



CONFERENCE BRIEFING

BRIEFING NOTES ON THE ANC 51ST NATIONAL CONFERENCE, DECEMBER 2002

▶▶ KEY OUTCOMES OF NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Central challenge remains the eradication of poverty and inequality

The 51st National Conference, held from 16-20 December 2002 in Stellenbosch, saw the ANC emerge focused on the tasks facing the movement to make sure that by the centenary celebrations of the ANC in 2012, we will have made measurable progress in building a democratic, non-racial, non-sexist and prosperous South Africa. The 51st National Conference completed the process of rebuilding the ANC as a united, mass legal movement, after 30 years of illegality, with the capacity to respond to the immense challenges it faces.

Conference was composed of delegates, representing an unbroken thread of ninety years of struggle, elected by the membership of the movement in general meetings, who were disciplined and mindful of the responsibility resting on their shoulders to chart the way forward for the movement as a whole. The preparatory processes leading up to Stellenbosch – the branch and regional meetings, provincial and sectoral policy workshops and the National Policy Conference – all contributed towards ensuring that the movement review progress since Mafikeng in 1997, and attend to the challenges and tasks facing us to speed up change.

These preparations were, in themselves, also a process of building the ANC, affirming the central role of branches and the right of ANC members to determine policies. In all of these respects the 51st National Conference was indeed within the traditions of a Congress of the People.

This 51st National Conference has affirmed that ANC policy should be dynamic and subject to ongoing assessment, with the objective of advancing the people's cause, consistent with the strategic objectives that the movement has set itself over the decades. We have adopted resolutions dealing with all areas of transformation and with building the ANC, in keeping with the Strategy and Tactics of the movement. Our Conference has confirmed the thrust of current policies. What is critically important is more effective and more determined implementation of these policies.

As a disciplined force of the left, the ANC's policies are rooted in the needs and aspirations of the overwhelming majority of South Africans, many of whom are poor. Their interests are at the heart of the ANC's agenda.

To this end Conference reaffirmed the perspective that the central challenge remains the eradication of poverty and inequality through economic growth and development, job creation and social equity. The legacy of the past still imposes a heavy burden on South African society, especially on the poor, on women, youth, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities. We are also confronted with many new challenges, including the HIV/AIDS epidemic. More than ever, the ANC must intensify the mobilisation of the whole of South African society behind a programme of fundamental change.

Consistent with our strategic goals, this 51st National Conference has reaffirmed the ANC's position on the necessity of the revolutionary alliance with the SACP, the party of the working class, and with COSATU, the progressive trade union movement, as well as the civic movement, SANCO. Particular attention was paid to developing appropriate mechanisms to ensure that we strengthen the alliance and work tirelessly to deal, in a constructive and comradely manner, with any problems that may arise from time to time. We are intensely aware that alliance partners can learn from each other. Each has a unique contribution to make in the unfolding revolutionary process in our country.

For the ANC to live and lead, it must also strengthen its links and collaboration with mass democratic organisations and ensure that we build a broad front for faster change.

The ANC Conference spelled out policy and the way forward with regard to all major areas of social activity, in particular, with regards to:-

1. Consolidating democracy and ensuring that we involve people in the transformation of their lives.
2. Strengthening the system of local government and the role and place of the traditional system of government.
3. Economic growth and development, social equity and job creation;
4. The eradication of racism and sexism and the advancement of vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities, the youth, elderly and children.
5. The resolution of the land question and integrated and sustainable rural development.
6. The eradication of urban slums and ending the apartheid patterns of human settlement.
7. A comprehensive social security system and human resource development.
8. The struggle against TB, AIDS, and other threatening health conditions and creating the socio-economic conditions necessary for us to realise the goal of health for all.
9. The RDP of the soul and the fight for the safety and security of all our people.
10. Responding to the challenge of an inclusive language policy and the development of a new patriotism.

11. The accountability of the public sector institutions and personnel and the accountability to the movement of our cadres deployed in these institutions.
12. The development of a broad front for reconstruction and development and the consolidation of our relations with civil society organisations. The strengthening of the Alliance, including SANCO and the proper exercise of ANC leadership of the national democratic revolution.
13. Responding to the challenges of development, peace and stability on our continent.
14. The strengthening of multilateralism and the building of a just and equitable world order.
15. The reaffirmation of the internationalist character of our movement and our specific responses to global questions of the day.

The successful conclusion of the 51st National Conference of the movement comes a little more than a year before the end of the First Decade of Freedom. The ANC will approach the forthcoming period as a strong, vibrant and united organisation, mobilising our people to celebrate our hard-won victories, to draw critical lessons for the future, and to set out firm pointers for the progress that we need to make in the Second Decade. We shall approach the elections in 2004 in the context of uninterrupted struggle for the consolidation of the democratic order and further practical realisation of the ideal of a better life for all. This requires that the ANC strengthen its role as the leading political force in the process of fundamental change.

The ANC will advance in unity to the Year 2012 as our people and all patriots celebrate the Centenary of their movement, the African National Congress. We pledge to serve the people of South Africa for peace, democracy, a shared sense of nationhood, and shared prosperity.

This 51st National Conference rises with an ANC that is united and more determined than ever to strengthen its role as the voice of the people of South Africa, an expression of the aspirations of all, and particularly of the poor.

The army of reconstruction and development is unstoppable.

Victory is certain.

►► SUMMARY OF 51ST NATIONAL CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

The resolutions adopted at the 51st National Conference in Stellenbosch will guide us over the next five years. This document is intended to provide the membership of the ANC with a user-friendly, easy to read version of these resolutions. It is in no way meant to substitute for the actual resolutions, which have also been distributed in their original form throughout our structures.

BUILDING THE ANC

As with all the Stellenbosch resolutions our decisions on 'Building the ANC' build on the foundations that we laid at the 1997 Conference in Mafikeng, as well as the resolutions of the National General Council in Port Elizabeth in 2000. At Stellenbosch we reaffirmed both of these decisions.

Our mission is to transform South Africa into a non-racial, non-sexist, democratic, united and prosperous society. These tasks can only be taken forward if we have a strong and effective ANC with clear programmes and organised structures.

