



# AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS 55<sup>TH</sup> NATIONAL CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

## PEACE AND STABILITY

### 1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

- 1.1 The Commission affirms the 2022 National Policy Conference recommendations:
- 1.2 Since the 54th National Conference, the ANC led government prioritised the building capacity within the criminal justice and law enforcement authorities. In this regard, more effort was concentrated towards the restoration of the capabilities and credibility of the National Prosecuting Authority, the South African Police Service, the Hawks and the State Security Agency. However, more still needs to be done towards the re-vitalisation of Community Policing Forums. In its quest to strengthen border law enforcement, concerted efforts have been made towards the establishment of Border Management Authority.

In addition to strengthening the state's ability to respond, the ANC needs to undertake a political programme to safeguard the National Democratic Revolution and the gains of our democracy.

- 1.3 Crime and violence have become increasingly greater problems for the country. Communities live in fear, worried about gangsterism, armed robberies, rape and murder. Women and children are particularly vulnerable to the violence perpetrated against them by men. The economy is being held back by damage to infrastructure, extortion at construction sites, corruption, proliferation of illicit economy and the high cost of securing businesses and assets.
- 1.4 Despite 28 years of freedom, many South Africans continue to experience the socioeconomic challenges that manifest themselves as poverty, unemployment and inequality. Many continue to experience deprivation characterised by lack of access to the resources, goods and services that are necessary for sustainable livelihood.

### 2. STATE OF PEACE AND STABILITY IN SOUTH AFRICA

- 2.1 The beginning of 2022 saw the continuation of Covid-19 and its economic and societal consequences and thereby posing a critical threat to global peace and stability in South Africa, Africa and the globe. Vaccine inequity coupled with uneven economic recovery present yet another challenge to the world order and the geopolitical outlook. The implications of Covid-19 Pandemic will be felt beyond 2022 characterised by economic decline in most developing countries.
- 2.2 The apex goals of the National Development Plan (NDP) vision 2030 are to reduce the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment. However, our efforts in achieving the NDP milestones are undermined by the global dynamics.
- 2.3 Slow economic recovery threatens the economic development of the country. Despite government's efforts to address socioeconomic challenges, major challenges of perpetual rising cost of living impact on the life circumstances for the 40% percent of the population living in poverty. These are the people experiencing challenges of transport to work. The ANC led government provides social grants to over 18 million persons to cushion them from the impact rising food and fuel prices.
- 2.4 The Russia-Ukraine conflict and the US led response, typified by harsh sanctions against Russia, through the mooted Countering Malign Russian Activities Bill, will further put a strain on the global supply chains, especially the energy, food and commodities such as coal, gas, and microchips used in the manufacturing of electronic devices.
- 2.5 Vandalism of vital state economic infrastructure, poor delivery of basic services by Government, maladministration and corruption are fuelling lawlessness, drug abuse, crime and poverty. Therefore, increasing incidents of criminality remains major security risk to the sovereignty of the Republic.

This is complicated by the increasing levels of Gender Based Violence and Femicide (GBV), of which some of it is perpetrated in people's household by people known to each other.

- 2.6 The continued porousness of our border environment continues to threaten the country's territorial integrity. Similarly, acts of crime and criminality which threaten the well-being and safety of our people. Illegal mining poses a threat to the sustainability of the mining sector and the safety and security of the communities in the mining areas.
- 2.7 Further noting that, acts of terrorism in the SADC region, and other transnational organised crime aspects remains a threat to the future stability of South Africa. There is an increased level of state actors in some of transnational organised crimes. Our neighbouring states remain a conduit for narcotics and other illegal substances into the country. In light of the above, communities have resorted into taking the law into their hands as a response to the perceived state failure in resolving these challenges.

