question, and contributed towards the building of a South African solidarity movement with Palestine throughout 2023. South Africa led the charge at the African Union Summit of Heads of State and Government in February 2023, to suspend the controversial decision in 2021 by the Commission Chairperson to grant the state of Israel observer status in the AU, and the Israeli envoy was evicted from the Summit.
221. The NEC in October 2023, following the escalation of the conflict with the action by Hamas on 7 October 2023, and Israel's genocidal war against Gaza and the Palestinian people in response, held a symbolic protest led by President Ramaphosa which made clear our position on the right to self-determination, justice and freedom of the Palestinian people, in the context of the two state solution.
222. As instructed by the NEC, an ANC Position paper on Palestine was developed by the International Relations committee for ANC and other structures, which also set out a multipronged approach to the issue, including:
- Protest marches, led by our ANC Officials were held throughout South Africa, in protest against the genocidal attacks on civilians, women and children in Palestine by the Apartheid Israeli Defence Force.
 - Reporting Israel to the International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Court for genocide and war crimes against the Palestinian people.
 - Advocating in the United Nations and other global fora for an immediate ceasefire and for humanitarian aid to Palestine.
 - Humanitarian support to the Palestinians.
 - Severing diplomatic relations with the state of Israel.
 - Contributing to the building of a global Anti-Apartheid movement against Zionist Israel.
 - Engaging with local civil society and communities around support for Palestine and educating ANC members and the public on freedom and justice for Palestinians, including meetings with the SA Board of Jewish Deputies, the Palestine Solidarity Alliance, the United Ulama Council of South Africa, the Muslim Judicial Council and others.

223. The ANC has met with delegations of Fatah/PLO, Hamas and a joint delegation of Fatah, Hamas and other Palestinian organisations, to exchange views on the resolution of the conflict and solidarity.
224. **Solidarity with CUBA:** The ANC remains steadfast in our solidarity with Cuba and has continued calling for the lifting of the economic embargo on Cuba.
225. The ANC will be hosting the 6th African Solidarity conference with Cuba, on request from Frelimo, Mozambique who was supposed to host it. The ANC met with the Instituto Cubano de Amistad con los Pueblos (ICAP): The Institute of Friendship with the Peoples to discuss preparations for the event, which is scheduled for 15-17 January 2024, immediately after our 112th January 8 Celebrations in Mpumalanga. Almost 600 delegates are expected to attend the conference.
226. Solidarity and conflicts in Africa: there is a perception that South Africa and the ANC is hardly seen pledging public solidarity with conflicts in the continent, like during 2023 the war in Sudan and conflict in eastern DRC. This is a matter that we should reflect on.

Party-to-Party, Intra-party and Multi-party relations

227. 2023 was an important year for the ANC to strengthen and in some instances re-establish linkages with progressive parties, movement at bilateral level and in multi-lateral forums. Most notable amongst these was the hosting of the BRICS Political Party Dialogue in July 2023 in Ekurhuleni, ahead of the BRICS 16th Summit.
228. The ANC met the following parties during the course of 2023:
- a) **COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHINA:** The ANC and CPC continue to collaborate and execute the Articles of the signed Memorandum of Understanding between the two parties. This includes sending cadres to CPC Party schools and other training. NEC delegations led by the SG, the DSG and the TG have visited China this year, with cooperation between the two parties growing stronger.
 - b) **SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF GERMANY:** the ANC received visiting delegations from the SDP on a number of occasions, coordinated through the Friederich Ebert Stifting, to discuss respective approaches to global issues and bilateral relations. The ANC also attended the Socialist Democratic Party Congress held from 8 - 10 December 2023 in Berlin, led by Cde Supra Mahumapelo.
 - c) **SINN FEIN:** The relationship is characterized by ongoing solidarity and fraternal relations. The Chairperson of the Sub-committee led a delegation to Ireland to strengthen our ties with SINN FEIN. A member of the NEC was assigned to attend the SINN-FEIN National Conference and delivered a message of support from the ANC. The engagements agreed to work on a joint ANC-Sinn Fein Memorandum of Understanding, to be signed in 2024.
 - d) **POLISARIO FRONT:** The 1st DSG led a delegation to meet with the Polisario Front in the camps after receiving an invitation through the Ambassadors of Western Sahara and Algeria.
 - e) **SPLM OF SOUTH SUDAN:** The ANC DSG met the DSG of the SPLM in May 2023, to discuss request for cadre development for SPLM cadres by the ANC. These were conducted in three sessions this year. The Secretary General led a delegation to Juba in November 2023, and a Memorandum of Understanding between the ANC and SPLM was signed, outlining the bilateral relationship and areas of cooperation for the next five year.
 - f) **COMMUNIST PARTY OF VIETNAM:** ANC Secretary General Fikile Mbalula welcomed the Vietnamese Communist Party Secretary General and Vice President to ANC headquarters. The visit came on the occasion of thirty years of diplomacy between South Africa and Vietnam, to forge strong ties between the two political parties (the ANC and the Communist Party of Vietnam) and to propose a good framework which should include a free trade agreement in the two countries. A second delegation from the Communist party of Vietnam was led by their Director of Mass Mobilisation to share experiences with the ANC on strategies for mass

mobilisation as we prepare for National Elections in 2024. The delegations further proposed that the two sides promote high level exchange of delegations, accelerate the exchange of information, and encourage solidarity and friendship while encouraging their respective governments to enter into bilateral agreements for accelerated economic growth.

- g) **RALLY OF HOUPHOUETIST FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY, COTE d'IVOIRE:** The RHDP is the governing party in Cote d'Ivoire, and the delegation was led by the party's Chairperson who is also the Minister of State, Hon Gilbert Kafana Kone. In line with their request, they went through a Political Education programme which was developed on Electoral processes. The delegation had further engagements with the Deputy President and the National Chairperson in Cape Town.
- h) **SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF SWEDEN:** The ANC worked with the SDU on political education through ETU, including a seminar with liberation movements on Coalition governments.
- i) **UNION FOR DEMOCRACY AND SOCIAL PROGRESS, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO:** The UDPS requested assistance with political education from the ANC. A delegation led by Cde David Makhura went to the DRC after the 1st DSG received a request from the UDPS Electoral Commission President, Cde Jacquemah Shabani, for the ANC to share experiences with them on Electoral Management, Party Building as a craft and Mobilisation
- j) **UNITED RUSSIA PARTY:** the ANC held bilateral meetings with the United Russia Party whilst attending a meeting in Russia and also during the BRICS Political Party Dialogue. The meetings expressed interest in signing a joint MOU.
- k) **COMMUNIST PARTY OF RUSSIA:** relations between the ANC and CPRF have been ongoing, they attended the 55TH National Conference, and bilateral meetings were held this year during ANC visits to Russia and during the BRICS Political Party Dialogue hosted in South Africa. There is also an interest to sign a joint MOU.
- l) **WORKERS PARTY OF BRAZIL:** The ANC met with the PT International secretary, Cde - International Relations Secretary (Mr Romenio Pereira) who briefed us on the post-elections government led by PT, and their wish to increase bilateral trade between Brazil and South Africa. They also extend a visit to the ANC to participate in the Sao Paulo Forum in June 2023. Unfortunately due to parliamentary sessions on the budget, PT was not able to attend the BRICS Political Party Dialogue.
- m) **ZANU-PF:** the ANC engaged with ZANU-PF ahead and during their general and presidential elections in August 2023, and on invitation from the sister party, send an observer mission. The ANC Secretary General, cde Fikile Mbalula and DSG Nomvula Mokonyane attended the inauguration of President Mnangagwa on 4 September 2023 in Harare. An ANC-ZANU-PF bilateral meeting was held, which amongst other things discussed (a) the obligation on the ANC to convene the meeting of Liberation movements Secretaries General; (b) cooperation between the OR Tambo School of Leadership and the ZANU-PF Political school; and (c) ANC's participation in the Julius Nyerere Political School governance and programmes.
- n) **BRITISH LABOUR PARTY:** The ANC sent a delegation to the Labour Party's National Conference.
- o) **CITIZENS COALITION FOR CHANGE OF ZIMBABWE:** met with ANC to exchange views on their analysis on the situation in Zimbabwe, the elections and the way forward.
- p) Representatives of the Youth League and the Women's League are included in all the delegations that have visited the ANC Headquarters to meet with the Officials, including outgoing delegations.

Transformation of Global governance

229. In line with the 55th National Conference Resolutions, the ANC and government have consistently been calling for the transformation of the global institutions. At the 78th session of the UN General Assembly in September 2023, with its theme of reigniting global solidarity, called for global multilateral reform once more as the institution failed to act on the cessation of conflict in Palestine.
230. South Africa's chairship of BRICS in 2023 led to a successful BRICS Summit in Sandton, Johannesburg themed BRICS and Africa: Partnership for mutually Accelerated Growth, Sustainable development, and inclusive multilateralism. South Africa invited countries to be added to BRICS and achieved unprecedented expansion from five to eleven with effect from January 2024. The following countries will be added: Argentina, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. It was the first time that BRICS expanded since the inclusion of South Africa, and it has been heralded as a noteworthy juncture in the evolution of a new World Order. An equally successful and well attended BRICS Political Parties Plus Dialogue was held at Ekurhuleni with eagerness from many parties in attendance to hold Bilateral engagements parallel to the main event.

Policy Development and Stakeholder engagements

231. The African Renaissance and International Cooperation Fund Amendment Bill was published in August 2023. If enacted, the Fund will become the South African Development Partnership Agency (for South Africa's outgoing development cooperation and assistance).
232. The main objective of engaging various stakeholders during 2023 was to articulate the resolutions taken during the 55th National Conference and explain the ANC's stance on ongoing conflict and global developments. Secondly, in line with the resolutions the intention is to strengthen North-South and North-North relations to advance peace, justice, democracy, and freedom in the world.
233. The stakeholder groups include diplomatic missions and embassies, multilateral organizations and forums, civil society organizations and NGOs, business, and industry representatives, as well as academia and think tanks. Each stakeholder group brings unique perspectives, expertise, and resources that enrich the ANC's foreign policy discussions and contribute to the realization of South Africa's interests and values in the global arena.
234. The relationship between the African National Congress (ANC) and civil society organizations, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), in the field of international relations, is characterized by a spirit of political collaboration. The ANC recognizes the invaluable role played by civil society and NGOs in advocating for human rights, social justice, and sustainable development. Through inclusive dialogue and partnership, the ANC actively engages with civil society and NGOs to foster a collaborative approach in addressing global challenges. This relationship serves as a platform for sharing insights, mobilizing grassroots support, and working together towards shared goals in areas such as peacebuilding, environmental protection, and socio-economic development.
235. The ANC held meetings with the Ambassadors of Angola, Ukraine, USA, Norway, Sweden, Palestine, Western Sahara, China and the UK.
236. The ANC met with the South African Women in Dialogue (SAWID) and their initiatives to promote peace and development:
 - Engagements with Ukrainian Civil Society Women's groups on peace efforts, who also requested to meet their Russian counterparts. All these are in support of the African Peace Initiative.
 - Joint initiatives on peace promotion, including conflict affected countries like Russia, Ukraine, Sudan, Palestine, and Israel.

- Training of peace and conflict facilitators especially women and youth in conflict areas.
237. The ANC attended the following international forums/meetings:
- Russia - Inter-Party Forum against Modern Neocolonialism Practices, an informal association of political parties and social forces from Asia, Africa, and Latin America
 - Sao Paolo Forum in Brazil
 - International Inter-Party Roundtable on “Security in the Context of Geopolitical Instability: Inter-Party Cooperation” (St.Petersburg, 27 July 2023)
 - Global South Think Tanks Dialogue hosted by the CPC on the 1st -3rd November 2023 in Xiamen

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR 2024

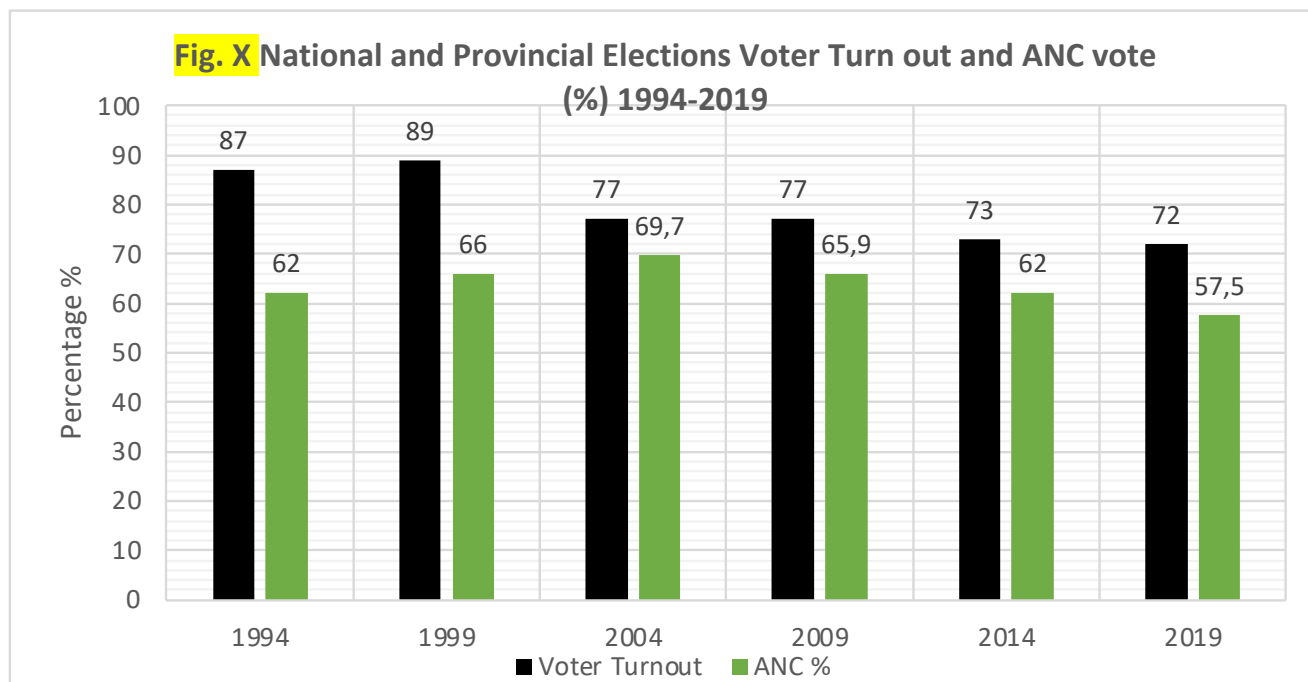
- The ANC must continue its mobilisation against the Palestinian occupation, and the isolation of Apartheid Israel. It must educate its members and the public about anti-Semitism, Islamophobia and the situation in Palestine and its position on the Israeli genocide and war crimes.
- We should recall many efforts that our country made to contribute towards the peaceful resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian crisis, such as the Spiar Dialogue, the Skweyiya-Pahad diplomatic shuttling in the Middle East amongst others.
- The ANC must continue with efforts for peace and Dialogue with Ukranian Civil Society groups. The efforts led to SAWID’s engagement with Ukranian Civil Society Organisations. These organisations are now requesting to meet their Russian counterparts. All these efforts of the ANC are made to support our Presidents and the African Peace Initiative.
- The ANC to educate our people and many others across the African continent and globally about South Africa’s efforts and contribution towards the peaceful resolution of the Saharawi-Morocco conflict. The contents of President Mbeki’s Letter to King Mohammed V1 of Morocco must be shared and distributed widely.
- The ANC must pay for our Socialist International membership subscriptions up to the year 2023 as this inhibits our participation and voting rights.
- The ANC should pay due contributions to the Mwalimu Julius Nyerere Leadership School to meet our obligations and be able to contribute to the growth and effectiveness of the programmes including the political education objectives of the School.
- Consistent collaborations with political parties on the African continent, and regularizing our participating in the Julius Nyerere Political School and the Socialist International.