The Stellenbosch resolution on Building the ANC emphasises that we face the following challenges:

a) Strengthening the mass character of the ANC and ensuring that we remain the largest mass political formation in South Africa

- Strong branches are the structures that must implement our campaigns and programmes and ensure that we are rooted in our communities.
- The establishment of ward-based branches, as unifying structures in every community, has been a sign of progress in strengthening the mass character of the movement. However, in some places (particularly rural areas) it has proven difficult to establish ward-based branches. Therefore the NEC has been given the task of drafting guidelines on how to overcome these problems. Nevertheless, the ward-based branch remains the principle ANC structure at local level.
- Our branches must have the resources they need to conduct mass mobilisation and implement our programmes. The resolution therefore calls on the movement to ensure that branches do indeed have the necessary resources and infrastructure.
- We must urgently review the implementation of the membership system to ensure that branches are timeously provided with the one-third membership fee that is their due. The membership system should allow for members to join the organisation once and

to annually renew their membership by paying subscriptions without applying for a new card.

b) Developing our cadres so that the culture and traditions of the ANC remain strong

- The movement needs a clear, coherent and coordinated programme of political education across all levels (i.e. National, Provincial, Regional and Branch). The aim should be to educate and empower the members of the ANC, especially at branch level.
- The programme of induction of executive committees should reach beyond the provincial and regional level: we should ensure the proper induction of all newly elected BECs.
- The NEC is tasked with developing training materials and programmes that will take forward the implementation of this programme. These should include materials on the history of the movement, as well as guidelines for action and conduct of ANC structures and cadres.

c) Building internal democracy and discipline

- The document 'Through the Eye of the Needle', should be borne in mind when electing our leadership at all levels. The leaders we elect must be accountable to the membership: their task is to uphold and advance the interests of the people of South Africa and to build the ANC.
- All structures of the movement must therefore be democratic, accountable and transparent. Open debate and discussion must be encouraged within our structures and members of the ANC must experience our democratic traditions through being active participants in all deliberations, decisions and activities. Therefore, all members will recognize that the culture of democracy within the movement provides no room for members or leaders to engage in criticism outside of ANC structures.
- Leaders and members that deviate from these norms, by encouraging populism, factionalism and division within the ranks of the movement, should be dealt with decisively and speedily and in an even-handed and consistent manner.

d) Strengthening the ANC Women's League and the ANC Youth League, and working harder to draw the veterans of our movement into our day-to day work

- The structures of the ANC at all levels should provide support and encouragement to the programmes of the Youth League and the Women's

League. Our political education programmes should involve the leagues and educate the broader membership about questions of gender equality and the importance of youth development.

- We should also take steps to better utilise the veterans of our movement as a resource for building a new generation of cadreship at all levels. In particular, veterans can play an important role in our political education programmes.

e) Building the Tripartite Alliance plus SANCO, and mobilising a broad movement for transformation including NGO's and civil society formations

- Close working relations between alliance partners at all levels are required. Conference called on the incoming NEC to take forward the implementation of the Ekurhuleni Declaration. At all levels we should develop a coordinated political programme with our alliance partners, which includes joint campaigns, joint political education programmes and other activities that support the achievement of the objectives of non-racialism, non-sexism, democracy and transformation.
- We must also develop a programme to establish relationships with progressive NGOs and civil society structures in order to mobilise them into a broad movement for transformation. ANC cadres at all levels should participate in civil society structures.
- Conference reaffirmed the important role of SANCO in advancing the objectives of people-centred development and called on ANC structures to strengthen our relationship with SANCO at all levels.

ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

Our vision for economic transformation is a prosperous, equitable, stable and democratic society. This means that there should be decent work and living standards for all, as well as improved equity in ownership, management skills and access to opportunities.

Our economy continues to be distorted by the legacy of apartheid and colonial dispossession. When we took power in 1994 we faced a situation of massive inequality and increasing poverty, rising unemployment and huge government debts.

Achievements and Challenges

Despite the burden of this legacy, we have made significant progress over the last 8 years. This includes:

- Creating an environment of confidence, certainty and stability.
- Government debt and inflation are both lower.

- Our exports of manufactured goods, especially cars, have risen significantly.
- Our economy is more focussed on the Southern African region, as well as in Africa as a whole.
- We have created many empowerment opportunities for black people, women and the poor.
- Workers have benefited from our labour market reforms, and better labour relations have therefore resulted.

However, we still face many challenges. The most important of these are:

- Mass poverty.
- Inequality based on class, race, gender and region.
- High unemployment, with continuing job losses in the formal economy, and rising joblessness, especially among the youth.
- Economic growth, the level of savings and of investment are all too low.
- Building consensus within the Alliance and society more generally on our economic policies.

Objectives and Strategies

The ANC has set the following objectives for economic policy:

- Faster economic growth, which creates employment for our people. This means, first and foremost, that investment must improve both quantitatively and qualitatively.
- Promoting equity in the ownership of productive assets, as well as access to skills and infrastructure in order to empower Africans in particular, black people in general, and women, youth and the poor.
- A substantial increase in jobs for our people.
- Programmes to meet basic needs and alleviate poverty in ways that increase domestic demand and provide long term jobs for our people.
- Well-managed integration within regional (i.e. Africa) and world markets.

To achieve these objectives the ANC will prioritise the following strategies:

- Maintain macro-economic stability (i.e. work to ensure that the exchange rate, the rate of inflation, the interest rate, the level of debt and other factors remain steady).
- Reforms to the structure of key sectors of the economy (i.e micro-economic reform) with the aim of developing skills, increasing productivity, meeting basic needs and creating employment.
- Support for small businesses, including through land reform and providing them with basic infrastructure.
- Support for the income-generating activities of our people, including through improved income transfers and services to alleviate poverty, in ways that will improve family incomes and livelihoods.

- Strong efforts to mobilise private-sector capital to invest in new projects and infrastructure.
- Raising the quality and quantity of investment by the public sector.
- Mobilising stakeholders (such as Labour and Business) behind the concept of sustainable development through initiatives like the Growth and Development Summit.
- Implementing a comprehensive strategy for food security.
- Using our water to ensure positive economic, social and environmental benefits for our people.
- Monitor and assess our labour legislation to improve the working conditions of our people, especially vulnerable sectors.
- Support the Proudly South African campaign.

Collective Responsibility for Sustainable Growth and Development

We have managed the economy well since coming to power. In particular the huge government debt has been reduced and this provides us with the space to increase government spending now in a way that does not compromise us in the long run.

However, our economic vision cannot be realised through government acting alone. All South Africans must assume collective responsibility to strengthen the pillars of sustainable development (i.e. economic growth, social development and environmental protection) at every level – at local, national, regional and global levels.

In other words our strategies can only succeed if we mobilise our members, allies and the masses in general around them. To do this we need a well-defined strategy of education and discussion within the ANC. We also need to discuss and engage our Alliance partners and the broader civil society on matters of economic policy. The Ekurhuleni Declaration of the Alliance is important in this regard as is the NGC resolution on the inclusion of economic literacy in our political education programmes.