### 3. PROGRESS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 54TH NATIONAL CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

#### 3.1 Criminal justice system:

- 3.1.1 The Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DOJCD) had to deal with issues of Integrated Justice Management systems, the governance committee was appointed and the process of integration is underway whereby the Justice, Home Affairs, Police and National Prosecution Authority (NPA) would work in tandem with each other.
- 3.1.2 Government tabled the implementation plan on the Judicial Commission of Inquiry on Allegation of State Capture, Corruption, and Fraud in the Public Sector and the Organs of State report has been tabled in Parliament following the conclusion of the Commission's hearings and issuance of the report.
- 3.1.3 Work has been finalised to strengthen legislation to give capacity to the law enforcement agencies to be able to do their work efficiently. The NPA has been given more resources to be able to address issues of speedy prosecution. No one is allowed to interfere with the work of law enforcement agencies, especially the prosecution, any suspicion of inference should be re-

ported to the SAPS quickly as possible.as that is a criminal offence.

#### 3.2 Truth and Reconciliation Commission matters

- 3.2.1 **The commission notes that justice for victims of crimes committed during the apartheid era is being prioritised.**
- 3.2.2 The NPA has created dedicated capacity and additional posts to deal with TRC cases. Thirteen additional prosecutors were appointed to assist with these cases. In total, the NPA has 23 dedicated prosecutors working on these matters in collaboration with the 34 dedicated DPCI investigators who were recently appointed.
- 3.2.3 Further notes that the Missing Persons Task Team (MPTT) continued its work in tracing the fate and whereabouts of those who disappeared in political circumstances between 1960 and 1994.
- 3.2.4 A total of 179 individuals have been recovered to date. The remains of 167 persons have been recovered, identified and returned to the affected families. A further seven were identified and are ready to be returned to their families. Five exhumed individuals are awaiting identification confirmation. Further notes the ongoing inquests flowing from the TRC. Generally, the challenges of limited and lack of evidence due to the time lapse remain. The investigations of these cases are complex and require a lot of resources which are not available.
- 3.2.5 In terms of the recovery of assets and funds in foreign jurisdiction, significant progress has been made in working towards the extradition of fugitives that are abroad in terms of extradition processes. A multidisciplinary task team has been set up to coordinate repatriation of funds that have been transferred to foreign jurisdictions.

### 4. Migration:

- 4.1 The Commission supports the ongoing work of the ANC led government in addressing the issues of illegal migration.
- 4.2 The Commission notes that the financial constraints have hampered implementation of the ANC resolution regarding the establishment of the Refugee Reception Centres nearest to the ports of entry. Currently, there are five Refugee Reception Centres around the country in Musina, Pretoria, Cape Town, Durban and Gqeberha.

4.3 The Border Management Authority Act was passed in 2020 and this led to the recruitment of the first 200 cohorts of Border Guards who have been deployed at the six vulnerable segments across the country. Additional 400 Border Guards will be recruited and deployed in the next financial year.

## 5. South African Police Service:

5.1 The resolution to integrate the metro police into SAPS has not been implemented as there is resistance from the metro leadership across the country. This resistance is happening in both the ANC-led municipalities and those other metros led by other political parties.

5.2 The Commission remains concerned about historical underfunding and the impact to the security cluster. However, in the last two years there has been demonstrable actions to improve the capacity and funding, however this remains inadequate.

5.3 The government has strived to increase the capacity of the SAPS with the recruitment of additional 15 thousand members, including the creation of specialised unit for tackling specialised crimes such as illegal mining (Zama Zama's), Construction Mafias, Fuel theft, theft of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, and others.

5.3.1 The Government must strengthen its efforts to improve the professionalism and specialised capacities of the SAPS. In particular, the Government must work further to rid the SAPS, throughout its ranks, of the negative consequences of State Capture, including corruption and the weakening of the police ethic contained in the SAPS Code of Conduct, to be a close partner of the people, committed to ensure their safety and security, and an unwavering combatant against crime and lawlessness.

## 6. Intelligence services:

6.1 After the finalization and publication of various reports such as the High-Level Review Panel on Intelligence, the Expert Panel Report on July 2021 unrest, the State Capture report and the SIU investigating reports, recommendations contained therein require urgent implementation in order to fast-track the fight against corruption and state capture.

6.2 The capacity of intelligence services should remain a priority. In this context, the Government should carry out a detailed review of the civilian intelligence services to assess its effectiveness and bring about such changes as may be necessary.

6.3 NICOC continues to coordinate the process of

the National Security Strategy (NSS). To this end the NSS has been considered and finalised by the National Security Council and currently awaits Cabinet's consideration.