2024 ELECTIONS

1. 2024 will be the seventh National and Provincial Elections (NPE2024) since the dawn of our democracy in 1994. Elections in South Africa over the last 30 years have been characterized by robust campaigning, and an electoral system and administration that ensure free, fair and peaceful elections.
2. The ANC has managed to emerge over six elections with a clear mandate to form national government and the overwhelming majority of provincial governments in the National and Provincial Elections. However, since the 2009 NPE, there has been a steady decline in voter registration and turnout, as well as on the number and percentage of votes received by the ANC.



3. Voter registration is of course a major concern, with the trend over the last few elections of an aging voters roll, and slow voter registration amongst first time voters.
4. The last 30 years have seen other ebbs and flows in our body politic, in particular with regards to **opposition parties**. In the first democratic elections in 1994, seven parties won seats in the National Assembly, this has doubled by the sixth national elections in 2019 to fourteen parties with seats in Parliament.
5. A significant development has been the increasingly large number of parties contesting for elections, in the 1994 NPE nineteen parties contested, with 12 of them winning zero seats. In the 2019 elections, 48 parties contested elections, 28 of them new and 34 of them winning zero seats.

Changes to the Electoral System

6. The 2024 National and Provincial Elections, taking place when our democracy reaches 30 years, will be critical in many respects.
7. The first critical issue is the **changes to the Electoral system**, following the Constitutional Court ruling which obliged Parliament to amend the Electoral Laws to make provision for independent candidates to contest for national and provincial parliament. The Electoral Amendment Act 1 of 2023 was signed into law by the President in April 2023, and was taken to the Constitutional Court.
8. The ConCourt ruled on the matter, confirming Parliament's prerogative on how the principle of proportionality should be interpreted and applied in law with regards to the number of seats to be contested by independents, but also provides for the same bar for independents as parties to be allowed to contest elections.

9. The amendments to the electoral system allowing for independents, along with the **proliferation of parties contesting elections**, will make the voting system increasingly difficult for voters, and therefore the need for voter education. To date, according to the IEC, there are over 300 parties that are registered or have applied to participate in the elections, including at least 70 new parties that applied just in 2023. Although not all of them will make it, it has the potential making the ballot papers for NPE2024 the longest in our history of democracy.
10. The proliferation of parties also include some from our ranks, including the unscrupulous attempt, which the ANC is contesting in court, to try and use the legacy and heritage of Umkhonto we Sizwe.

ANC Elections Campaign preparations

11. The ANC during 2023 started its preparations for the 2024 national and provincial elections, including its strategy development, the process to select candidates for national and provincial legislatures, appointment and training of election structures, voter registration campaign, door to door work, sectoral outreach, service delivery and the review of and public engagement on its 2019 Elections Manifesto.
12. The National Elections Team (NET) was appointed by the NEC and Head of Elections, Cde Mdu Mtuli deployed full-time to manage elections, guided by the 1st DSG Mokonyane. The National Election Strategy was held in May 2023, and the National Executive Committee adopted a strategy which outlined four (4) major phases of the elections campaign as Lay the foundation, Engage and Persuade, Mayihlome and Siyanqoba.
13. During the Foundation and Engage and Persuade phases of the campaign in 2023, the focus was on the Online Registration and ID Campaign, preparations for Open Registration Weekend on the 18th – 19th November 2023, manifesto review activities, by- elections campaigns from January to December 2023, NET outreach program to gauge the state of provincial, regional and local election structures and monitoring of the campaign.

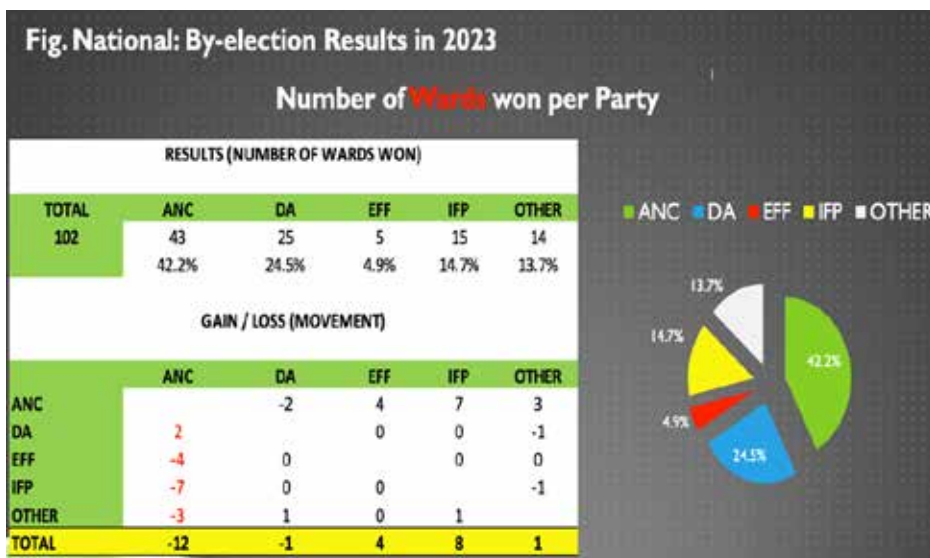
Voter registration

14. For the sake of our democracy, and as government, society and the ANC, voter registration is critical and we will continue to work to ensure greater numbers of citizens, especially young people register.
15. The Independent Electoral Committee in 2023 expanded Online Voter Registration, which makes it easier for people to register, and for parties to get people registered, and the ANC ran an active campaign on online voter registration during 2023, targeting young people where they are.
16. The first public Voter Registration weekend of the IEC took place from 18-19 November 2023, in addition to raising awareness about the need to register to vote, it also provided a sense of the readiness of the IEC machinery in all 23 296 voting stations across the country, as well as party machineries and presence. After this first voter registration weekend, an additional 560,000 new voters were added to the voters roll, bringing the total number of eligible citizens registered to vote to 26.8 million.
17. During the November Voter registration campaign, the following observations were made on the capacity of ANC Elections machinery, as well as the preparedness of the IEC:
 - Late opening voting stations though it was minimal incidents
 - Complaints about ward demarcation, some fueled by the opposition parties.
 - No access to the voting station venue due to caretaker not available with the keys
 - Poor network coverage in rural areas and other remote locations
 - Voting stations without electricity hence delayed the opening time
 - Minor glitches with the registration equipment
 - Some ANC Party agents not arriving on time.
 - Late delivery of food for party agents and other election material
 - a. Some of the election coordinators not equal to the task at hand, LET and BETs coordinators

- not well prepared and some disappeared during course of the work.
 - Non-opening of the VDs in areas located in the farms and some Farmers threatened workers not to go registered.
 - Poor communication and co-ordination between different levels of the organisation,
 - BET's and VDs not having the required number of volunteers on the ground
 - Further training for VD and BET coordinators on ANC cloud reporting by volunteers.
 - Political or organisational challenges not resolved, spilling over to elections work.
18. The IEC announced that the second public Voter Registration weekend will take place on 3-4 February 2024, with registration in prisons from 31 January – 1 February 2024.
19. South Africans living abroad can register at 120 high commissions, embassies and consulates on January 26-28. For the first time, South Africans abroad may also register using the online self-registration portal by visiting and capturing their details and uploading a scanned image of their identity document.

By-elections during 2023

20. Due to a number of vacancies occurring at local government level, for a variety of reasons (death, resignations, withdrawals, etc), a number of by-elections were held since the Local government elections of 2021 (LGE2021) and during 2023. The ANC treated each by-elections as important, and mobilised its structures to ensure proper preparations.
21. The table and figure below show that out of 102 by-elections contested, the ANC retained 41 of wards that it won during the LGE2021, won another 2 wards away from the DA and lost a net of 12 of wards previously held to the EFF (4), the IFP (7) and Others (3).



Conclusion

22. The ANC remains determined to gain a majority in the 2024 national and provincial elections. We know it will not be easy, and will require maximum focus, hard work, discipline and engagement with the people.



National Executive Committee, NWC and Officials

National Executive Committee, NWC and Officials

1. The NEC as elected at 55th National Conference held its first special meeting in January 2023, in order to adopt the January 8 Statement, to be delivered in Mangaung by ANC President-elect, cde Cyril Ramaphosa.
2. As per Rule 12 of the ANC Constitution, the NEC finalised the 55TH National Conference Report, elected the National Working Committee at its first regular meeting on 27-28 January 2023, held a Lekgotla to develop an Annual plan on 29-30 January 2023, and appointed members to NEC Committee and Standing Committees.
3. During the course of 2023, the NEC held the following regular meetings, in addition to a number of special NEC meetings:
 - Regular NEC Meeting on 27-28 January 2023
 - Regular NEC meeting on 21-24 April 2023
 - Regular NEC meeting on 7-10 July 2023, and
 - Regular NEC Meeting on 14-16 October 2023
4. The NEC at its meetings dealt with governance and basic service issues, the economy, international matters, organisational matters, elections and coalitions.

National Working Committee

5. The NEC at the beginning of its term elected the following comrades as members of the National Working Committee, as per Rule 13 of the ANC Constitution.

NEC Committees

6. The SGO and Officials deployed NEC members to Committees, ratified by the NEC, as below

**DEPLOYMENT OF NEC MEMBERS TO NEC SUB-COMMITTEES,
STANDING COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS APPOINTED BY THE NEC**

(21 February 2023)

DEPLOYMENT COMMITTEE	DRAFTING COMMITTEE	LEGAL & CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE	COMMUNICATION, INFORMATION & PUBLICITY COMMITTEE
<p>Chairperson: (1) Deputy President</p> <p>Co-ordinator: (2) Secretary General</p> <p>NEC Members: (3) DSG Mokonyane (4) DSG Ramokgopa (5) S Besani (6) P Majodina (7) M Gungubele (8) G Koornhof (9) (6) T Nkadimeng (10) ANCWL, ANCYL, ANCVL (11) SACP, Costau</p>	<p>Chairperson: (1) T Didiza</p> <p>Deputy Chair: (2) D Makhura</p> <p>NEC Members: (3) F Potgieter (4) Z Godlimpi (5) H Bhengu-Motsiri (6) B Manamela (7) B Creecy (8) M Gigaba (9) P Masualle (10) K Ramokgopa (11) K Diko</p>	<p>Chairperson: (1) C Xaba*</p> <p>Deputy Chair: (2) F Muthambi</p> <p>NEC Members: (3) N Kekana (4) T Joemat-Petterson (5) S Lekganyane (5) R Lamola (6) P Masualle (7) N Meth (8) S Chikunga (9) M Manana * Subsequently Cde R Lamola</p>	<p>Chairperson: (1) N Kekana</p> <p>Deputy Chair: (2) M Bhengu (National Spokesperson)</p> <p>NEC Members: (3) K Ntshavheni (4) K Diko (5) B Manamela (6) L Zulu (7) D Selamolela (8) D Legoete (9) N Mhlauli (10) M Gungubele</p>
EDUCATION, HEALTH, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY COMMITTEE	ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION COMMITTEE	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE	ORGANISING & MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE
<p>Chairperson: (1) P Nkonyeni</p> <p>Deputy Chair: (2) A Motsoaledi</p> <p>NEC Members: (3) A Motshekga (4) J Phaahla (5) T Mahambehhlala (6) P Mabe (7) R Mhaule (8) Z Mkhize (9) N Meth (10) L Sisulu</p>	<p>Chairperson: (1) M Kubayi</p> <p>Deputy Chair: (2) Z Godlimpi</p> <p>NEC Members: (3) E Godongwana (4) T Didiza (5) M Gigaba (6) K Ntshavheni (7) N Nkabane (8) S Zikalala (9) B Creecy (10) K Ramokgopa (11) S Ndabeni-Abrahams (12) P Tau (13) L Gcabashe</p>	<p>Chairperson: (1) DSG Mokonyane</p> <p>Deputy Chair: (2) O Bapela</p> <p>NEC Members: (3) DSG Mokonyane (4) DSG Ramokgopa (5) A Lungisa (6) L Zulu (7) A Botes (8) D Letsatsi-Duba (9) S Besani (10) T Mahambehhlala (11) B Chauke (12) N Dlamini-Zuma (13) Z Kodwa (14) R Mhaule</p>	<p>Chairperson: (1) D Pule</p> <p>Co-ordinator: (2) M Manana</p> <p>NEC Members: (3) J Maimela (4) T Makwetla (5) L Ntshalintshali (6) N Nzuzza (7) S Tolashe (8) D Legoete (9) T Moraka (10) M Ntuli</p>