We will measure progress of our economic policies by looking at the following statistics:

- The economic growth rate
- Reduction in unemployment
- Increase in real GDP per capita (i.e. average income)
- The Human Development Index
- The Poverty Gap index
- Indices of macro-economic stability

TRANSFORMATION OF THE STATE AND GOVERNANCE

The government is the key to many of the programmes of change that we seek to pursue. This means that the

transformation of government, to ensure that its various departments and structures are able to effectively implement our programmes, is a critical aspect of our National Democratic Revolution.

In other words, we aim to build a developmental state, which is capable of addressing the legacy of apartheid colonialism and patriarchy, which is able to be the driving force behind the transformation of our country and creating a better life for all.

This means, amongst other things, that the state must develop the systems and structures to provide quality service delivery to our people, which is sustainable in the long run.

But the people themselves must be involved in the decisions that affect their lives. If they are not involved, then social policies and political interventions are less likely to succeed. This means that participatory democracy (i.e. where the people participate in decisions) should complement and enhance representative democracy (i.e. where the people elect their representatives to make these decisions).

Of particular importance to this is the new system of local government, which came into being in December 2000. Local government faces the challenge of mobilising the masses of our people to actively participate in matters of governance. At the same time it directly faces the serious challenge of urbanisation.

An important challenge that we all face is to root out corruption, which is a social scourge affecting all of us. After considering these matters, our Stellenbosch Conference resolved that:

- The current **electoral system** should be kept because it ensures the representation of a broad range of voices. However, we must review the constituency work of our public representatives to make sure that they are accountable to ANC structures and our people in general.
- On matters of **corruption**, our conference resolved that there should be a national anti-corruption campaign. Also the ANC and its members must lead by example in the struggle against corruption. This means that:
 - Any ANC member who is engaged in corruption must be dealt with through disciplinary action.
 - ANC cadres should be at the forefront of ‘whistle-blowing’ (i.e. exposing corruption and unethical conduct amongst public officials)
 - The ANC should develop ethical guidelines, which would say how our members should behave and empower them to avoid being compromised by corrupt people.
- The ANC should review the work of ‘**institutions enhancing democracy**’ (i.e. the Public Protector, Human Rights Commission, Commission for Gender Equality, Independent Electoral Commission

and others) in order to make sure that they have the capacity to do their work. The ANC should also create public awareness about these institutions so that our people are able to use them properly. The NEC should submit a report on these structures to the next National General Council of the ANC.

- All ANC structures must take forward the **Letsema and Masakhane** campaigns wherever we find ourselves – in schools, on farms and in the cities. ANC structures and cadres must also play a leading role in local community forums, including ward committees, School Governing Bodies, Community Policing Forums.
- We must all act to take bring **Parliament, the legislatures and councils** closer to the people. In particular we must pay attention to how we can encourage the participation of both men and women, of the literate and the illiterate, of the rural poor, the working people, and people with disabilities and how we can encourage them to gather and express themselves on matters relevant to their basic conditions. Also the NEC must develop ways of strengthening the ability of ANC Branches, Alliance structures and other civil society structures to participate in policy processes and inform decisions on issues affecting the lives of our people.
- All the **legislatures** (i.e. parliament, provincial legislatures and municipal councils) must improve their ability to monitor and assess the performance of government departments, and should be given the resources to carry this out. Also we need to build the capacity of MPs, MPLs and Councillors to do this work. The incoming NEC will review the effectiveness of legislatures and the size of the legislatures in the light of their roles and functions, the functions of members of the National Assembly, delegates of the National Council of Provinces and Members of Provincial Legislatures.
- The government must keep control of the **infrastructure** required for basic service delivery, such as water, sanitation and other community facilities. The government must also improve its ability to ensure that these services are delivered to our people, with a special focus on access for the poor and marginalised.
- The **parastatals** (i.e. state owned enterprises), which are strategic public assets, must meet the developmental goals of the country, in particular through improving access to basic services.
- The ANC must give support to our cadres deployed in **local government** and also strengthen our guidelines on how they should be held accountable. Particular attention must be given to municipalities with weaker revenue bases, and these must be given the resources they need to function effectively. Also,

ANC constitutional structures, especially branches, should complement the functioning of Ward Committees so that residents and sectors of society are mobilised to actively participate in development. Women's' caucuses must be established in all spheres of government, including local government.

- We must also accelerate the transformation of the **public service** by creating a single, development oriented and integrated system of public administration. This would enable public servants to transfer between various spheres and departments of government, but still remain within the same system. As we do so, we should also accelerate gender representivity and the representation of people with disabilities in all public sector organisations, at all levels, in particular middle and senior management level. Clear programmes must be developed to capacitate women and cadres with disabilities; and furthermore to establish better co-ordination of the ANCWL, OSW, and gender committees.
- The ANC should also act to galvanise the **support of communities** in an effort to improve service delivery and strengthen the actions of alliance partners that contribute towards improving service delivery. The Letsema campaign should become a permanent feature of the Batho Pele process. The ANC should also lead a political education campaign to help our members to engage with public officials and demand services, and to help our structures play a political leadership and oversight role in relation to service delivery. We should also develop a partnership with all public sector unions in order to achieve the goals of Batho Pele in order to ensure the realization of improvement of service delivery in an endeavour to improve the quality of life of our people.

There must a mechanism to review and evaluate the performance of deployed ANC cadres. The NEC will review the functioning of current structures to provide political direction to cadres deployed in all spheres of governance and to ensure accountability.

SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

Cadres of the ANC have an obligation to lead social transformation wherever they are deployed, guided by the slogans, vision and objectives to the ANC. Our agenda for social transformation is clearly stated in the Reconstruction and Development Programme, which is based on the fundamental objective of building a more equal, more human and caring society.

Our aim, therefore, is to build a better life for all through a people-centred and people-driven programme of social transformation. This means that our attack on poverty must seek to empower our people to take their

own lives into their own hands, to take themselves out of poverty, while at the same time creating social nets to protect the most vulnerable. Social transformation requires a combination of policies aimed at engaging people in the reconstruction of our own communities.

These policies include:

- Improving the 'social wage' and social grants.
- Providing the poor with access to quality education.
- Integrating land and housing delivery so as to deracialise our human settlements.
- Improving access to water and sanitation.
- Providing affordable health care to all.
- Confronting the challenge of HIV and AIDS as well as other diseases, particularly TB and cholera.
- Protecting the rights of the vulnerable (e.g. farm-workers) and providing them with opportunities for a better life.
- Providing our people with access to services, schools, work-places and amenities, especially in rural areas.
- Building a new South African identity through sports and culture.

There is much that we have done since 1994 to achieve these things, both as a government and as a liberation movement. However, while we have developed the right policies, we need to work much harder to implement them.