## 7. Defence matters:

7.1 The inability of the government to provide sufficient resources to the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) made it difficult for the department to implement its Defence Review of 2015. Over time the defence budget has decreased and thereby contributing to the department's inability to achieve its strategic objective.

7.2 The ANC took a decision at the dawn of democracy that the defence budget should not go below the below 2% of the GDP. Currently, the defence budget has decreased to 0.7% of the GDP. The Government must increase the resources available to SANDF so that each and all of its services can operate optimally and the Defence Force can effectively carry out its national and international tasks and obligations.

7.3 The Commission notes that we can draw lessons on how our BRICS partners are buttressing the capacity of their defence sector.

7.4 The matter of shifting DENEL from Public Enterprises back to the Department of Defence, is underway. The young black innovators programme is a positive step towards the re-establishment of the Defence Industry.

7.5 The Department of Defence has in-house capacity to undertake maintenance of all its infrastructure in an efficient and cost effective manner.

7.6 The Commission notes the continued capacity challenges that exist in the DMV. Significant strides are being made in the collaboration with Provincial Departments of Human Settlements and Health in addressing the plight of military veterans.

7.7 There are also continuous engagements with the local government to address the housing challenges facing military veterans. The matter of medical coverage for military veterans is receiving attention.

7.8 The Commission notes the interim arrangements to secure state strategic installations through the deployment of members of the South African National Defence Force.

7.9 The Department has moved towards the finalization of the Military Veterans Act in order to streamline the benefits for the veterans such as housing, pension funds, bursary for their children.

**8. Unification of the Military Veterans:**

- 8.1 The Peace and Stability Committee noted that the recognition of Umkhonto Wesizwe Liberation War Veterans (MKMV) as the representative of former war combatants. Further, we note the good progress on the work of the Presidential Task Team to address the plight of the military veterans.
- 8.2 The Department has moved towards the finalization of the Military Veterans Act in order to streamline the benefits for the veterans such as housing, pension funds, bursary for their children. The Defence Charter must be amended to indicate that the benefits for war veterans should be extended to include their dependents, not only the primary war veterans.

**9. CURRENT POLICY MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION**

The following policy matters are tabled for consideration by conference:

**9.1 MIGRATION ISSUES**

Noting that:

- 9.1.1 Since 1994, the ANC branches have not had a focused opportunity to reflect and discuss migration policy framework to meet modern society challenges. The ANC need to develop a new policy framework to meet modern society challenges. The ANC must ensure that the movement develops a new policy framework on migration , which must combat all manifestations of xenophobia and respects aziridinations of a united Africa.
- 9.1.2 In 1996 the ANC-led government acceded to the 1951 United Nations (UN) Convention and the 1967 Protocol on refugees and the 1969 OAU Convention on the status of refugees without reservations and consideration of our national interest. However, this matter is now receiving consideration.
- 9.1.3 The policy gaps are also prevalence in the labour market where some unscrupulous employers are practicing modern day slavery by promoting tensions between Unionised South African workers and foreign nationals and this requires a complete overhauling of the whole migration system.
- 9.1.4 The Mozambique’s FRELIMO and RENAMO conflict displaced a number of people and there rendering them stateless. They were put in camps in South Africa. After 1994 those camps were turned into

residential areas and the inhabitants and their offspring have not been documented to this date.

- 9.1.5 Demographic and migration trends in Southern Africa point to situations where there will be marked increases of migration into South Africa in the near future and the long term.

Therefore resolves:

- 9.1.6 The ANC led-government must review its accession into the 1951 Convention on Refugees and 1967 Protocol without reservation. The procedure involves depositing the reservations with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
- 9.1.7 The ANC-led government must completely overhaul the Citizenship Act, Refugees Act and Immigration Act to meet the new challenges facing South Africa.
- 9.1.8 The ANC-led government must introduce a single legislation to deal with citizenship, immigration and refugee protection as it is now an international trend.
- 9.1.9 Acquisition of citizenship through marriage must be abolished in the new policy framework. If a South African citizen marries a foreign national, their rights and consequences thereof should be governed by other laws such as the marriages act and the children act. This issue should not be linked to immigration law.
- 9.1.10 As part of the complete overhaul of the system, the policy framework of the ANC-led government must provide for the establishment of the Immigration Board which comprise of relevant Departments.
- 9.1.11 Ensure the effective implementation of the National Labour Migration Policy which introduced quotas on the employment of foreign nationals and this should go a long way in defusing the violence between South African citizens and foreign workforce.
- 9.1.12 The ANC should consider the establishment of the Immigration Courts or special mechanism to ensure the speedy decision making process.
- 9.1.13 Follow the international norm wherein the Refugees Reception Centres are located in border areas in order to avoid people having to present themselves inside the country.
- 9.1.14 Government should resolve the challenges of the communities around borders especially those who have been existing over a period of time, particularly for those