ELECTIONS & CAMPAIGNS COMMITTEE	POLITICAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE	PEACE & STABILITY COMMITTEE	SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION COMMITTEE
<p>Chairperson: (1) DSG Mokonyane</p> <p>Co-ordinator: (2) M Ntuli (Head: Elections)</p> <p>NEC Members: (3) N Mhuali (4) S Mchunu (5) J Maimela (6) A Motsoaledi (7) F Peer (8) N Nzuzwa (9) P Boshielo (10) B Chauke (11) A Botes (12) D Makhura (13) S Letsike</p>	<p>Chairperson: (1) S Besani</p> <p>Deputy Chair: (2) F Potgieter</p> <p>Co-ordinator: (3) D Makhura (Head: Political Education)</p> <p>NEC Members: (4) D Masondo (5) J Maimela (6) M Ntuli (7) T Didiza (8) B Manamela (9) M Bhengu (10) T Makwetla (11) T Modise</p>	<p>Chairperson: (1) P Boshielo</p> <p>Deputy Chair: (2) D Masemola</p> <p>NEC Members: (3) T Modise (4) B Cele (5) D Letsatsi-Duba (6) A Motsoaledi (7) D Pule (8) Z Kodwa (9) T Joemat-Petterson (10) R Lamola (11) D Mahlobo</p>	<p>Chairperson: (1) Z Mkhize</p> <p>Deputy Chair: (2) S Chikunga</p> <p>NEC Members: (3) N Kubayi (4) B Madikizela (5) B Dlamini (6) C Mathale (7) S Letsike (8) M Manana (9) L Zulu (10) Z Capa</p>

ARCHIVES COMMITTEE	ARTS AND CULTURE COMMITTEE	LEGISLATURE & GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE	LOCAL GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION TEAM
<p>Chairperson: (1) S Tolashe</p> <p>Deputy Chair: (2) N Mafu</p> <p>NEC Members: (2) L Sisulu (3) J Phaahla (4) T Moraka (5) A Lungisa (6) P Tshwete (7) O Bapela (8) P Nkonyeni (9) S Mahumapelo</p>	<p>Chairperson: (1) T Moraka</p> <p>Deputy Chair: (2) D Selamolela</p> <p>NEC Members: (3) N Mafu (4) S Mahumapelo (5) S Ndabeni-Abrahams (6) P Mabe (7) R Nalumango (8) A Lungisa (9) C Mathale (10) K Diko</p>	<p>Chairperson: (1) T Nkadimeng</p> <p>Deputy Chair: (2) N Kiviet</p> <p>NEC Members: (3) N Dlamini-Zuma (4) G Koornhof (5) P Majodina (6) D Masemola (7) R Mtsweni-Tsipane (8) V Siwela (9) F Peer (10) M Masina</p>	<p>Chairperson: (1) P Tau</p> <p>Deputy Chair: (2) S Ndabeni-Abrahams</p> <p>NEC Members: (3) P Kekana (4) S Mchunu (5) K Ramokgopa (6) M Masina (7) M Kubayi (8) N Nkabane (9) D Mahlobo (10) L Ntshalintshali</p>

GENDER AND EQUITY	POLICY, MONITORING & EVALUATION	FINANCE COMMITTEE	NATIONAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION COMMITTEE
<p>Chairperson: (1) A Motshekga</p> <p>Deputy Chair: (2) R Lamola</p> <p>NEC Members: (2) B Cele (3) B Dlamini (4) S Letsike (5) S Zikalala (6) L Gcabashe (7) B Madikizela (8) R Nalumango (9) J Maswanganyi (10) R Mtsweni-Tsipane</p>	<p>Chairperson: (1) DSG Ramokgopa</p> <p>Deputy Chair: (2) J Maswanganyi</p> <p>Co-ordinator: (3) F Potgieter</p> <p>NEC Members: (4) M Gungubele (5) P Majodina (6) D Masondo (7) P Kekana (8) S Besani (9) E Godongwana (10) Chairpersons: NEC Policy Sub-committees</p>	<p>Chairperson: (1) Treasurer General</p> <p>Deputy Chair: (2) Gloria Serobe</p> <p>NEC Members: (3) Sibongile Besani (4) Tina Joemat -Pettersson +</p> <p>Other Members: (5) Pravin Gordan (6) Vangile Sibeko (7) Mohammed Dangor</p>	<p>Chairperson: (1) M Manana*</p> <p>Co-ordinator: (2) S Lekganyane</p> <p>NEC Members: (3) N Kiviet (4) S Chikunga (5) C Xaba (6) S Tolashe (7) Z Capa-Langa (8) V Siwela</p> <p>*Subsequently – Cde C Xaba</p>

NATIONAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION COMMITTEE OF APPEAL	NATIONAL DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE (NDC)	NATIONAL DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE OF APPEAL (NDCA)	INTEGRITY COMMISSION
<p>Chairperson: (1) T Modise</p> <p>NEC Members: (2) A Botes (3) F Muthambi (4) R Lamola</p>	<p>Chairperson: (1) Ralph Mgijima</p> <p>NEC Members: (2) Faith Muthambi (3) Nocawe Mafu</p> <p>Non-NEC Members: (4) Thandi Orleyn (5) Enver Surty (6) Kerenza Millard (7) Robinson Ramaite (8) Vusi Pikoli</p>	<p>Chairperson: (1) Johnny de Lange</p> <p>NEC Members: (2) Soviet Lekganyane (3) Noxolo Kiviet</p> <p>Non-NEC Members: (4) Lindiwe Hendricks (5) Krish Govender (6) Max Boqwana (7) Geraldine Fraser-Moleketi (8) Firoz Cachalia</p>	<p>Chairperson: (1) Rev Frank Chikane</p> <p>Deputy Chairperson: (2) S de Bruyn-Williams</p> <p>Members: (3) Sue Rabkin (4) Cyril Jantjies (5) Fr Smangaliso Mkhathshwa (6) Nkele Ntingane (7) Thandi Rankoe (8) Jenny Schreiner (9) James Ngculu (10) Len Rasekgatla</p>

ELECTORAL COMMITTEE	NATIONAL CHAPLAINCY		
<p>Chairperson: (1) Kgalema Motlanthe</p> <p>Deputy Chairperson: (2) Nkele Ntingane</p> <p>Members: (3) Limpho Hani (4) Nora Fakude (5) Busi Tshwete* (6) Theo Steele (7) Amos Masondo* (8) Loretta Jacobus</p> <p>*Replaced by: Cde</p>	<p>Chaplain General: (1) Rev Molefe Tsele</p> <p>Chaplains: (1) Rev N Mosunkutu (2) Rev V Mehana (3) Further members reflecting an interfaith Chaplaincy.</p>		



PROVINCIAL REPORTS

PROVINCIAL REPORTS

Eastern Cape

Overview

1. The Eastern Cape, Provincial Executive Committee (PEC) has been in office since May 2022, with three co-options. Four PEC members were also elected into the National Executive Committee (NEC) at the 55th National Conference, prompting the convening of a Provincial General Council (PGC) to replace them. The current PEC composition includes a fully functional Provincial Working Committee (PWC) elected at the first PEC meeting.
2. Regular PEC meetings are convened, with the Provincial officials providing strategic political support and leadership. Notably, the PEC has maintained high functionality since its election, overseeing ANC structures and governance in the province. Adhering to constitutional prescripts, the PEC meets regularly with commendable attendance. NEC deployees to the province also provide support and are regularly invited to the PEC meetings and Programs.
3. PEC members have been deployed to all regions in the province to effectively provide support and political oversight and ensure timely interventions where the need arises. The establishment of subcommittees has facilitated organizational efficiency and implementation of resolutions in line with the subcommittee objective, though some regional representative's participation has been inconsistent.
4. All regions in the E Cape are in good standing, executing mandated duties and providing effective coordination and support to branches.

State of the Leagues in the Eastern Cape:

5. The ANC Youth League (ANCYL), ANC Women's League (ANCWL), and ANC Veterans League (ANCVL) in the E Cape are all in good standing. Each league successfully convened conferences mid-year. The ANC maintains positive relations with all three leagues.
6. The ANCYL held a successful Provincial Congress in July 2023, overcoming challenges with parallel structures. The ANC PEC actively supports the league's adherence to its guidelines. The ANCYL has developed a Program of Action, with a focus on driving a vibrant election campaign targeting new young voters for the 2024 National Elections, where the league is expected to take a leading role.
7. The ANCWL, also in good standing, successfully conducted a Provincial Conference in late July 2023. They presented a Program of Action and have a mobilization plan to garner women's support for the ANC in the upcoming National and Provincial Elections.
8. The ANCVL sets an example of discipline and conduct, being among the first leagues to convene their conference. Aligned with the ANCVL's character, the league plays a crucial role in renewing the ANC, emphasizing cadre development, and promoting integrity within the party's structures and membership.

E Cape Programmes and Campaigns

9. The Provincial Executive Committee (PEC) has undertaken successful campaigns throughout the year, commencing with the convening of the Provincial January 8 Celebration and a Fundraising dinner.
10. ANC E Cape spearheaded the Celebration and commemoration of the 140 Years of the Methodist Church Lesseyton society building marked significant milestones, with the latter being declared a Heritage site by government.
11. The Province held a successful Manifesto Review which was preceded by a Manifesto review workshop, The Provincial Manifesto Review was followed by Regional Manifesto Reviews, showcased the party's commitment to implementing its Manifesto.

12. The ANC participated in Gender Based Violence Programs spearheaded by the ANCWL, and has noted progress towards reaching key targets set in combating and fighting Gender based Violence. The Province has also embarked on anti-corruption efforts through the Provincial Government.
13. The ANC Provincial Chaplaincy has been central in providing spiritual support and has organized a Provincial Prayer for the People of Palestine.
14. The ANC EC PEC hosts monthly successful Letsema campaigns, each focusing on different areas, although not all regions consistently implemented these programs. Efforts are needed to ensure more focused programs are coordinated at the VD level.
15. In line with implementing the Elections work the Provincial Election Task Team, including RET and BETs are actively in place ensuring coordination to implement programs and directives. The Provincial Election Task Team plans to conduct Regional weekly visits, demonstrating a strategic approach to election preparations and engagement.

State of Governance

16. The Eastern Cape Provincial Executive Committee (PEC) has been proactive in Providing political oversight and addressing critical governance challenges in the Province. The year began with the convening of a PEC Lekgotla in February to assess the implementation of resolutions emanating from previous Makgotla, NEC Lekgotla.
17. The focus is on revitalizing industries and strategic sectors to fuel investment and improve the economic outlook in the Province, considering the economic growth and decline of the economy in the Province which is in line with national trends.
18. Concerted efforts include creating sustainable value chains in tourism, oceans economy, energy, and industrial parks have been made. The Provincial government supports Small, Medium, and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs) through relief efforts, including the establishment of a Premier Investment Council for a coordinated investment approach.
19. In local government, the ANC fully governs Buffalo City Municipality and Nelson Mandela Bay Metro through a coalition. The ANC leads all district municipalities and 28 local municipalities, with a municipalities operating as opposition coalitions and 2 are hung local municipalities.
20. The NEC Local Government Intervention team visited the province and addressed major municipal challenges with the Troikas. Overall, there has been improved governance evident in audit outcomes. Various Provincial governments achieved a notable increase in clean audits, from 4 in 2020/21 to 8 in 2022/23, signaling a commitment to clean governance overall. The governance performance in municipalities is showing an improvement whilst the effort needs to be doubled to ensure that these improvements directly translate to better delivery of quality services.
21. Service delivery efforts are evident, with over 80% access to electricity across all the regions, 81% access to piped water, and 85% of households having sanitation. Investments in bulk infrastructure projects have increased. There is a concerted effort to eradicate the bucket system, especially in schools.
22. Despite notable improvements and continuous improvements that are emphasized to achieve clean governance and sustained development, the current load shedding crisis hampers plans and projects, affecting the Province's ability to attract meaningful investment. Despite potential in renewable energy sources, slow regulatory approval and limited capacity constrain efforts to ensure energy security.

Relationship with Alliance in Eastern Cape

23. The ANC in the Province enjoys good relations with the Alliance Partners in the Province. There is an acknowledgement that relations must also be informed by effective joint programs. The Provincial Alliance Secretariat have agreed to frequently meet in order to be able to always be able exhaust all issues and manage contradictions. The Alliance secretariat will convene a Alliance Political council to effectively amongst others assess the state of the National Democratic Revolutions (NDR)

Free State

Overview

24. The 9th ANC Provincial Conference of the Free State took place earlier this year, culminating in the ANC PEC, which has now been in office for 10 months.
25. Recognizing the historical challenges and the weakened state of the organization in the Province, the PEC has actively initiated efforts to revitalize activism in the province. The PEC and PWC schedule regular meetings to assess the implementation of organizational decisions. The sub-committees have been established and are mostly active but there is a concern in some sub-committees inability to convene and implement their own programs, this resulted in the office of the Provincial Secretary to appoint administrators to all subcommittees in order to provide administrative support. This revival has been facilitated by the frequent visits of the Provincial Secretary to different regions, engaging with branches through branch secretaries and organizers.
26. The office of the Provincial Chairperson has been specifically tasked with leading and championing the Unity and Renewal program in the province. In line with this mandate, the Provincial Political Chairpersons Forum has been established, comprising chairpersons from all organizational structures. Meetings have been held within this forum to outline the role of the Chairperson, discussion Unity and Renewal Programme, deliberated on the building social compacts, and strategized around communication and the battles of ideas.

Leagues

27. The Leagues in the Free State have played a pivotal role in the crucial task of rebuilding and stabilizing the ANC. The ANCWL has been a cornerstone of support, engaging in regular campaigns that impact women, persons with disabilities, and child-headed households. The ANCWL is actively spearheading the 2024 Elections Campaign, Regional structures of the ANCWL contribute significantly to the day-to-day work and effective implementation of programs.
28. The ANCYL Free State has an important role to play and fulfill. The ANCYL needs to actively address challenges faced by the youth, including revitalization of Progressive Youth Alliance (PYA) structures in institutions of higher learning. The identified structural weaknesses in the ANCYL align with the broader challenges facing the PYA in the Province, the ANC Provincial Secretary has urged the ANCYL to establish strong structures in the regions of the Province, intensify political education, and implement targeted youth programs.
29. The ANCVL) launched in 2023 and has been at the forefront of matters related to the renewal and rebuilding of ANC constitutional structures in the Province. The ANC PEC benefits from the special political counsel provided by the leadership of the ANCVL. The ANCVL actively participates in provincial programmes. It works with the ANC PEC on mutual social, economic, and political issues, including the need to build a Heroes Acre in the Province.