Attacking Poverty and Comprehensive Social Security

Conference resolved that government should:

- Continue with its plans to implement a comprehensive social security system.
- Expand our existing programmes of social assistance such as pensions, the child support grant and the school nutrition programme.
- Remove obstacles to the delivery of free basic services to all in the shortest possible time, particularly areas where the rural poor live.
- Implement a comprehensive public works programme, linked to our urban renewal and rural development strategies, to deal with the effects of unemployment.
- Implement the National Youth Service Programme at all levels.
- Implement an integrated food security strategy.
- Prioritise the equitable distribution of National Lottery Funds, especially to women, children, youth and the aged.
- Build the capacity of government to deal with social development, which should be separated from the social security.
- Ensure that adequate funding is provided to meet the social development, poverty alleviation and social security challenges that we face as a country.

Furthermore, as a movement, we should:

- Campaign to ensure that all children eligible for grants do access them.
- Continue to engage with progressive forces campaigning around social security issues.
- Work closely with civil society organisations to combat and eliminate corruption and abuse of the social security system.
- Look into the issue of former MK members who did not qualify for special pensions due to age.

Health for All

Conference resolved that government should:

- Strengthen Primary Health Care, especially in rural areas, improve the availability of doctors and nurses and ensure that national norms and standards are properly applied across the country.
- Speed up the implementation of recommendations on a National Health Insurance system. This would aim to improve access by South Africans to public health care, and reduce inequalities between public and private health care providers. Also, we should strengthen the ability of public health care providers to charge those who can afford to pay.
- Speed up the implementation of the national AIDS strategy.

Also, conference resolved that the ANC should be at the forefront of community mobilisation and leadership around HIV and AIDS. This includes taking the lead on issues of awareness, prevention, voluntary testing and counselling, treatment and care. The ANC must continue to fight against the discrimination of people living with HIV and AIDS and root out any stigma that people who are affected or infected face.

Human Resource Development

Conference resolved that government should:

- Review funding to ensure that schools serving the poor are provided with proper resources. This would include a review of all the factors that lead to growing cost of education, especially for the poor.
- Introduce a system of incentives to attract and keep skilled professionals in underserved areas, particularly rural areas. At the moment health professionals are required to do community service and we should also explore the possibility of introducing community service for professions that are critical to our social transformation agenda as well as the possibility of extending community service to all higher education students. Government should also find ways of curbing the loss of professionals who migrate to the developed countries.
- Speed up the human resource development programme in the public service, and especially to build the capacity of municipalities in service

delivery areas critical for social transformation.

Included in this is the expansion of learnership (or internship) programmes.

- Review the operation of School Governing Bodies to ensure that they are democratic and representative.
- Focus on developing Information and Technology skills. In particular government should ensure that ICT touches all public schools in the country with visible speed.

Conference also said that the ANC should:

- Develop a human resources development strategy that would aim at developing ANC cadres to occupy strategic positions in the economy, in line with our deployment strategy.
- Mobilise our structures, and communities in general, behind the proposed restructuring and transformation of higher education.

All of us, both the ANC, our allies and government have a responsibility to ensure that the money collected through the skills levies are effectively used for skills development of our people.

Housing, Basic Services and Human Settlements

Conference resolved that, amongst other things, government should:

- Speed up the delivery of water and sanitation so that, by 2008, all our people should have clean water and that by 2010 all sanitation problems are eliminated.
- Expand the housing programme to include: social housing, people's housing and rental housing.
- Root out corruption in the delivery of RDP houses, so that the houses go to those who are most in need.
- Promote the development and maintenance of roads, especially in rural areas.

Land Reform

Conference said that government should:

- Speed up land reform.
- Audit the land owned by the government, to ensure that it is being used to achieve our social goals.

The ANC was also mandated to work with other formations to mobilise our people in rural areas and lead a popular campaign for rural development. In particular, we should mobilise around the issue of farm-workers to ensure that they are able to benefit for the rights they already have.

Heritage, Sports, Recreations, Arts and Culture

Stellenbosch resolved that the ANC should lead in the transformation of sport. This means we should set up an ANC Sports Desk, which would help set up sports structures in the alliance at all levels and lead the adoption of a National Transformation Charter on Sports.

Government should also:

- Be at the forefront of transforming sports, and should intervene where necessary to ensure that this process does take place.
- Ensure the development of sports infrastructure, especially in the poorer areas.

The ANC should also lead in the promotion of our national symbols as part of the process of building a new South African identity. This includes using the official version of the national anthem in all ANC gatherings.

We must also protect our own cultural heritage as the ANC, including our rich history, which is a major contribution to the new South African national identity. We must find ways of ensuring that this heritage is kept alive and passed from generation to generation. This includes promoting our heritage and historical memory at the local level.

Also, government must speed up programmes that promote all the languages of the country, particularly those languages that were discriminated against in the past.

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Before 1994 economic growth in South Africa was characterised by extremes of development and under-development, resulting in the legacy of South Africa as a country of two nations. The apartheid era left a legacy of social and economic infrastructure that is not integrated, environmentally unsustainable, of poor quality and unequally distributed. The interests of white communities, business and security considerations influenced infrastructure programmes. There was little or no consideration of the needs of the poor and rural areas.

Since 1994 we have made the following progress in infrastructure development.

- 2.8 million phones have been installed, most of which are in previously neglected areas.
- Over 1.4 million housing subsidies have been allocated and over 1.3 million houses built.
- Over 3 million homes have been electrified.
- We have spent over R18 billion on roads; rural roads have been built consistently through an array of interventions, including the Community Based Public Works Programme.
- We have also spent over R1.6 billion on rail infrastructure.
- The Consolidated Municipal Infrastructure Programme has allocated about R3.4 billion for sanitation, water, roads, and storm water projects and nearly R5 billion has been spent on rural water supply schemes to serve over 7 million people.

- The infrastructure budgets for education and health facilities have increased dramatically.
- A substantial number of jobs have been created through these investments.

Although the basic infrastructure policy is sound, the mechanisms of delivery and the visible impact on poverty, on the lives of women, youth, rural communities and people living on farms must be accelerated through better integration and coordination of infrastructure delivery.

Infrastructure development is a primary driver of economic growth and social development. Therefore our programme of infrastructure development must aim, amongst others, at the following objectives:

- Job creation, poverty eradication and income generation through an expanded Public Works Programme approach, using labour intensive methods of construction, development and maintenance.
- Building a globally competitive economy.
- To promote the sustainable use of all forms of energy including nuclear to facilitate economic development and provide basic services. To allow for cross subsidies to ensure affordability of energy sources to the poor and to promote renewable energy.
- Building democratic participation in development.
- Black Economic Empowerment, especially through building the capacity of and affirming the participation of small contractors.
- A competitive, developmental and transformed construction industry.
- Integrated provision of infrastructure to drive rural, urban and human settlement development.
- Facilities in rural areas that address social needs, food security, isolation, safety and security and rural economic development including tourism and agriculture.