Programmes and Campaigns

30. The ANC has actively engaged with the South African National Taxi Council (SANTACO), with SANTACO specifically requesting the ANC Free State participation and support for its National Prayer Conference held in October in Bloemfontein. The two-day event, involving various sectoral stakeholders, provided the ANC in the province with an opportunity to deliver a message of support and interact with other key players.
31. Through the office of the Provincial Secretary, the ANC in the province has maintained ongoing engagement with Civil Society organizations, religious leaders, and traditional leaders, fostering mutual cooperation and support. The ANC has been actively participating in events within the province, including Heritage Day Celebrations.
32. The ANC PEC successfully led Pro Palestine Marches in October 2023, The ANC in the province has consistently led anti-racist demonstrations against perpetrators of racism in Maselpoort.
33. A significant focus has been placed on political education in the province, with the Political Education subcommittee (POLEDU) of the ANC PEC leading a massive drive. Regular virtual political education workshops, held on Thursdays via social media and online platforms, have been used. The POLEDU subcommittee conducted two strategic workshops this year with a particular focus on enhancing the delivery of Political Education to ANC structures and has adopted a three-year program (2024-2027).
34. Election structures at the provincial, regional, and branch levels have been established, with all regions successfully convening election strategy workshops. These workshops adopted an Action Plan in preparation for the 2024 National and Provincial Elections. The province actively participated in the 2019 Manifesto review process, successfully convening Manifesto review rallies at both provincial and regional levels. Top of Form

State of Governance

35. The PEC in the Free State has actively pursued the implementation of the 2023 Lekgotla Resolutions, particularly focusing on the delivery of basic services in the province. A crucial step in this process involved reestablishing the ANC's Local Government Forum, formalized at a provincial level. The forum comprises various stakeholders, including ANC Chairpersonship (Monitoring and Evaluation), PSO (Elections and Political Education), Alliance, MPLs, MECs, and SALGA. This aims to avoid micro-management by PECs and RECs while ensuring effective monitoring and corrective actions in municipalities.
36. Stabilizing the political-administrative interface has been identified as a priority to ensure longer terms for accounting officers. A Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and performance assessment mechanism has been established in the Provincial Secretary's office. This includes measures such as empowerment of deployees, a Code of Ethical Government, Lifestyle Audits, Municipal Integrity Management Framework, anti-corruption awareness activities, and strengthening anti-corruption capacity within government.
37. Addressing the electricity crisis remains a critical concern in the Free State, as it is impacting the economy and causing political and social harm. It has led to reduction of operating hours and income loss for small businesses, contributing to increased unemployment levels. Interruptions in water supply due to extended power outages during infrastructure maintenance worsens the situation, affecting communities and businesses, including towns like Thaba 'Nchu, Soutpan, Dewetsdorp, Vanstadensrus, and main suburbs of Bloemfontein in Mangaung.
38. To counter cases of corruption and State Capture, the PEC is actively monitoring related prosecutions to uphold the rule of law and restore the ANC's reputation in the Free State. The PEC is supporting the Provincial Government's anti-corruption campaign through collaboration with the Special Investigation Unit (SIU).

Relationship with Alliance Partners

39. The Alliance in the Province has a cordial working relationship. In July 2023 the Alliance structures in the Province hosted a Provincial Alliance Summit which covered a range of issues; extensive deliberations took place on The Free State Provincial Growth and Development Strategy and the Alliance reconfiguration.

Gauteng

Overview

40. The ANC leadership in Gauteng has effectively adhered to the resolutions of the 14th Provincial and 55th National Conferences, stabilizing most of its structures and enhancing alliance relations, while also diminishing the influence of opposition parties in several municipalities, resulting in increased political stability and accelerated service delivery.
41. The PEC, functioning effectively, has held numerous successful meetings and special sessions to address urgent matters, with the Provincial Working Committee overseeing operations and sub-committees reporting regularly on their progress and plans. Furthermore, the PEC has conducted extensive political inductions at various levels to foster leadership unity and organizational awareness.
42. The Provincial Secretariat Office's collaborative visits with the Provincial Organizing Sub-Committee to all regions have been successful, aiming to enhance relationships between ANC Councilors and Branch Executive Committees and leading to a productive Local Government Summit. Additionally, the Provincial Organizing Unit has been proactive in relaunching and reconstituting branches for better organizational cohesion. The Gauteng ANC's PEC Lekgotla in February 2023 at Birchwood Hotel notably focused on critical issues like the Energy Crisis and the 2024 General Elections, developing a comprehensive action plan based on extensive resolutions and deliberations from both Provincial and National levels.

Leagues

43. The 14th Provincial Conference of the ANC in Gauteng underscored the necessity of revitalizing and restructuring all party structures and leagues in anticipation of the 2024 National and Provincial General Elections, as well as the 2026 Local Government Elections.
44. The ANCVL in Gauteng is facing organizational challenges after the ANCVL National's decision to dissolve the Provincial structure. Efforts are underway to find a solution and possibly convene another Provincial Conference in due course.
45. The ANCWL has undergone significant rebuilding with its National Conference held in July 2023 electing a new NEC this was followed by the convening of the ANCWL Provincial Conference in August which saw the successful election of a Provincial Executive Committee
46. The ANCYL convened its National Conference in June-July 2023 elected a new NEC, which then dissolved the Gauteng Provincial PTT and appointed a new Task Team. This new leadership promptly held an Induction Workshop and their first PTT meeting, expressing eagerness to organize the 15th Provincial Conference of the ANCYL in Gauteng.

Programmes and Campaigns

47. A key focus for the ANC in the Province involved mobilizing former veterans, activists, and members of various sectoral groups. This was advanced through a strategic dialogue session convened by the Provincial Secretary, aiming to develop a concrete plan for this mobilization. Key ANC figures participated in the meeting, with plans for a detailed action strategy to be developed by the Task Team.

48. The ANC PEC, along with the Alliance and Mass Democratic Movement participated in Sectoral engagements at multiple levels including provincial, regional, sub-regional/zonal, LET, and branch/ward. The emphasis here was on re-establishing connections with Organs of People's Power.
49. The Province also facilitated two major educational campaigns: the Back-to-School Campaign and a ward-based initiative in collaboration with COSAS, ANC BECs/BETs, SADTU and SGBs. The Right to Learn Campaign was led by PYA and supported by the ANC and Alliance.
50. The Province participated in the preparation and mobilization for the main ANC Manifesto review event as the host Province. Regional Manifesto Rallies were also expected to take place in various regions in the Province.
51. The Province will embark in a Festive season Mobilization Campaign. This will involve significant ANC visibility in strategic locations and gatherings during festive seasons through social invasions.
52. A Communications Workshop is being organized by the PEC to bolster public relations and propaganda ahead of the 2024 and 2026 elections.
53. Sectoral Engagements and Special Events Sectoral engagements, including a Post SOPA engagement session, were conducted, focusing on SOPA commitments and future.
54. The ANC PEC carried out various successful events in 2023, including the Buya Tshwane March, commemorations of fallen heroes/heroines, a May Day Rally, and strategic workshops. Recognizing the importance of engaging young voters, the ANC is focusing on SRC elections. Each campus will appoint a Campus Election Coordinator responsible for liaising with the Zone and Region. The ZET has assigned members to work with the election team, emphasizing voter registration campaigns. Regions were required to submit a Plan of Action for the SRC elections and registration campaign.
55. State of Governance
56. The ANC Caucus in the legislature employs a coordinated approach with sub-committees like the Governance, Social Transformation, and Economic Transformation Clusters. These groups, meeting regularly as per the Caucus Calendar, monitor the implementation of ANC resolutions, programs, and policies, thereby strengthening legislative work. Performance assessments for all 36 ANC Parliamentary Caucus members have been completed by the Chief Whip's Office, guided by the PSO, and this review process is ongoing.
57. The Re-Mmogo programme, service delivery-oriented, addresses community issues like water, electricity, and housing, particularly during Bi-Elections. Caucus members, deployed to PCOs took part in Re-Mmogo Outreach Programmes involving community visits, stakeholder engagement, public meetings with Ward Councillors, and organized meetings with various stakeholders.
58. The ANC in Gauteng is proactively seeking to replace DA-led coalitions in local governments, driven by the need to address service delivery issues linked to the instability of these coalitions. This initiative, stemming from directives of the 14th Provincial Conference, involves the PEC engaging with other political parties to form service delivery-focused alliances. Despite challenges, including legal issues and a motion of no confidence from the Ekurhuleni region, the ANC has made strides in Johannesburg by initially electing an ANC Mayor and later forming a coalition government. The removal of the DA-led coalition led to significant changes, such as rehiring 130 workers previously dismissed.
59. In the By-Elections, the ANC in Gauteng saw mixed results: success in the West Rand Region, and Tshwane Region but faced defeats in Ekurhuleni and Greater Johannesburg.
60. Regarding the Kgalema Motlanthe Report post-2021 Local Government Elections, The provincial leadership engaged with regional leaders to ensure compliance, with regional structures reporting on their actions and the affected branches. The PSO has compiled a comprehensive report on the implementation progress for submission to the NEC.

61. In reviewing its public representatives, the ANC in the Province has completed most of its peer review interviews, with 32 out of 36 done. The Chief Whips Panel will now review these. The panel using self-assessment forms and peer review reports, will focus on evaluating the Chairpersons' performances.

Relationship with Alliance Partners

62. The Provincial Alliance Secretariat has convened multiple times, discussed a range of political issues and successfully coordinated and facilitating productive interactions among Alliance structures, including the Alliance Political Council. The Alliance engagements have included engagement with COSATU, NEHAWU, develop a joint Program of Action, handle differences internally, and create a joint political education program.
63. Concerns regarding the state of the PYA in Gauteng, marked by divisions and inactivity, led the ANC to deploy a PEC Task team. The task team is also developing a joint POA for the PYA, focusing on voter registration, SRC elections, educational programs, and campaigns for the 2024 and 2026 elections.

KwaZulu Natal

Overview

64. The ANC KwaZulu Natal has become a significant political entity in KZN, influencing both within the party and the broader society, striving for a non-racial, non-sexist, democratic, and prosperous South Africa. However, the party acknowledges challenges and internal issues. The ANC faces consistent opposition from those against its revolutionary goals, who aim to weaken the party by causing internal conflicts and targeting individual leaders, thereby undermining its effectiveness. The ANC PEC recognizes the necessity of defending the organization, even if it means confronting issues within its own leadership, including former leaders. Upon taking office, Officials and the PWC implemented programs to make a significant impact in their first year. The Provincial Secretary's office organized a press briefing for the Provincial Chair to report on the year's progress. The Provincial Chair's report highlighted the effective deployment of resources by the ANC government to improve living conditions for the people.
65. The ANC leadership in KwaZulu-Natal has concluded a year marked by both challenges and achievements. This period involved regular meetings of the PEC and the PWC focusing on evaluating tasks completed across the province's branches.
66. The PWC has been instrumental in processing various matters, with the leadership guiding the organization through programs designed to enhance internal stability and political maturity. These programs were devised with an acute awareness of the ANC's role as a governing party,
67. The Regions in the Province are also function, however following a PEC decision, the Provincial Working Committee PWC visited General Gizenga Mpanza and Inkosi Bhambatha region with aim of assisting with organizational and governmental challenges that where being experienced there. The PWC met with the eThekweni Regional Executive Committee to strengthen the election campaign, considering eThekweni's key role in the 2024 General Elections and the ineffectiveness of previous distant supervision by the Province, it's now recommended that the Ethekeeni Metro be monitored at a Provincial level with ongoing collaboration between the PEC and National.
68. The PEC through an extended Provincial Executive Committee Meeting including Alliance partners has also proactively responded to the formation of the "Umkhonto We Sizwe Party endorsed by the Former President of the ANC. A post-meeting program was established post-meeting to update the ANC branch and regional structures. Key regions have been briefed, with remaining regions, starting with eThekweni, scheduled for updates post-January 8, 2024.

Programmes and Campaigns

69. The ANC in KwaZulu Natal in recognizing the importance and value of heritage and cultural preservation in the Province has actively taken opportunity to develop and build strong relations through various programs and initiatives as part of the ANC's resolution to strengthen ties with traditional leadership, recognizing the Zulu Monarch as a symbol of unity and peace. The King's participation in legislative events and involving the royal Household in leading some of the ANC led Development Programs in the Province. The ANC PEC has also strategically navigated the Ingonyama Trust issue to prevent division, supporting the King and indigenous land rights, with the King endorsing the ANC's stance.
70. The ANC in the Province also sought to strengthen relations through interacting with Faith Based Organizations including Prophet Isaiah Shembe and participating in events such as the pilgrimage to Moses Mabhida Stadium.
71. As Part of preparation for the 2024 Elections, The PEC has prioritized voter registration, training individuals for online registration and launching programs in strategic areas. Recent by-election results varied, with some wins and losses, and upcoming by-elections in February 2024 are anticipated to be challenging. The province conducted two election strategy workshops, focusing on recovering lost ground and consolidating strong areas.
72. The PEC through various subcommittees, including those for Education and Health, Social Transformation, Legislature and Governance, International Relations, Communications, Economic Transformation, Organizing and Campaign, Peace and Stability, Political Education, and Religious Affairs have initiated programs in relation to their respective subcommittees.
73. The Provincial Executive Committee (PEC) has made two significant decisions regarding the erection of statues:
 - **King Zwelithini Statue:** The PEC has resolved to erect a statue of Isilo uZwelithini kaBhekuzulu within the grounds of the legislature precinct.
 - **Prophet Isaiah Shembe Statue:** Following the ANC's proposal, there are plans to advance the erection of a statue of Prophet Isaiah Shembe. This proposal is now set to be actioned.

State of Governance

74. The ANC-led government-initiated outreach programs, focusing on addressing community concerns and integrating government departments to tackle local issues, especially in impoverished areas. The Premier and MECs were appointed as district champions, tasked with promoting job creation through infrastructure development like roads, community facilities, and housing. This development is intended to underpin social mobilization efforts.
75. Additionally, the government launched a campaign to promote human values, combat crime, diseases, and social ills, aiming for moral regeneration. This campaign involves the coordinated efforts of various government departments. The ANC called for collaboration with community groups, including religious organizations, youth, sports bodies, social clubs, and others, to work together in uplifting communities.
76. The ANC in the Province has also established an activist Legislature with strong oversight over the executive, facilitating dialogue through sectoral parliaments that include various community groups. This approach enhances communication through various sectors and addresses service delivery issues.
77. The ANC led Provincial government in Kwazulu Natal placed high priority on establishing an efficient government and eradicating maladministration, with a particular focus on enhancing good governance and refining supply chain management. This commitment yielded positive outcomes, evidenced by clean audits in over six departments, including the Premier's Office, Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs, Provincial Treasury, Co-operative Governance and Traditional Affairs, Community Safety and Liaison, and Agriculture and Rural Development.
78. Recognizing the need for effective service delivery, the KZN Provincial Government has concentrated on providing essential services that significantly improve community life. Considering

public concerns regarding service delivery challenges and a perceived lack of governmental responsiveness, the PEC has strategically revised its approach. Shifting from a conventional door-to-door method to a more direct, results-driven strategy, the ANC now requires its representatives at all provincial levels - from ward councilors to ministers - to actively engage with and address community issues.

79. This proactive stance is central to the Public Outreach Program, underscoring a collective commitment to accountability and a dedication to not just recognizing but actively resolving community problems. Furthermore, in tackling the critical issue of youth unemployment, the PEC has directed the Provincial Government to conduct an audit aimed at creating 40,000 jobs in key departments, placing a special emphasis on employment programs. This initiative is a part of a broader effort to stimulate job growth and economic development in the region.
80. The ANC PWC has also taken and decided to summarily suspend the membership of the Speaker of the Mzombe Municipality for allegedly violating the ANC's mandate during a council meeting. This decision, made after considering both political and organizational factors, is in accordance with rules 25.56 and 25.60 of the ANC Constitution. The Provincial Secretary has been directed to define the conditions of the suspension, which may include barring the individual from attending ANC or municipal meetings as a representative of the party. The case has been referred to the Provincial Disciplinary Review Committee (PDRC) for further action.

Relationship with Alliance Partners

81. The relationship between the ANC and its Tripartite Alliance partners is cordial. The Alliance Secretariat has been effectively addressing issues and maintaining regular structured meetings.
82. The Alliance Political Council, comprising office bearers from all Alliance partners, has been active and efficient in debating and shaping the Alliance's stance and action plans, the Council also agreed that Alliance partners should be involved in assessing government performance. There are several activities and programmes in which the Alliance has participated in.

Limpopo

Overview

83. The Limpopo Provincial Executive Committee (PEC) continues to operate effectively, adhering to constitutional precepts by convening monthly meetings. The PEC has successfully implemented its adopted Program of Action. Three members of the PEC were elected to the ANC National Executive Committee at the ANC 55th National Conference, the PEC has not filled these vacancies. The Provincial Working Committee (PWC) is also active, and the PEC has established various subcommittees to enhance organizational coordination.
84. All five regions in the province are functioning well, actively implementing organizational programs and election-related activities. Regular meetings at various structures within the regions contribute to effective coordination with branches. Some regions have excelled in ongoing political training, emphasizing cadre development. Local Government subcommittees in the Regions play a pivotal role in monitoring and evaluating governance within their respective areas.
85. At the administrative level, the Province carries out its duties at the Provincial Office with a dedicated staff complement supporting both administrative and political functions of the PEC. Despite facing challenges in revenue generation, the province has explored alternative means such as organizing various fundraising events to support the organization's work. Concern has been raised about the absence of Regional Organizers in all five regions.

Top of Form

Leagues

86. All three leagues in the province are currently in good standing, functioning effectively following the successful convening of their respective Provincial Conferences and Congresses.
87. The ANCWL in the province successfully held its Provincial Conference in July 2023. The conference featured robust policy discussions. The conference also elected a Provincial Executive Committee The ANCWL PEC is diligently fulfilling its mandate, focusing on mobilizing and organizing women while championing the ANCWL and ANC objectives. A positive relationship exists between the ANCWL PEC and the ANC PEC in the province.
88. The ANC Veterans League (ANCVL) convened its Provincial Conference in June 2023, subsequently electing a PEC. The induction of the ANCVL PEC took place in November 2023 covered various important aspects, including balance of forces, governance issues, coalition challenges, renewal, and a strategic approach towards the 2024 elections. Notably, the ANCVL PEC has appointed RTT's in all 5 Regions in the Province.
89. The ANC Youth League (ANCYL) held its Provincial Congress in December 2022, electing a PEC. The ANCYL has since engaged in various activities and initiatives throughout the year, the ANCYL PEC organized programmes such as Voter Registration awareness, Political Lectures, and Youth engagement activities.
90. The launch of the Peter Mokaba Volunteers Brigades and the establishment of a war room involving all ANCYL REC structures has enhanced coordination and effective discharge of duties The ANCYL in the province also initiated a successful programme called "Magoshi Fridays," which involves visits and engagement with Traditional leaders.

Programmes and Campaigns

91. Throughout the year, the province initiated 18 Letsema Programs, encompassing activities such as Cleaning Campaigns, Church Visits, Engagements with Traditional councils, and opportunities to report back to branches. A Provincial Prayer Day, facilitated by the Provincial Government in collaboration with the PEC Subcommittee, addressed social ills and road carnage.
92. Commemorative memorial lectures honoring fallen heroes were held virtually in all regions. A Provincial Memorial was also hosted for the late Cde Tina Joematt-Petterson. The Province also hosted an Online Voter Registration Workshop. The ANC PEC actively participated in the June 16 Limpopo Commemoration working together with the Government.
93. Nelson Mandela Month Programs were widespread, including Sports Game Tournaments held in each region in Limpopo.
94. Water and Roads engagements were held across different regions, these sessions allowed Deployees from the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) to account for water programs and road infrastructure.
95. The Elections machinery in Limpopo Province is well-established, with election structures across all organizational levels. Sectoral work has continued throughout with engagements with various communities, including Business Communities, SANTACO, farmers associations, Limpopo Sports federation, and the LGBTQI+ communities.
96. Successful 2019 Manifesto Review Rallies were held in all regions, with good mobilization efforts. The province maintained an active and diverse agenda, reflecting a commitment to civic engagement, social responsibility, and political mobilization.

State of Governance

97. The ANC Limpopo Provincial Executive Committee (PEC) has taken proactive measures by establishing a Rapid Response Task Team in collaboration with the Legislature and Governance Subcommittee. This task team consistently monitors the work of departments and municipalities. ANC Caucuses in the regions are now focusing on governance issues, identifying weaknesses, and sounding alarms where necessary. All regions actively participated in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) Process, coordinating ANC branches to consolidate inputs for the respective IDP Processes.
98. Most municipalities in the province submit quarterly reports on service delivery implementation. Challenges have arisen in some regions, particularly concerning Auditor General's reports, with certain municipalities adopting unfunded budgets that negatively impact service delivery.
99. Water and road infrastructure remain critical service delivery issues in certain regions, serving as key drivers of community protests. Some challenges have been identified in regions where councillors are not satisfactorily attending council meetings, and concerns have been raised about inadequate preparation for study groups and committee meetings.
100. In collaboration with the Provincial Government, the province has implemented a multifaceted approach to combat crime. Community engagement is encouraged, with residents urged to participate in street committees and Community Policing Forums (CPFs). The MEC has taken steps to revitalize Community Police Forums and Community Safety Forums, emphasizing a collective effort to address and prevent criminal activities.

Relationship with Alliance Partners

101. The ANC PEC maintains a cordial working relationship with its alliance partners, except for SANCO, which was initially represented by two separate groups in the province. Fortunately, there has been positive progress as SANCO has since united, improving the overall situation. The Alliance Partners actively participate in election meetings and programs.
102. The Alliance secretariat consistently meets to coordinate and initiate joint programs throughout the year. In reciprocation, alliance partners invite the ANC PEC to their respective meetings, providing the ANC with an opportunity to deliver messages of support.

Mpumalanga

Overview

103. The ANC PEC has primarily focused its work in deepening the unity of the African National Congress and creating a harmonious political environment for ANC members. ANC in Mpumalanga has ensured that all the Nomination Branch General Meetings are incident free and have identified hot spots where the risk of violent disruptions of nomination meeting could emerge. As a result, 341 of the ANC Branches were successfully verified. The PEC has developed a program to support all Branches that could not hold nomination branch general meeting and those that have not convened BBGMs at the lapse of their term of office.
104. The Mpumalanga Province is constituted by three Regions. All the three regions are functional and have held their Regional General Councils in 2023.
105. The brutal murder of ANC Councillors is becoming a serious concern in Mpumalanga. In less than 12 months PEC has established a Task Team to investigate the sources of Violence in the province, where ANC meetings are characterized by violence and attacks towards members by known and unknown people.

Programmes and Campaigns

106. Several political education and training programs were executed throughout 2023, including the Provincial Elections Strategy Workshop in May. A Train the Trainers session by the NET in August,

and training volunteers across the three regions aimed to adequately capacitate volunteers to carry out election work.

107. In July 26, 2023, all Mpumalanga elected councilors attended a training and capacity building workshop. Members studied the O.R Tambo School of Leadership Introduction to Political Studies Courses, participated in the Julius Nyerere political education program and South Africa-China political study tour, and other workshops convened by the NEC Political Education sub-committee.
108. The ANC PEC has embarked on various sectoral engagements and programs throughout the course of the year, maintains a positive relationship with CONTRALESA, demonstrated by regular meetings. The recent meeting on November 27, 2023, discussed the ANC's 112th Anniversary Celebration and other organizational matters.
109. Part of the sectoral engagements is with religious leaders through the Moral Regeneration Movement and the SACC, both led by ANC activists in The ANC emphasizes the continuous implementation of the church visit program beyond elections. The Faith-based leadership, through the sub-committee and the Chaplaincy, coordinates various political programs targeting the faith sector, including multi-faith prayer sessions. Successful engagement during the 2023 Easter Holidays involved ANC leadership visiting churches for support.
110. The ANC PEC has actively championed through Provincial government promotion of local music, artists, and culture emanating from the Province. Local artists, including DJs, are actively involved in ANC events. There is a goal to host the 2024 Rising Sun Easter Concert in Mbombela, showcasing the ANC's commitment to supporting local talent.

State of Governance

111. The ANC PEC has worked with the ANC Provincial Government in the Province in ensuring the improvement of service delivery in the Province. Overall, the governance in the Province exhibits stability and overall improvement in financial governance and the administration thereof. There have been some positive outcomes in the 2022/23 Auditor General results. Five departments and three entities achieved clean audit outcomes, while five departments maintained unqualified outcomes. Two departments and an entity recorded qualified outcomes, showcasing an overall improvement in financial governance and administration.
112. Despite this progress, concerns persist at the local government level, particularly the overreliance on consultants for financial statement compilation, leading to significant expenditure. Only two municipalities received clean audits in 2022, while the majority faced challenges ranging from unqualified findings to adverse and disclaimed opinions. The ANC PEC is on this account actively engaging with local governments to implement improvement plans for both financial management and service delivery.
113. The Department of COGTA in Mpumalanga has identified challenges such as poor financial management and weak institutional capacity. While some municipalities perform well, others continue to face persistent issues. To address these concerns, the ANC PEC has initiated a Service Delivery Summit, recognizing inconsistencies in government performance. A Service Delivery Intervention Task Team which includes Alliance partners, has been implemented to monitor and address service delivery challenges in the province.
114. The ANC NEC has also identified specific municipalities for intervention in Mpumalanga. A national service delivery workshop involving these municipalities and district municipalities was convened to address challenges and to strategize improvements.

115. Electricity supply in the Province is a shared responsibility between Eskom and local municipalities. Eskom focuses on electrifying rural communities, while municipalities handle semi-urban and urban areas. The province has utilized the INEP Grant to extend electrification services to farms. However, challenges such as severe load shedding and load reduction have impacted communities and businesses. High Eskom debt remains an issue for some municipalities who are unable to keep up with debt management plans.

Relationship with Alliance Partners

116. The ANC PEC in Mpumalanga enjoys strong relations with the Alliance partners in the Province. The PEC after its election, set as its task to build strong relations with the Alliance. The PEC strengthened the working relations with the Alliance by ensuring the sitting of the Alliance Secretariat, Political Council and Alliance bilateral meeting and general participation of each partner in the Alliance political programs and activities.
117. SANCO in Mpumalanga has convened three regional unity conferences and its provincial conference. The leaders of the Alliance are part of the Regional and Provincial Election Management Teams. The Alliance Partners have submitted a Deployment List to All Local Election Teams.

North West

Overview

118. Over the past year, the African National Congress Provincial Executive Committee in the North-west Province has focused on stabilizing the political and organizational turmoil that the Province has faced due to internal conflicts. This effort has included successful convening of the Regional Conferences in three of the four provinces. The ANC recognizes the need for the uMvuselelo campaign to rejuvenate its organizational structures and build stronger branches in order to better enhance organizational Capacity.
119. In a commitment to unity and renewal, the ANC PEC has been proactive in involving members who were not elected to the Regional or Provincial Executives. This strategy is designed to ensure that all members feel included and valuable, leveraging their skills and resources to strengthen the ANC's political and organizational influence in the Province, free from factional divides.
120. Furthermore, the PEC has taken a firm stance against corruption, supporting interventions including the arrest of high-ranking officials to uphold the integrity of the ANC in the Northwest. The Provincial Executive continues to adhere to constitutional mandates, with the PEC holding regular meetings and the PWC operating effectively. The Provincial Officials convene meetings every Monday to address day-to-day issues.