To take this forward, conference resolved that government must develop an Integrated Infrastructure Plan, which incorporates and consolidates development plans across all spheres of government, especially ensuring alignment with Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) of local government, the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme (ISRDP) and the Urban Renewal Programme (URP).

Government must establish a National Coordinating Forum for Infrastructure Development to facilitate discussion and implementation of an integrated infrastructure plan, based an enhanced public works programme. The National Forum would include national, provincial and locals spheres of governments, as well as relevant State Owned Enterprises. It would Consider economic, social, planning and implementation implications of adopting the integrated

infrastructure plan and draw in other stakeholders and develop an overall infrastructure investment framework.

The Expanded Public Works Programme must be a major priority and be designed to make a significant contribution to reducing unemployment and providing livelihoods for the poor, women, youth and people with disabilities. The programme must focus on

- Creating jobs, through labour intensive construction and maintenance.
- Creating sustainable assets for the poor.
- Creating income generating opportunities for communities.

Conference also resolved that, in the spirit of Letsema, ANC branches should initiate campaigns to support and participate in infrastructure development programmes. ANC structures should also monitor these programmes.

Our branches should also mobilise the community to understand and support the rollout of free basic services for the poor, whose success will be dependent on a culture of payment.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- The ANC's Strategy and Tactics document adopted at our 50th National Conference in 1997 remains valid and relevant to the current international situation. Our international policy conforms to the principles of our national policies based on good governance, peace and stability, human rights and creating a better life for all, by creating a better world.
- The ANC-led government has taken its rightful place in international relations, playing a leading role within the UN and other international organisations. Our delegations are central in all major developments. Together with other leading players our delegation was in the vanguard at many international conferences, including the World Conference against Racism, the WTO Ministerial Meeting in Doha, the UN Conference on Financing for Development in Monterey and the World Summit for Sustainable Development in Johannesburg.
- The world remains divided between the rich developed nations and the poor developing nations, and this gap is widening, as is the gap between rich and poor within all societies. The South African reality, of a divided society, one section being rich and well resourced and the other poor and under-resourced, reflects this international dichotomy.
- Globalisation has become an established trend, with both negative and positive features. Rather than

adopting an attitude of blanket opposition towards it, globalisation should be understood dialectically, with destructive as well as constructive features that can create new opportunities, which developing countries should seize.

- The international balance of forces has been radically transformed by the posture adopted by the Republican administration of the USA which has embraced unilateralism and big power politics as its principal thrust. It is employing official development assistance to reinforce a USA centred Alliance system, and as an instrument to pressurise countries into conformity and to punish governments it disapproves of.
- The terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 also serve as a pretext and stimulant for US unilateralism. Overt interventionism has become an explicit feature of the US foreign policy, with the openly stated purpose of forcefully changing governments. Since international terrorism is a global threat, this new direction of the US policy has encountered very little resistance from its allies and other nations. In pursuance of this policy direction, the Republican administration supplements unilateralism with the creation of "coalitions of the willing" which it then employs for its foreign policy objectives. Pre-emptive military strikes and gunboat diplomacy has once again become a key feature of some countries in the west and there has been an upsurge of Islamophobia.
- There has also been a rightward shift in the electoral politics of Western Europe leading to heightening xenophobia, racism and a "fortress Europe" mentality. In opposition to this the developing countries have attempted to create solidarity among themselves, to build their collective capacity to handle conflict within and amongst developing countries, and to create mechanisms for conflict resolution.
- Though there has been a marked improvement in the Human Rights situation internationally, the accession of the Republican Administration in the USA, is leading to the erosion of gains on the multilateral plain, threatening the effectiveness of the UN multilateral system.
- In the developed countries we have witnessed the retreat or virtual disintegration of progressive forces. The marginalisation of the poorest and most vulnerable members of society in both the North and the South has made rightwing fundamentalism an attractive ideology. Because of these trends, we have also witnessed a clawing back of many human rights, including the rights and the gains women have made during the latter part of the 20th century. The Beijing Programme of Action and related

international instruments are being reversed as a result of the growing strength of right wing religious and secular movements. However, anti-war sentiment and the desire for peace still animates many sections of society in the countries of the North. Networks built on the principle of human solidarity, democratic government and peace have also gathered limited momentum.

- There are a number of international flash points, including the Middle East, South Asia and a number of African countries. Among these the Middle East (Israeli/Palestine, US/Iraq) is probably the most volatile. International conflicts are fuelled by the proliferation of trade in small arms, and that, in the post-Cold War environment, humanity is still faced with the threat of weapons of mass destruction.

COMMUNICATIONS

Communications play a major role in deepening our democracy, promoting a culture of human rights and as a key pillar in the transformation of our country. While valuable progress has been made in transforming the media and challenging the legacy of the apartheid media discourse, a lot still has to be done.

Media and communications are contested terrains and therefore not neutral, but reflect the ideological battles and power relations based on race, class and gender in our society and that some sections of the media continue to adopt an anti-transformation, anti-ANC stance and are not accountable to the general public.

Conference decided that the ANC should:

- Strengthen its own communication machinery at all levels of the organisation, including increasing the number of people working in ANC communications.
- Increase the visibility of the ANC through various forms of media including regular mass meetings, people's forums and *imbizos* and through the effective use of parliamentary constituency offices (PCOs) as centres of information on government programmes.
- Empower ANC cadres to be more vigilant, engage in the battle of ideas and be able to articulate and defend the policies of the movement.
- Invest in the training of its cadres deployed at various levels on communication and media skills through the establishment of a media institute and the integration of media and communication issues in political education.
- Develop induction programmes for leadership and cadres on public speaking and communications in general, as well as proper distribution and

dissemination of information including ANC publications at grassroots level.

- Intensify the training of Ministers, MECs, MPs, MPLs and Councillors in dealing with the media and communications in general.
- Strengthen and improve its communication with alliance partners and increases its communication with civil society organisations.
- Continue to engage the media so that it can play a constructive role in our democracy and participate meaningfully in the building of a national consensus.
- Ensure that all ANC local, regional and provincial offices must have functional Internet, telephone and fax lines that will allow a timeous dissemination and distribution of ANC information and publications.
- That our own communication should be clear and simple, in languages that people understand.
- Use radio as an important medium to communicate with communities, including community radio stations and community publications, to highlight delivery and interact with the public.
- Establish a media and communication forum where cadres deployed in various sectors can interact and provide regular reports on transformation issues.
- Speed-up the process of encouraging the emergence of media platforms that objectively inform the masses about the ANC's perspectives and positions.
- Enforce discipline at all levels of our structures to prevent media leaks and the undermining of internal processes.
- Give more active leadership to government communications.
- Pursue the transformation of the advertising and marketing industry including the training of previously disadvantaged individuals, and engage the industry to support local content and media and the production of advertisements that are not degrading to women and people with disabilities.
- Encourage that curricula for training journalists contain progressive political and social content and also to encourage media houses to invest in training and improving research capacity of journalists.
- Ensure that the newsrooms reflect the demography of our country, using such instruments as the Employment Equity Act.
- Participate in the establishment of independent civil society forums to promote accountability and objectivity of the media and ensure that public interest issues are being adequately addressed.

Conference also resolved that government should:

- Ensure that its reports are clear and simple and distributed in a language that people understand.
- Ensure better integration and coordination of all government communications, with the necessary

authority to alignment of messages, timing and general communication of its policies and programmes.

- Continuously engage with international media and agencies in order to profile and promote the image of our country.
- Actively promote and assist local communities, especially in rural areas, to apply for community radio licences and the establishment of community newspapers taking advantage of the opportunities offered through the Media Development and Diversity Agency.
- Increase its advertising spend on community media.
- Increase access of the Information and Communication and Technology sector to previously disadvantaged communities and encourage coordination of existing ICT initiatives such as tele-centres, Multi-Purpose Community Centres, as well as raise public awareness on ICT and its impact on human development.
- Promote diverse ownership and control of the country's media in all its forms.
- Pursue the transformation of the public broadcaster to reflect the unity and diversity of our people and the needs of the democratic society and build a strong public broadcaster that promotes and protects all eleven official languages equally through local content programming
- Move towards establishing a public funded model of the public broadcaster characterised by cross-subsidisation, including parastatal sponsorship of local content and investment from different departments.
- Increase its funding of the public broadcaster.
- Take forward the matter of the national youth radio station.
- Ensure that the public broadcaster reports and informs the public on the work of government, including local and provincial government and that it plays its role in promoting social development and economic participation.

The public broadcaster should:

- Ensure that its television programmes have "Closed Captioning", sign language and other means to cater for deaf people.
- Establish dedicated parliamentary radio and TV channels to increase access to information by people and increase the participation of the masses in public debates.
- Be encouraged to establish alliances with other broadcasters within the African continent in furtherance of the goals of the African Union and NEPAD.

- Should ensure its programming is sensitive to gender, culture and the well being of children.

PEACE AND STABILITY

Our vision is derived from the Freedom Charter, which proclaimed in 1955 that "There Shall, be Peace and Friendship." The elimination of poverty and unemployment and an improvement in living standards will ultimately minimise crime, especially among the youth.

While a lot of progress has been made in improving the conditions for peace and stability a number of challenges remain, including:

- Social mobilisation against crime and how to make the CPFs more effective.
- Government measures to deal with rape, domestic violence, abuse of children, women and the elderly.
- Speeding up transformation of the judiciary to ensure representativity, access to justice for all, especially in rural areas.
- Mobilise communities for intelligence support.
- Building the capacity of SANDF by providing it with adequate resources in order for it to play a larger role in peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance in Africa and the world.

Conference decided that the ANC and government should:

- Educate our structures and people on how the integrated Justice System works to facilitate easy access to services.
- Develop a plan and strategy to identify, deploy and re-deploy our cadres to strategic positions in the security cluster, ensuring that measures are put in place to monitor the performance and to hold these cadres accountable.
- Strengthen civilian oversight over the security departments.
- Provide a proper legal basis for the transformation of the Safety and Security Cluster by passing new legislation in accordance with the 1996 Constitution.
- Ensure that the exercise of the right of association will not compromise national security and the integrity of the security forces and services.
- Prepare exhaustive profiles of our communities, in terms of the economic conditions and the social and other crimes therein, for the deployment of members of law enforcements agencies and related departments, in the context of Government's crime prevention programme.
- All ANC PEC's should establish peace and stability sub-committees, responsible to the PEC, that among other things, will:

- Coordinate the work of members of the ANC who serve on Community Policing Forums
- Coordinate peace and stability projects, including moral regeneration activities,
- Mobilise our communities to generate intelligence to assist the law enforcement agencies in the investigation of crime, and
- Build and integrate MKMVA structures into ANC programmes.
- Parents who neglect their children, thus exposing them to sexual and other abuses, should be prosecuted in terms of the existing laws, while the law enforcement agencies investigate the crimes in order to bring perpetrators to book.
- All Criminal Justice System structures of government should be aligned to the existing municipal boundaries to facilitate delivery and access in terms of the Integrated Justice System.
- The next five years should be used to consolidate and strengthen municipal police at Metro level, with an intention to assign them with additional tasks of local public policing.

On the SANDF

- Ensure that the transformation in the SANDF is accelerated and that training programmes be designed, especially targeting the youth, to achieve this.
- Make a full assessment of the demilitarisation and re-integration programme of ex-combatants and ensure the implementation of the project in an effective and sustainable manner.
- Ensure that urgent attention be paid to the re-skilling, development and integration into society of ex-combatants of the liberation struggle, ex- SADF and ex- SANDF personnel and veterans and the youth on a multi-pronged basis, involving relevant departments and stakeholders in civil society.
- Integrate former ex-combatants into the reserve force, and ensure that reserve force is representative of the demographics of our country and that enough resources are put in place for this programme.
- Phase out the Commando Units as part of the force design of the SANDF, without compromising the security of farming communities.
- The Service Corps as a national resource, supported by different state departments, must be re-engineered into a vehicle for effective demilitarisation and re-skilling of former soldiers for effective re-integration into full economic and social life of our society.

On the South African Police Services (SAPS)

- Expand the role of the Community Police Fora and the Community Safety Fora, to empower them to play a more meaningful part in the safety and

security of communities and, encourage ANC branches to become more actively involved in these structures and to pay attention to their adequate funding.

- Establish uniform constitutional regulations for the Community Police Forums.
- Legislate for the establishment of the Community Safety Forums.
- Ensure a more equitable distribution of police resources between the townships and the suburbs and between urban and rural areas, including training and literacy programmes to upgrade skills of members of the SAPS to effectively perform their duties.
- Strengthen and speed the process of the regulation of private security and intelligence companies.
- Intensify campaigns at all levels to reduce crime, especially the proliferation of illegal weapons and drugs, corruption and fraudulent activities, the abuse of women and children, the elderly and family violence.
- Provide a proper legal basis for the transformation of the SAPS by putting in place a Safety and Security Act, in replacement of the current SAPS Act which is still based on the Interim Constitution.
- Government to speed up the establishment of a Security and Protection Division within SAPS for all government strategic installations.