Leagues

121. Following the Provincial Congress of the ANCYL Northwest in August 2022, the African National ANCYL in the Province has been effectively implementing programmes and campaigns aimed at engaging and mobilizing young people under the ANC's banner. Their efforts have been guided by a well-defined Program of Action. The relationship between the ANC and ANCYL remains cordial.
122. The ANCWL in the Province is currently functioning through a Task Team, following the disbandment of the previous Provincial Task Team by the newly appointed ANCWL NEC. This has somewhat hindered the ANCWL's capacity to run effective programmes and campaigns. However, the ANC continues to work with the new Task Team, offering support with the goal of eventually supporting the election of a formal Provincial Structure for the ANCWL in the Province.
123. The ANCVL in the Province, with its elected structure, is actively implementing its adopted Programme of Action. The ANCVL also plays a significant role in providing guidance and counsel to the ANC Provincial Executive Committee as needed.

Programmes and Campaigns

124. The ANC in Northwest has embarked on various programs that aim to bring about political stability in both the organization and government. There needs to be a further concerted effort to not only focus on strengthening ANC structures in the Province but to also ensure that the Province increases its interaction and collaboration with different sectors.
125. The Political Education subcommittee has made great strides in ensuring that the Regional Executive Committees within the Respective Regions are inducted.
126. The ANC in the Province is having a challenge with the Proper functioning of the PEC Subcommittees, this also follows the efforts to strengthen the PEC subcommittees through the appointment of technical teams to assist with technical capacity. Save for some subcommittees reporting there is general lack of reporting by subcommittees even though work may be done. There may be a need to review the subcommittees and make the necessary changes.
127. The Election structures in the Province are well established and are functioning well. Election work has continued through and has seen some positive outcomes in some of the By-elections held in the Province. There still needs to be ongoing training for the RET and the BET's in the Province.
128. The ANC in the Province has also managed to hold a successful Provincial Manifesto Review, The Regional Manifesto Rallies were also expected to be held in December 2023.
129. The 2024 list process has been duly conducted in line with the Guideline. The Provincial List Committee has been appointed and processes as outlined in the guidelines have been fulfilled. The PLC will be making its final report to the officials and the PEC.

State of Governance

130. The Provincial Government has initiated the THUN TSA –LEROLE program to accelerate service delivery by pooling resources and addressing these challenges more efficiently to address the challenges in service delivery and infrastructure maintenance encountered by municipalities and government departments in the Province.
131. Noting the Socio-Economic challenges that are facing Province, the province has been proactive in attracting investment and has also managed to leverage on the BRICS summit where the Province garnered the interest of several investors, and the Northwest has been a point of interest for investors and was seen as a potential investment destination by some of the investors. The Northwest Provincial Government as a result organized an investment summit to engage further with several of the The primary objective of this summit was to solidify investment commitments and infuse much-needed funds into the Province's struggling economy, Notably, the summit resulted in pledges amounting to over 100 billion in investments. The Northwest Provincial Government is now focused on the actualization of these pledges.
132. The Province also performed well in several by-elections held over the last year where the ANC managed to increase its support in some wards and also retain a number of wards.
133. The ANC in the North West Province reaffirms its commitment to combating crime and corruption. recent months have seen law enforcement agencies arresting several high-ranking public servants, business people, and politicians, indicating a serious effort to address these issues

Relationship with Alliance Partners

134. The relationship of the Alliance in the Province is one of cordial and mutual respect. The Alliance Secretariat meets at regular intervals to deliberate on Alliance issues. The Alliance Political Council was also convened to deliberate on the functionality of the Alliance and overall program of the Alliance.

Northern Cape

Overview

135. The ANC PEC in the Northern Cape continues to implement the work and the political programme of the ANC including oversight on ANC Provincial government. The PEC has seen improved co-ordination between all the ANC structures in the Province including governance structures. The PEC has also been able to monitor implementation of organizational campaigns at government level. The ANC in The Province remains the biggest Political party in the Province albeit the rise and emergence of race baiting organisations.
136. The PEC also convened special meetings between normal PEC scheduled meetings to handle issues that needed the urgent attention of the PEC. The PEC continues to assess the work of the PWC, REC's and that of the branches and has assisted the lower structures the lower structures in different regions to carry out the political program of the movement. All members of the PEC are deployed to different regions as part of the continued assistance and strengthening of the lower structures The PEC strongly applies principle of consultation and seeking a mandate at all material times taking To this extend, the PEC conducted regular consultation sessions with RECs and branches as part of mandate seeking

Leagues

137. The structures of the League are functional and are in good standing. Regular meetings with the leagues are convened by the RECs and the PEC. The political program of the Women's League in the main focuses on building and strengthening of its lower structures including its branches. However, the League is faced with the challenges of: Mobilizing women across the racial divide of the Northern Cape, mobilization of young women to take up ANCWL membership, Uniting and leading all progressive women formations into a single and progressive movement of women.
138. The ANCYL in the province successfully convened their Regional and Provincial Congresses in 2022. A PGC in preparation for the second League of the ANCYL National Conference also took place successfully. All regional structures of the ANCYL are in good standing except for ZG Mg-cawu region. The main programmes of the ANCYL included recruitment on members, building and strengthening branches, participated in mobilizing in the SRC election at Sol Plaatje University and Hope Mondays.

Programmes and Campaigns

139. The PEC led successful Letsema campaigns throughout the Province during the year, this also saw many people actively volunteering and becoming part of the programs. The Campaigns were aimed at developing Human resource capacity, infrastructure improvements and addressing local challenges facing the communities.
140. The annual "back-to-school" campaign spearheaded by the PEC of the ANC mobilized parents, educators and learners to positively get involved in stabilizing our schools, make these institutions better places for students to take education seriously.
141. The ANC has the best capacity to sustain an effective HIV and AIDS campaign in this regard due to the way the movement's presence and influence is all over the province. The ANC in the Province and its structures has partnered with the Department of Health towards awareness campaigns. Other community-based organizations (led by the ANC members in the main) also played an important role in the campaign by the many information sessions and workshops they conducted in the communities.

142. There has been an increase in crime prevention initiatives through the activation of Community Policing forum (CPF's) in some localities. This has positively resulted in the reduction in serious and petty crime in areas identified as high crime spots. The reduction of school gangsterism in John Taolo Gaetsewe region is also one of the key successes of the campaign. Special attention needs to be paid to raising awareness and activism towards combating domestic violence which has become a serious problem in the province. The partnership between the police and the public to fight crime has seen more and more people reporting criminal activities to the police and in some instances physical arrest has led to a successful apprehension of perpetrators. We have seen numerous demonstrations outside courts by the communities, led by the ANC WL and ANC YL branches.
143. The PEC did not have a systematic and targeted programme aimed at cadre development except for the usual induction of the RECs and induction of branches. The PEC thus devised a plan to create political education cell groups starting at PEC level in order to facilitate Political discussion. The Regions have also been requested to establish similar cells, there has not been an uptake to this initiative. The Political Education Unit also ran successful political education sessions for volunteers in the respective regions including training program that was election related.
144. The ANC in Limpopo also embarked on mass demonstration programs in support of the Palestinian course. A forum has been established comprising of Alliance members in order to coordinate the campaign collectively and effectively.

Relationship with Alliance Partners

145. The Alliance in Limpopo is not functioning at an optimal level, lacking a common program coordinated by the Alliance. Meetings with the Alliance often occur on an ad hoc basis, depending on the immediate program. The Alliance has been involved in by-elections campaigns, the Palestine Solidarity Campaign, and ANC Makgotla. The Alliance Secretariat has attempted to consolidate and coordinate joint programs, but often they do not materialize, including the Provincial Alliance Summit. There is a concerning rise in opposition members, particularly from COSATU affiliates like NEHAWU posing a potential threat to the ANC.





ANC

LEAGUES

ANC LEAGUES

The ANC Women’s League

1. The ANCWL continues to demonstrate their strong commitment to women’s liberation and empowerment in South Africa and beyond. The ANCWL highlights the league’s ongoing efforts to combat gender-based violence and femicide, address economic and social inequalities, and support the rights of women globally, including in Palestine. The ANCWL managed to convene their National Conference following the disbandment of the ANCWL NEC and the appointment of the National Task Team. The 13th National Conference of the ANC Women’s League (ANCWL) was held from July 21st to 23rd, 2023, at the Nasrec Expo Centre in Johannesburg.
2. The conference faced initial delays due to challenges in registration causing a delay in the resumption of the conference. The conference could not conclude the Program and the Delegates after the election of the National Executive Committee mandated the Newly elected NEC to convene the 2nd leg of the ANCWL National Conference. The second leg of the conference took place in November 11th, 2023, in a hybrid format. The 2nd leg of the conference was successful with delegates deliberating on discussions and consolidation of inputs from the various Provinces to develop concrete resolutions for adoption by Conference. The declaration of conference was also adopted. Since their election the ANCWL NEC have been diligently carrying on implementing the task as mandated by the 13th ANCWL National Conference.
3. To date, the NEC has held six meetings, comprising three Special NECs and three ordinary NECs. Additionally, the NWC has convened nine meetings, including four Special NWCs and five ordinary NWC. To enhance the organizational work across the 9 Provinces, the ANCWL NEC has strategically deployed ANCWL NEC convenors in each province. Each convenor is supported by a team of NEC members.

Membership

4. Since its election in July 2023, the ANCWL NEC has successfully conducted conferences in six provinces. This progress was temporarily paused due to the start of the ANC’s campaign for the 2024 National General Elections. The table Below is a Provincial Summary of the ANCWL membership to date

Province	Total Membership
Eastern Cape	35 085
Free State	11 933
Gauteng	24 976
KwaZulu Natal	41140
Limpopo	39 685
Mpumalanga	25528
North West	18 554
Northern Cape	9 288
Western Cape	9 046
Total	215 235

Programmes and Campaigns

5. The ANCWL has been actively participating in a range of initiatives, primarily focusing on electoral mobilization and voter registration, alongside significant policy advocacy and community engagement. The ANCWL NEC has been actively carrying out political and organizational work through its NEC sub-committees, which are functional and consistently meeting. These sub-committees have developed programs to support the fulfillment of both the political and organizational work of the ANCWL. Each subcommittee is dedicated to improving efficiency in accordance with its specific mandate.
6. Key to its programmes the ANCWL's NEC emphasized supporting women in sports, notably the South African women's national football team, Banyana Banyana. This team has achieved notable success on the international stage, and the ANCWL aims to increase mobilizing for more resources for them. The ANCWL is preparing to meet with Professor Puleng Lenkabula and Mokgethi Phakeng, two esteemed academics who have recently faced challenges due to patriarchal attitudes and targeted discrimination as a result.
7. The ANCWL made a considerable impact with its mobilization efforts at the ANC National Manifesto Review Rally held in Soweto, Gauteng. This includes their substantial contribution to the ANC Manifesto, where they raised critical issues like Gender-Based Violence, health, education, and the economic integration of women.
8. This was complemented by their nationwide campaign drive during the Voter Registration Weekend involving the participation of senior members across various regions. The League's presence was also strongly felt in the crucial by-election campaigns in the Northern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, and other regions.
9. The ANCWL increased its Direct interaction with communities. Their engagement in Jozini was particularly noteworthy, where they visited child-headed homes and interacted with victims and survivors of abuse. These activities not only strengthened their community ties affirming the ANCWL dedication to addressing and resolving critical social issues. The ANCWL participated in commemorative events like the Mama Winnie Mandela Road naming in Johannesburg and organized a visit to her banishment home in Brandfort, Free State and food donations. Community engagement included building a house in Limpopo for a child-headed family, refurbishing a childcare center, and supporting subsistence farming.

Relationship with MDM Structures

10. The ANCWL is actively working towards unifying the movement and strengthening relationships with the ANC's Alliance structures and other leagues. This commitment was demonstrated through two productive meetings with the ANCVL and the ANCYL. The officials of the ANCWL also met with the ANC's Secretary General where a comprehensive report on the state of the league and the program of action was presented.
11. While the ANCWL maintains good political relations with provincial ANC structures, there is currently a challenge in KwaZulu-Natal, where efforts are being made to find lasting political solutions. Additionally, internal issues have arisen in the Northwest and Mpumalanga provinces, leading to the deployment of teams to engage with all structures in these areas.
12. The ANCWL has reached out to and engaged with the COSATU National Education Committee (NEDCOM)

ANC Veterans League

Overview

13. The 3rd National Conference of the ANCVL was organized by the NTT and took place in July. The NTT, appointed in November 2022, successfully established Provincial Task Teams (PTTs) in all nine provinces. They also held elective Provincial Conferences in seven provinces, with Gauteng and KZN remaining. Resolutions were adopted based on discussion documents prepared in response to the ANC 55th National Conference and the January 8th statement. These resolutions informed the ANCVL's program of action and declaration adopted at their strategy session.
14. The National structure of the ANCVL continues to meet and function as per constitutional pre-script. The National Office Bearers convene meetings every fortnight on Mondays, while the National Working Committee meets every alternate Wednesday. The National Executive Committee has also convened several key meetings.
15. The ANCVL has branches in every region and is continuously identifying eligible members to establish branches in every ANC sub-region. This includes forming branches from clusters in sub-regions with many members. So far, 13 Regional Task Teams (RTTs) have been established, with another eight having being finalized In September 2023,
16. All seven Provincial Executive Committees PECs and two Provincial Task Teams (PTTs) of the ANCVL are active and participating in the ANC's PECs and Provincial Election Teams PETs. The Regional Task Teams RTTs are also participating in ANC RECs and RETs, and LETs.
17. The ANCVL Organizing and Membership Committee had planned for Provincial Conferences in Gauteng and KZN by November 2023. However, due to membership challenges, especially in KZN, there was a proposal for an extension. Consequently, the ANCVL has prioritized the 2024 elections campaign and adjusted its roadmap to convene these Provincial Conferences after the 2024 elections. The ANCVL Secretary-General and the Convenor of the Organizing and Membership Committee will visit all nine provinces in 2024 to establish regional structures and branches aligned with the ANC's constitutional framework and membership numbers in each province.

Membership

18. The ANC Veterans' League (ANCVL) set a membership planning target to represent 10% of ANC members over the age of 60 in preparation for their 3rd National Conference.
19. As of July 10, 2023, the active membership in the ANC system was 26,677. For the National Conference, 2,340 members were verified, while an additional 1,644 members could not be verified due to issues with their membership status. The ANCVL is working in collaboration with ANC branches to identify all members eligible for ANCVL membership.

Programs and Campaigns

20. The ANCVL's Elections and Campaigns Committee is ensuring visible participation of its members in the ANC's election program and setting a timetable of activities focusing on older persons. Plans for 9 Provincial Programs for December 16th were already underway, with progress reported in Eastern Cape and North West.
21. The ANCVL Elections and Campaign Committee (ECC) is a key component of the ANC's 2024 Election Machinery. Its primary role is not to run a parallel campaign but to develop a Plan of Action (POA) in line with the 2024 ANC Elections Manual and Mobilization Strategy, aiming for a decisive victory. The POA guides VL structures at various levels to understand and contribute within the ANC's Election Machinery.

22. Monthly comprehensive reports from provinces are discussed in Organizing and Membership Committee and ECC meetings, ensuring alignment with the POA and addressing campaign challenges. The VL's focus areas include strengthening ANCVL structures at all levels, ensuring active participation in election campaigns, and representing ANCVL in ANC structures. The ANCVL also plays a role in sectors like voter registration, sectoral engagement, door-to-door campaigns, addressing service delivery challenges, and contributing to communication and messaging strategies.
23. The Veterans' League participated in various meetings and conferences, including a conference in Cape Town on Coalitions, a trip to Northern Ireland to meet Sinn Fein, ANCVL participated in the Presidential Awards to SMMEs and Cooperatives, participated in engagements with the Palestinian Embassy, and meetings with the Youth League, Women's League, and MKLWV.
24. An Induction & Strategic Planning Workshop took place in September during which ANC ANCVL Constitutional Amendments were confirmed and adopted. A Program of Action based on the resolutions from the 3rd National Conference was also developed and adopted.
25. The ANCVL is proactively involved in Political Education and Cadre Development, working closely with the ANC's Political Education Committee. This partnership reflects the ANCVL's commitment to integrating political education and cadre development into its core activities, aligning with the broader objectives of the ANC. In December, the ANCVL ensured the participation of its nine Provincial leaders and its Political Education Committee members in the ANC National Political Education workshop. This initiative is part of the ANCVL's strategic approach to contributing to the ANC's renewal at all levels, aiming to strengthen the party's foundation by thoroughly educating and developing its members.
26. Top of Form

Relationship with MDM structures

27. The ANCVL has held meetings with the ANC Youth League (YL), the ANC Women's League (WL), and the uMkhonto we Sizwe Military Veterans Association (MKLWV). These meetings have resulted in plans to undertake joint programmes throughout 2024. There has been no interaction with relevant study groups

ANC Youth League

Overview

28. 2023 was a significant year for the ANC Youth League (ANCYL), after years of having no proper structure in place 2023 was historic in the long overdue revitalization of the ANCYL. The year also saw the reconfiguration of the National Youth Task Team (NYTT) from the previous interim NYTT, which was tasked by the ANC with organizing the 26th National Congress within three months. This reconfigured NYTT, comprised partly of members from the previous leadership, successfully fulfilled this mandate.
29. The NYTT inherited responsibilities from the previous leadership, including overseeing 44 regional congresses, albeit with 5 disputes due to parallelism. Provincial congresses were convened in five provinces: Free State, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape, and North West, while congresses in Eastern Cape, Gauteng, KwaZulu Natal, and Western Cape remained pending. Despite these challenges, the NYTT actively engaged in organizational rebuilding and ran several campaigns across various regions to revitalize the ANCYL.
30. The ANCYL held its much anticipated 26th National Congress from 30th June to 2nd July 2023 at the NASREC Expo Centre in Johannesburg, under the theme ***"Programme of Action for Economic Freedom and Social Change, Now and Not Later."*** The conference elected its National Executive Committee, due to the administrative and registration delays the ANCYL had to convene a 2nd leg

of the conference in order to finish off the business of conference and adopt the resolutions and declaration.

31. Throughout 2023, ANCYL NEC of the ANC Youth League engaged in several important meetings to guide and shape their activities and strategies. In their first NEC meeting, they received an organizational update, which included a handover report from the former ANYTT Coordinator, information on the allocation of subcommittees and their members, and insights into the state of various provinces.
32. The NEC also held an NEC Lekgotla to plan comprehensively for the next four years. This Lekgotla focused on developing the Programme of Action (POA) and a Governance Strategy for young comrades deployed in strategic governmental positions. During this session, they received a presentation on South Africa in the Global South context. The ANCYL NEC has also co-opted three comrades into the 26th NEC
33. As part of its strategy to enhance the day-to-day operations and revive activism within branches, the National Working Committee (NWC) decided to conduct visits to all 53 regions and 9 provinces. These visits are aimed at assessing and bolster the health of the organization. During these provincial visits, the Provincial Executive Committee (PEC) or Provincial Task Team (PTT) was tasked with organizing a series of activities. These included convening assemblies of cadres in all regions, organizing church visits, engaging in stakeholder sessions, and holding NWC meetings with the PEC/PTT to review and reflect on the outcomes of these assemblies.
34. As of the reported period, among the nine provinces of the organization, four have Provincial Task Teams (PTTs), specifically in Gauteng, KwaZulu Natal, Mpumalanga, and the Western Cape. Additionally, out of fifty-three regions, seventeen have Regional Task Teams (RTTs) All structures of the ANCYL have been instructed to focus their efforts on the 2024 National General Elections, with a decision to postpone any regional or provincial congresses until after these elections.

Membership

35. The table is a summary of the Membership of the ANCYL in all 9 Provinces: (membership from the last audit report of June 2023.)

Province	Total Membership
Eastern Cape	67 888
Free State	36 193
Gauteng	53 585
Kwazulu- Natal	78 215
Limpopo	64 223
Mpumalanga	42 629
North West	38 680
Northern Cape	19 530
Western Cape	1 400
TOTAL	402,343

Programmes and Campaigns

36. The ANCYL NEC participated in a two-day induction workshop in July 2023. The induction was tar-

geted at all ANCYL NEC members to familiarize them with its history, vision, mission, organizational culture, and policies. The workshop was facilitated by the ANC OR Tambo School of Leadership, with contributions from prominent figures in the organization. One of the key resolutions from the workshop was that the first day of ANCYL NEC meetings should be dedicated to political education

37. On the 10th of September 2023, the ANCYL celebrated its 79th anniversary. As part of these celebrations, they hosted an anniversary rally
38. The ANCYL has been deeply engaged in comprehensive sectorial work, fostering a diverse range of stakeholder interactions. This included dialogues with church leaders, visits to Kings, Chiefs, and Royal families, and collaborations with young professionals, entrepreneurs, as well as individuals in sports, arts, and culture. Key activities included donating school shoes in Mpumalanga Province, organizing a soccer tournament to encourage youth voter registration, visiting child-headed homes, and donating a bull to each of three Royal Families.
39. The ANCYL also engaged with faith-based organizations, paid a visit to the Calvary Methodist Church in Johannesburg, with similar activities conducted in Rustenburg, Mangaung, and Moses Mabhida. In Pietermaritzburg, the ANCYL led a stakeholder engagement initiative. Additionally, in the Northern Cape, they engaged with stakeholders in the Francis Baard Region.
40. On Election Work the ANCYL organized two significant workshops focused on enhancing youth participation in upcoming elections. The first workshop centered on the Student Representative Council (SRC) elections and the 2024 National Elections and was attended by PYA structures. The workshop successfully developed a comprehensive election program aimed at engaging all societal sectors for the 2024 National General Elections, with a particular emphasis on collaborating with PYA in higher education institutions. The second workshop was conducted by the Education and Training Unit through the Program for Young Politicians in Africa (PYPA) the workshop focused on implementing ANCYL programs that promote greater youth involvement in democracy. Key objectives included placing youth issues on the political and governmental agenda, effectively communicating with and mobilizing young people to participate in elections and building organizational support across various sectors to further the Youth League's objectives.
41. The ANCYL marked Mandela Day by focusing on the promotion of health and wellness. The ANCYL NEC visited Charlotte Maxeke secondary school in Tembisa and planted trees and a vegetable garden. The program also raised environmental awareness focusing on combating soil degradation, and food security, and provided practical horticulture and subsistence farm training to the learners.
42. The ANCYL launched the "Hiking, Cycling & Walking" Sundays in the Free State, The inaugural event featured a 5km hike along the Clarens Village Conservancy Trails. This initiative focused on promoting health and wellness among young people, Owing to its success, the program was adopted in other locations, with similar activities organized in Greytown's Lake Merthley and Empangeni's Somopho Hills.

Relationship with MDM structures

43. The ANCYL enjoys very cordial relations with the ANC. The ANCYL is invited and attends all the ANC NWC and NEC meetings. We receive invites to subcommittee meetings and workshops
44. The ANCYL has strong working relations with all Progressive Youth Alliance (PYA) structures and have recently convened a successful PYA meeting in October.



NATIONAL CAUCUS

1. As part of planning for the Parliamentary Caucus for 2023, the Strategy Committee held a Break-away on 2/3 March. The objective was to conduct a SWOT analysis of the performance of the Strategy Committee and other substructures of the Caucus, make necessary adjustments, assess the strengths and how to build on these, address the weaknesses and the causes thereof and finally prepare the Strategy Committee to take Caucus through the final 12 months of the sixth Parliament guided by an Implementation Plan of Priorities. The Strategy Retreat had three significant sources: the 55th National Conference Resolutions, the programme of action arising from the January 2023 NEC Lekgotla, the 2019-2024 Caucus Strategic Plan, as well as the April 2022 Parliamentary Caucus Mid-Term Review.
2. The 55th National Conference mandated the Caucus to build an activist Parliament, foster meaningful people's involvement, conduct systemic oversight over the implementation and financing of government policy and programmes, to qualitative processing of legislation, all of which should result in a more effective, efficient and equitable form of governance.
3. The final Parliamentary Caucus Lekgotla of the 6th Term, was held 24-26 March 2023, the Lekgotla was tasked with providing content and a work plan on how Caucus structures will influence: (i) the content of programming, (ii) priority legislation to be passed by March 2024, (iii) how Budget oversight and the budget should meet the policy priorities identified by the January 2023 NEC Lekgotla through systemic oversight; (iv) study group priority oversight areas and (v) constituency work with the PCO as the centre and base of coordination. Clusters quarterly will do monitoring and Evaluation of the Implementation Plan 2023/24 for submission to the Office of the Chief Whip.
4. In 2023, Caucus invited Provincial Chief Whips to join and engage on the different inputs. This has led to the Chief Whip being invited to Provincial Makgotla and events convened by the Provincial Chief Whips as we work towards strengthening our work in the Legislative sector to advance the programme of the ANC and strengthen our structures to deliver on their respective mandates.
5. Lekgotla adopted a Caucus Programme across study groups and substructures and this constitutes the guide for the remaining 12 months up to the end of March 2024. Finally, the design of a communication strategy encourages the motive forces of the NDR to participate in the parliamentary processes and close the social distance between the motive forces and public representatives.

Parliamentary Oversight and Accountability

The Executive and Caucus

6. The relationship is guided by the principle of a mutually reinforcing working relationship designed to strengthen the respective roles of deployment, policy, legislative and programme implementation with the Executive and oversight on policy, draft legislation and the budget by the legislative arm.
7. These come together collectively in the study group to advance the principle. Where it works well, progress and development exist, and the opposition is outflanked. The focus is on draft policy legislation, matters for debate in the houses and quality of oversight on the Executive functions and the Budget cycle.
8. Where it does not work well, decision-making becomes erratic, poor communication follows, and a disjointed approach becomes evident in Committees. This extends to the Executive during times of questions. The root cause of this is subjective and attitude-based, resulting in poor working relations between and within the study group and a poor style of work in the study group.
9. A comprehensive analysis of the functioning of study groups was carried out during 2022, which resulted in important observations, recommendations, and interventions in a number of study

groups. The Executive and their contribution to study groups constituted part of the analysis. In the majority of cases, the relationship is mutually reinforcing, and where it is not, there has been intervention by the Office of the Chief Whip and Strategy to deal with the challenges. The results of these interventions have been mixed, not because the Strategy was incorrect but because deep-seating matters of the capability within a study group to rise to the complexity of the subject matter. Advancing a policy-driven programme in the context of Parliament has been a challenge to several deployees.

10. Where the Executive senses weakness, they will continue with their deployed responsibilities and not wait for weaknesses to be resolved. Guidance is provided through the Caucus Whips Manual on how relations should be, supported by structures such as study group Manco's.
11. The Strategy Committee has been asked to intervene in particular study groups and some of these study groups have appeared on several occasions before the Chief Whip and a core from Strategy to resolve working relations. Challenges arose due to a lack of grounding in dealing with contradictions and conflict.
12. Whilst oversight over a Minister from the opposition ranks should not be a problem, if deployees remain focused on the tasks that have been set by the organisation, Strategy and the Parliamentary Programme, the reality has been different. Subjective clashes have not been helpful for the organisation and Parliament. Interventions by the Office of the Chief Whip and Strategy have been necessary.
13. The Caucus also deliberated on the Chairship of the Standing Committee on Public Accounts, and the practice for the committee to be chaired by someone of the Opposition.

Passing of Legislation

14. Legislation, an expression of ANC policy, is one of the key responsibilities that deployees in the Legislative Arm are engaged with. The same applies to opposition parties. Programming of legislation starts in the Chief Whips Forum (Multi-Party), and the initial sense of where parties may stand can be deduced from these engagements in the Forum.
15. Opposition parties are driven by their interests and a deep distrust or dislike for the ANC. Besides this, their positions are based upon the content of the Bill or Amendment Bill and where they ideologically stand on the matter.
16. Their positions, whilst articulated differently, fall into the broad categories of neo-liberal (DA, FF Plus, ACDP and IFP); anarcho-syndicalist (EFF); anti-ANC (UDM, ATM, COPE); and nationalism and vacillating depending on the subject matter (PAC, Al-Jamah-ah). At times, NFP, Good and AIC provide the most support to the ANC with Aganc, at times, DA may support ANC if there is something in it for them, but usually, they oppose it.
17. The bigger concern is that at 57,5% in the NA, we do not have a big margin and often we had to depend on opposition parties to carry the 201 votes required to pass legislation, a very dangerous situation. The seriousness of a 3 line whip, while understood, is not always applied within ANC ranks. In the NCOP, the party position in the NA is broadly replicated.
18. The closer we get to elections, the less support we will receive in passing legislation. The flood of legislation from the Executive in the 4th term is unwise and reflects poor planning. The late submissions make passing legislation through the NCOP very difficult. The percentage of legislation passed by cabinet and legislation that eventually reaches Parliament is not high.