On Correctional Services

- ANC must develop, as a matter of urgency, appropriate policies in respect of every aspect of Correctional Services with the central feature being the immediate rehabilitation of offenders to re-integrate them into society.
- Correctional Services Department must be adequately resourced to deal with the challenges, serious problems and difficulties confronting the department and ensure that the necessary steps are taken for the implementation of these matters.
- Accelerated attention be paid to the rehabilitation, development and education of the entire prison community – this could be done through co-ordinated departmental programmes, such as adult basic education and training programmes.
- Government renovates and refurbishes all its buildings that are unused for occupation by inmates serving time, as part of Governance programmes to reduce prison overcrowding.

On Intelligence

- Promote awareness of the role of intelligence so as to elicit maximum cooperation and support from communities.
- Commit to the building of well resourced intelligence capacity.

Justice

- Pay special attention to speeding up legislation to create a grievance procedure to deal with complaints against judicial officers.
- Expedite the transformation of the Judiciary, to create a more representative, competent, sensitive, humane and responsive judiciary.
- Crimes against women and children, especially rape, should have priority in the criminal justice system especially on the part of investigating and prosecution authorities, as well as the consolidation and strengthening of our victim empowerment system.
- Early implementation of the Promotion of Equality and Prohibition of Unfair Discrimination Act (2000) for the effective campaigns against racism in all areas of life and the implementation of all other legislation which have a transformation element or agenda.

On Home Affairs

- Ensure the transformation of the department, in line with our objectives to ensure efficient service, the security and the integrity of the Population Register.
- The ANC should develop a coherent immigration policy.
- A more effective national campaign be developed to eliminate corruption in all government departments, especially in Home Affairs, Correctional Services, South African Police Service and the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development.
- Home Affairs services be brought closer to where the people reside and made more user-friendly.

TARGETED GROUPS

Women, youth, children, the elderly and people with disabilities

Since its formation, the African National Congress and its allies have fought for the equality of all sections of South African society irrespective of race, sex, culture, religion or physical make up.

Amongst the motive forces, there are sectors of our society who are marginalised, disadvantaged or vulnerable because of patriarchy, age or being differently-abled. These sectors include women, youth, the elderly, children and people with disabilities. Policy development within the structures of the movement has taken into consideration the special needs of these targeted groups.

Conference decided that ANC structures:

- Must ensure the mobilisation of the different targeted groups within its ranks, and work with their

sectoral organisations and NGOs. Special emphasis should be placed on intensifying education and communication campaigns for broader society about the challenges and problems faced by the targeted groups.

- Set up and promote cooperatives and other developmental initiatives aimed at the targeted groups, including broader economic empowerment through measures such as affirmative procurement targets in favour of these groups.

We must also ensure that:

- Skills development for the targeted groups takes place, and that these groups benefit from tendering and procurement.
- It is the task of the Presidency to continually assess levels of integration, and conduct annual reviews on budgeting and programmes. This should include key performance indicators and monitoring processes to ensure improved, effective and humane service delivery to all target groups.
- We must accelerate training, literacy programmes and access to education for targeted groups.
- We should ensure harsher sentences for those who are found guilty of abuse of the various targeted groups.
- Programmes should be further developed and strengthened to ensure food security and good nutrition.
- We should ensure the establishment of structures in Mayor's Offices addressing the needs of the targeted groups especially at Local Government level.

On WOMEN conference decided that the ANC should:

- Continue to build a strong ANCWL.
- Design a comprehensive strategy on our programme to build a non-sexist society and provide a guide for the integration of gender in all aspects policies and programmes.
- Ensure that the one-third representation of women in all structures of the movement is seen as a minimum, to be progressively increased in order to match the demographic profile of SA, coupled with political education and capacity building programmes.
- Strengthen the gender machinery and mechanisms at all levels of the public and private sectors.
- Look into legislation that would ensure one-third representation of women in all legislatures.
- Play a critical role in accelerating efforts to building a national women's movement.
- Strengthen disciplinary measures in the ANC to address the issues of sexual harassment, abuse and violence against women, children. In addition the NEC should establish a special committee under the

National Disciplinary Committee composed of gender-sensitive persons to deal with such offences.

- Ensure that the Sexual Offences Act must be finalised as a matter of urgency.
- Take forward discussions with a view to effect amendments and changes to Customary and religious practices, including laws that govern the right to inherit which are inconsistent with the Bill of Rights and other laws of our country.
- Explore the establishment of a developmental women's fund and strengthen initiatives such as the Malibongwe Project to assist with creating an enabling environment for those women at the bottom end of the economy.

Conference also decided that:

- The Pan African Women's Organisation must be transformed and restructured in order to meet the current challenges women face on our continent such as those identified within the AU and NEPAD. The ANC further reaffirms the decision of our 50th Conference to host PAWO and to support the holding of a PAWO conference in SA.
- The ANCWL should develop a structured relationship with the Office on the Status of Women and the Commission on Gender Equality at national and provincial levels, through programmes that aim to reduce the impact of poverty on rural women based on the principles of sustainability and empowerment.
- Specific programmes should be developed that bring rural women into the mainstream of the economy.
- Capacity building and skills development be actively pursued through the relevant skills development institutions and structures including SETAs.

On YOUTH conference decided that the ANC should:

- Pay urgent attention to the implementation and monitoring of youth programs.
- Assist NYC and SAYC to fulfil its developmental objectives and programmes.
- Ensure enhanced implementation and monitoring of the programmes adopted with regard to youth employment and skills development and announced by the President during the State of the Nation Address.
- Develop programmes that address the needs of this sector with the Youth League playing a central role
- Support the mobilisation of youth volunteers through the Youth Service Corps launched by the Progressive Youth Alliance and other similar initiatives to encourage young people to do community service.

And that the ANCYL should:

- Forge relations with progressive youth NGOs.
- strive to increase the participation of young women in politics, sports and recreation and also other spheres of society.

Conference also decided that:

- The National Youth Service Programme must be speedily implemented in order to create hope among youth and enhance their employability.
- An integrated sustainable youth economic participation strategy be developed and implemented urgently to change the situation of the youth in an integrated manner for sustainable livelihood.
- The proposed legislation on cooperatives should cover the specific needs of youth.
- The preferential procurement policy must be reformed and amended to benefit youth enterprises and links with big business for skills development and markets, as well as sufficient access to finance and resources.
- The South African Aids Youth Programme must be strengthened and provided with leadership and be in line with the National Health Policies.
- The youth intervention on HIV and AIDS must raise awareness and focus on prevention, disease management, home-based care, food security and provision and support.
- Capacity must be built for health-workers and caregivers dealing with youth health services at youth centres to ensure that they are friendly to youth.
- We need to establish programmes that would cater for the youth during school holidays such as school camps.
- To take the necessary steps to ensure a safe and healthy environment for practices such as circumcision, including working with the relevant cultural structures, through legislation, regulation and training, with due consideration for the health of the youth involved and protecting the sacredness of traditional practices.
- We should encourage the establishment of Youth Desks/Units within all municipalities.
- Mobilise young people against crime, to volunteer to assist the police and to ensure the implementation of a youth justice system that seeks to rehabilitate young offenders.
- The monitoring of all Youth institutions, especially Umsobomvu Youth Fund to ensure the effective utilisation of available funds.

On CHILDREN conference decided that

- The ANC should be a champion for the rights of children, especially the girl-child.

- The ANC must play an active role in civil society structures.
- The community must play a role to protect children.
- We should review the age limit for child support grant to cover children up to the age of 14 years.
- People who abuse children must be given harsher sentences and we should engage the Department of Justice on the possibility of publishing lists ("Shame List") of sexual offenders of children.
- The role played by School Governing Bodies in determining schools fees should be reviewed, as should the methods of recovery of outstanding school fees, to ensure that no child is denied access to a school on the basis of parent's financial status.
- We should ensure that the necessary measures are taken so that children with disabilities have access to education facilities.
- The ANC endorses recommendations from the Parliamentary Task group on sexual offences against children, in particular:
 - The shift from curative to preventative measures in the protection of children;
 - Strengthening of legislation to protect children, including defining sexual abuse as a distinct form of abuse that requires a direct response from government and society;
 - Ensuring an integrated response from government agencies working with children by considering for inclusion in the new children's legislation a basic basket of preventative and protective services that government must make available;
 - Ensuring the new children's legislation is clear about the responsibilities of certain categories of professionals to report abuse or suspected abuse;
 - Strengthen the criminal justice system to protect children and prevent abuse; and
 - Raise community awareness of the effects of abuse on children and the services available to assist in the protection of children.
- We should work with communities, families, cultural and religious institutions to protect the rights of children born outside of wedlock.
- We should strengthen the implementation of the National Plan of Action for Children, including the development of provincial and local plans of action.

On THE ELDERLY conference decided that:

- The ANC must take a lead in creating a caring environment for the elderly.
- Our society must be educated on the rights of and respect for the elderly.
- The system that provide poor and inhumane services for the elderly must be transformed.

- There is a need for the integration of homes of the elderly across racial lines.
- Communities must be encouraged to speak for the elderly particularly where there are incidents of neglect and abuse.
- The elderly without houses and essential services must be prioritised and placed ahead in waiting lists.
- We should review the retirement age to ensure that the pensionable age for female and male is not discriminatory.
- The ANC must take the lead in the implementation of recommendations contained in the Department of Social Development's Report on the Abuse of the Elderly.
- Consider the establishment of Offices' of the Elderly within the Presidency and the Offices of Premiers.

On PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES conference decided that:

- The ANC should continue working with progressive civil society organisations such as the DPSA.
- Improve, build and provide services to people with disabilities especially in the rural areas.
- Special consideration be given to accommodate the disability sector within the poverty reduction programmes and economic empowerment.
- Engage in campaigns, which will ensure that all people who qualify to benefit from the disability grants are registered and receive their grants.
- The ANC must lead a campaign to ensure that the public transport system as well as government and

public buildings are accessible for people with disabilities.

- Ensure the effective integration of disability in all our policies and programmes, and the establishment of appropriate structures.
- To advocate for the adoption of a SADC protocol on disability.
- Specific programmes must be developed to bring people with disabilities into the mainstream of the economy and public life.

On 2004 elections

- ANC takes the necessary steps to increase the number of people with disabilities on Election Lists for the 2004 General Elections.
- The ANC must encourage the IEC to work towards the development of a Braille Ballot Paper for future elections.
- Create within the structures of the ANC an enabling physical and moral environment that encourages people with disabilities to fully participate in the political life of the organisation.
- The ANC should play a central role in the African Decade for the Disabled.
- The ANC must advocate for increased accessibility to medical devices and assistive technology.
- Derogatory names given to sports teams of people with disabilities such as "Amakrokrokro" must be done away with.

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NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AS ELECTED AT 51ST NATIONAL CONFERENCE

OFFICIALS

President: Mbeki, Thabo
Deputy President: Zuma, Jacob
National Chairperson: Lekota, Mosiuoa
Secretary General: Motlanthe, Kgalema
Deputy Secretary General:
 Mthembu-Mahanyele, Sankie
Treasurer General: Msimang, Mendi

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS

1. Asmal, Kader
2. Chabane, Collins
3. Chikane, Frank
4. Cronin, Jeremy
5. Dexter, Phillip
6. Didiza, Thoko
7. Dipico, Manne
8. Dlamini-Zuma, Nkosazana
9. Duarte, Jessie
10. Ebrahim, Ebrahim
11. Erwin, Alec
12. Fraser-Moleketi, Geraldine

13. Gigaba, Malusi
14. Ginwala, Frene
15. Godongwana, Enoch
16. Hanekom, Derek
17. Jordan, Pallo
18. Kasrils, Ronnie
19. Mabandla, Brigitte
20. Macozoma, Saki
21. Madikizela-Mandela, Winnie
22. Maduna, Penuell
23. Makhaye, Dumisani
24. Makwetla, Thabang
25. Manuel, Trevor
26. Mapisa-Nqakula, Nosiviwe
27. Masondo, Amos
28. Masepe-Casaburri, Ivy
29. Mbete, Baleka
30. Mdladlana, Membathisi
31. Mkhathshwa, Smangaliso
32. Mkhize, Zweli
33. Mlambo-Ngcuka, Phumzile
34. Modise, Thandi
35. Molefe, Popo
36. Moleketi, Jabu

37. Moosa, Mohammed Valli
38. Mtintso, Thenjiwe
39. Mufamadi, Sydney
40. Myakayaka-Manzini, Mavivi
41. Netshitenzhe, Joel
42. Ngonyama, Smuts
43. Nqakula, Charles
44. Nzimande, Blade
45. Omar, Dullah
46. Pahad, Aziz
47. Pahad, Essop
48. Pandor, Naledi
49. Peters, Dipuo
50. Phosa, Mathews
51. Radebe, Jeff
52. Ramaphosa, Cyril
53. Ramathodi, Ngoako
54. Shabangu, Susan
55. Sigcau, Stella
56. Sisulu, Lindiwe
57. Sisulu, Max
58. Skweyiya, Zola
59. Tshabalala-Msimang, Manto
60. Yengeni, Tony