Bills processed in 2023

19. The following Bills were processed by Study Groups and Portfolio committees during 2023:

BILLS AND ACTS	STATUS
Act No 1 of 2023. Electoral Amendment Bill [B1D-2022 (s75)] (Afrikaans)	assented to 17 April 2023; GG48432
Act No 2 of 2023. Second Adjustments Appropriation (2022/2023) Bill [B4-2023 (s77)] (Setswana)	assented to 30 March 2023; GG 48339
Act No 3 of 2023. Constitution 18 th Amendment Bill [B1-2023 (s74)] (Setswana)	assented to 25 July 2023; GG 49041
Act No 4 of 2023. Repeal of Transkeian Penal Code Bill [B34-2022 (s75)] (IsiXhosa)	assented to 16 September 2023; GG 46371
Act No 5 of 2023. Division of Revenue Bill [B2-2023 (s76)] (Xitsonga)	assented to 15 June 2023; GG48792
Act No 6 of 2023. Land Court Amendment Bill [B11D-2021 (s75)] (Isizulu/Afrikaans)	assented to 16 September 2023; GG 49372
Act No 7 of 2023. Eskom Debt Relief Bill [B5-2023 (s77)] (IsiNdebele)	assented to 7 July 2023; GG48915
Act No 8 of 2023. Appropriation Bill [B3-2023 (s77)] (Setswana)	assented to 7 July 2023; GG48916
Act No 9 of 2023. Financial Matters Amendment Bill [B20B-2022 (s75)] (Afrikaans)	assented to 7 July 2023; GG48917
Act No 10 of 2023. SA Post Bank Limited Amendment Bill [B12-2022 (s75)] (Afrikaans)	assented to 13 September 2023; GG49374
Act No 11 of 2023. Fund-Raising Amendment Bill [B29B-2020 (s75)] (Afrikaans)	assented to: GG:
Act No 12 of 2023. Agricultural Product Standards A/B [B15B-2021 (s76)] (Afrikaans)	assented to: GG:
Act No 13 of 2023 National Veld and Forest Fire A/B [B24B-2021 (s76)] (Afrikaans)	assented to: GG:
Act No 14 of 2023 Correctional Services A/B [B14-2021 (s76)] (Afrikaans)	assented to: GG:

Caucus Structures

The Political Committee

20. The objective of the Political Committee is to ensure that the interests of the NEC and its decisions in Parliament are carried out through the Chief Whip. In addition, where issues arise that require the collective mind of the NEC, the Political Committee will deliberate on these and resolve an appropriate way forward.
21. Historically, the Political Committee, through the respective Chief Whips, have been able to assert the necessary influence and recommend changes that were needed from time to time. There have been matters that the Political Committee has completed and passed onto the NWC for processing back to the NEC.
22. During the 6th Parliament, the frequency of the Political Committee meetings has dropped away.
23. In addition, on matters that have been referred to the Political Committee, a number of which arose from the 2017 National Conference, these have been processed but have gotten stuck either at the level of the National Working Committee or NEC.
24. The lack of meetings of the Political Committee is not assisting. Executive legislation destined for Parliament is always a critical matter. Notwithstanding the fact that the cut-off date for the 6th Parliament has long passed, new legislation continues to be introduced.
25. Progress on what Parliament is responding to regarding the Judicial Commission report and what the ANC Caucus has resolved requires the Political Committee's mind on what needs to be done. The political management of Parliament is crucial to the work of the Political Committee. Assessing priority draft legislation before Parliament, progress and challenges all require the attention of the Political Committee.

Provincial Caucuses

26. Meetings of the National Chief Whips Forum, convened by the Chief Whip, with Provincial Chief Whips, including Provincial Secretaries when invited, have tried to ensure cohesion and coordination around the ANC's work in the State's Legislative Arm.
27. While a semblance of cohesion and coordination existed in the beginning phase of the 6th Parliament, and key messages from the Office of the Chief Whip were able to take root, this has weakened over time. There is no single reason for this, but the following are contributing factors. The Diagnostic Analysis on the State of the Organisation, presented at the 2017 Policy Conference, and the adoption of the Organisational Renewal programme at the 54th National Conference all pointed to a systemic breakdown and functioning of structures on the one hand and the rise of conduct and behaviour that works against the spirit and intention of the Constitution of the ANC.
28. The onset of COVID-19 in 2020 brought about a new methodology of working, which was positive in terms of stepping up production of work but, at the same time, introduced a style of work that negatively impacted established structures and systems of work. This was reflected in the absenteeism and culture of being away from Parliament, busy with other distractions.
29. Historically, the purpose and functioning of a Provincial Chief Whips Office and a Provincial Caucus have been well understood. Still, these have come under pressure from emerging styles of work that Organisational Renewal is meant to address. Key amongst these has been how Caucuses in certain Provinces tend to be called to address one crisis after another instead of operating as a Constitutional Structure that guides the Provincial Legislature. This has resulted in Caucuses being called to discuss tactics to deal with upcoming issues and not a structure to run matters of the ANC in a legislature.
30. This year, what has emerged and in particular during the performance assessment of MPLs, is that whilst we have strong functioning Caucuses in certain Provinces that command the respect of the organisation and its deployees, in other Provinces, Caucuses have become subjugated by the

- machinery of the Legislature and dependent on direction from the Provincial Secretary's Office.
31. Certainly, one size fits all cannot work and would be counter-productive. However, the modus operandi of a Caucus, who leads and what structures must function under differing conditions, is critical. In the Provincial Legislatures, the role Portfolio Committee Chair and the Provincial Chief Whip, the Speaker and the Chair of Committees carry the primary responsibility to ensure a functioning and coherent Caucus that responds to shaping the programme and ensuring that constituency work is carried out and reported upon.
 32. Principles of a functioning Caucus are applicable in all Provincial Legislatures, and these can be mapped out and written down in a guide adaptable to the size of ANC presence in a Provincial Legislature.

RESTORATION OF PARLIAMENT

33. The January 2022 fire in Parliament caused extensive damage to the Old Assembly and National Assembly buildings. This has severely impacted how Parliamentary work is conducted as both Assembly Chambers, most Committee Rooms, and almost all offices allocated to ANC Members and support staff have been damaged or destroyed. The National Assembly building was almost completely gutted, including structural damage and the recent multi-million rand upgrade to the NA Chamber, and the Old Assembly building suffered extensive smoke and water damage. At the same time, the Old Assembly Chamber remained largely intact.
34. A number of parties, led by the ANC, have submitted that the temporary arrangement of holding hybrid sittings in the Good Hope Chamber and renting the Cape Town City Hall for full physical sittings is undesirable. A request has therefore been made to Parliament to rent a more permanent venue for convening NA sittings for Members to return to Cape Town to resume full duties.
35. Parliament is classified as a Heritage site and, as such, any restoration or rebuilding must comply with the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) regulations. Extensive investigations and assessments have taken place and the outcomes can be summarised as follows:
 - The Old Assembly building, having experienced less structural and material damage than the National Assembly building should be prioritised as the completed time will be shorter, and the Old Assembly Chamber is large enough to accommodate larger attendance than the Good Hope Chamber. It is estimated that this work could be completed by 0000 should no undue challenges be encountered.
 - The National Assembly building, having suffered more substantial damage will take longer, and the estimated completion date is 0000 should no undue challenges be encountered.
36. With regard to office space, 155 offices have been restored already on the 4th and 5th floors of 90 Plein Street, and these will be able to accommodate all ANC Chairpersons and Whips as well as their support staff. Work on further office accommodation for ordinary members is currently in progress on the 9th to 14th floors of 90 Plein Street. The date on which this accommodation will be available is not yet known.
37. Finally, the ANC has also submitted that the restoration of Parliament must include in both design and structure the notion of the transformation of the institution to reflect the context of the post-democratic era, i.e. post-1994. To this end, the continued relevance of statues, décor, and artwork should be assessed and, where necessary, include more appropriate items. We have for example made a clear proposal to remove the statue of Louis Botha and his horse and other statues in Parliament. The bust of our first democratically elected President, Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, should be made a statue rather than a bust and placed in a more prominent space.

Assessment of Members of Parliament

38. The Secretary General's Office (SGO) mandated the Parliamentary Caucus, working with the Policy Monitoring, Evaluation and Research department (PMER), to assess deployed ANC Members to Parliament to provide the organisation with the necessary information on the performance of deployed cadres, which is also considered in the National and Provincial list processes and assist those who have the ultimate responsibility for deployment. The process is covered in the first part of the report under Task 1, and the detailed recommendations on organisational and systems matters will be processed by the SGO. The reviews of individual members (MPs and MPLs) have been provided to the Electoral Committee and Provincial List Committees through the SGO.

Disciplinary matters

39. The Multi-Party Joint Committee on Ethics and Members' Interests deliberated on a number of matters during the course of the year. Findings and sanctions related to ANC Members of Parliament:
- Cde MJ Zwane (NA)
 - Cde P Mamorobela (NCOP)
 - Cde N Kubheka (NA)
 - Cde BH Cele (NA)
 - Cde ED Peters (NA)
40. The Chiefwhip and Strategy Committee met with the 33 ANC MPs who failed to attend the 3 line whip session, leading to the ANC being unable to pass the BELA Bill on its own. The members had to explain themselves and mitigating measures taken.

Constituency Work and Funding

41. The 6th Term of Parliament has brought a number of challenges related to Constituency deployment, which have affected MP's ability to deliver on their mandate to perform Constituency work effectively. The Caucus report raised a host of these challenges, which should be addressed as we prepare for the 7th Parliament.
42. The Caucus report also raised legal challenges with regards designation of Constituency offices and funding, following the decision of the NEC in October 2023 on this matter, as presented by the TG. This matter should be processed by Officials, looking at all sides of the issues.

ALLIANCE & SECTORS

1. The Alliance Secretariat met infrequently during 2023, due to unavailability of Alliance partners.
2. The Secretariat did meet in August 2023 to discuss the following matters:
 - Briefing on 2024 Elections Campaign;
 - ANC 2019 Election Manifesto Implementation Review and 30 Years of Democracy Review;
 - Briefing: Candidate Selection Process for 2024 Elections;
 - Preparations for Alliance Political Council;
 - Municipal Systems Act Amendment;
 - Current challenges facing municipal workers;
 - The readmission of SANCO to Alliance activities.
3. The Secretariat expressed serious concern regarding the infrequency and irregularity to Secretariat meetings and mandated the Technical Team to speedily address these challenges and to agree on a regular schedule of meetings.
4. Cosatu raised serious concern regarding the political and organisational implications of the amendments to the Municipal Systems Act that prohibit all municipal employees from holding office in political parties. They reported that the attempts to raise and resolve the matter in the Secretariat and with CoGTA have been unsuccessful and, accordingly, have joined SAMWU in challenging the constitutionality of the provisions in the Constitutional Court.
5. Cosatu also raised concern regarding the plight of municipal workers in 26 municipalities who are not being paid and who are being victimised for raising legitimate grievances.
6. The National Officials held bi-lateral meetings with both the SACP and Cosatu. It was agreed that the holding of regular Alliance Secretariat and Alliance Political Council meetings, as well as the Alliance Economic and Energy Summit must be prioritised during 2024.
7. The SANCO unity process finally bore fruit resulting in the holding of a national conference in December 2023 which elected a leadership headed by Comrades Richard Hlophe as President and Mike Soko as General Secretary. This has paved the way for the readmission of SANCO in the Alliance. Regrettably, a grouping led by Comrade Richard Mdakane has remained outside the process and also organised what they claim to have been a national conference.

OBITUARIES

During 2023 we dipped our Revolutionary Banner in honour of the memory of Comrades Mosie Moolala, Pule Thathe, Stephanie Kemp, Mbulelo Musi, Lawrence Khuzwayo, Tiego Moseneke, Chris Matlhako, Blanche La Guma, Essop Pahad, Marhooma Khatija Cachalia, Noganiwe "Antie" Nyathela, Junaid Pahad, Sally Motlana, Tina Joemat-Pettersson, Amos and Betty Gumede, Sello Molibeli, Zoliswa Funiselo, Mluleki Aubrey Mali, Ntombizodwa Dorris Sikhosana, Billy Masetlha, Joe Mpsisi, David Niddrie, Blanco Mabaso, Mogolodi "Corra" Dikgacwi, Klaas de Jonge, Buyiswa Nomngcayi-Bulawa, Harry Belafonte, Important Mkhize, Matshidiso Segale, Paul Lekgwape, and Regina Pelonomi Mahne, Sally Keboneope Khono Senna, Nombulelo Tyawa, Teboho Moseling Mahlatsi, Micere Githae Mugo, Dikago Pule, Comrades Themba Wilson Sidima and Thabo Mabasa, Farooq Meer, Kallie Hanekom, Mfanelo Ndlela, Thembi Mmoko, Mabhungu Mkhize, Jick Kgoleng, Vuyisile Skei, Amy Thornton, Zeph Makgetla, Important Mkhize, Matshidiso Segale, Paul Lekgwape, Regina Pelonomi Mahne, Julian Bahula, Aziz Pahad, Zoleka Mandela, Andrew Ragavaloo, Lydia Komape Ngwenya, Herbert "Tau" Bhoya, Prof Shadrack Gutto, Dr Lesibana Mpepele,; Ina Cronje, Ndoyisile (Mandoyi) Tshandu. Joshua "Joe" Dikeme Makgothlo, Thandeka Gule, Luwellan Landers, Ruskin Nkondo, Bulelwa "Zahara" Mkutukana, Alice Mthembu, Peter Magubane, Mxolisi Faku, and Mbongeni Ngema.

SOURCES

Endnotes

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2. National School Nutrition Programme Update; with Deputy Minister, Portfolio Committee on Basic Education, 31 October 2023.
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