stateless people who are born from undocumented parents in particular areas in Limpopo, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-National and the North-West.

- 9.1.15 Government should increase the Home Affairs Inspectorate officials in order to address issues of illegal migration across various parts of the country.
- 9.1.16 There is a need to invest in technology in order to ensure the effective implement border management responsibilities.
- 9.1.17 Provincial and local authorities should consider supporting the creation of local committees which would convene local and foreign national representatives to engage their communities in order to harmonise relations.
- 9.1.18 Local government, together with other stakeholders must conduct comprehensive audit of all business and create data base in their respective areas with the view of regularising them.

**9.2 CRIME AND VIOLENCE:**

Noting that:

- 9.2.1 The latest crime statistics indicate that domestic and transnational crime are on an increase. Our uncontrolled migration and social change have also contributed to the proliferation of international criminal syndicates. The illicit mining activities is the case in point.
- 9.2.2 The US response to the war on terror has created different challenges that have placed Southern African states under enormous pressure leading to the diversion of scarce resources into this campaign.
- 9.2.3 The SADC region continues to experience isolated armed conflicts despite its commitment to a gradual establishment of peace and security infrastructure in line with the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA).
- 9.2.4 There are increasing calls for the devolution of the police functions into the provinces and the discussion is being championed by the opposition-led government. The Commission reaffirms the provision of section 199 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act 108 of 1996 which provides for the existence of single police service.
- 9.2.5 There is an increase and the proliferation of the private security companies in South Africa which are manned by foreign nationals. Furthermore, the proliferation of high calibre assault automatic rifles and the

use of the similar uniform and insignia to that of the law enforcement agency is a threat to the authority of the State.

Therefore resolves :

- 9.2.6 There is an urgent need to implement the economic reconstruction plan to address the socio-economic challenges.
- 9.2.7 The work of the crime intelligence within the SAPS should be strengthened and the central role of crime intelligence towards addressing issues of crime prevention and detection must be reinforced.
- 9.2.8 There is a need to improve the relations between the Police and the Community through the existing structures such as Community Policing Forum (CPFs).
- 9.2.9 The ANC reaffirms its original position of the police service instead of a police force.
- 9.2.10 ANC led government is urged to continue to increase its efforts to ensure that in the ratio of police personnel and matches the population ratio in line with international norms.
- 9.2.11 There is a need to regulate the operations of the neighbourhood watches.
- 9.2.12 No further reduction of the budgets of the departments in the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster should occur.
- 9.2.13 The SAPS should re-ignite the discussion on the realisation of single police service.
- 9.2.14 The ANC led government to consider immediate ban on the use of any uniform by any security company or individuals which bears resemblance to that of the country's law enforcement agencies.
- 9.2.15 Expedite the implementation of the regulation of the scrapyard industry as that continues to perpetuate the stealing of the country's critical infrastructure for recycling purposes.
- 9.2.16 The SAPS should ensure that Satellite Police Stations operate 24 hours in order to assure community safety of community members and discourage vigilantism.
- 9.2.17 The SAPS should expedite its efforts to address all types of syndicated crimes.
- 9.2.18 Members of the Community Policing Forums (CPFs) should be given the stipend as an encourage for their efforts to ensure safety and security in their respective communities.
- 9.2.19 Governments should consider the review of legislation to enable the security depart-

ments to procure specialised equipment critical for the effective fulfilment of their security mandates.

bolster the country's defence and security manufacturing capabilities.

### 9.3 DEFENCE AND MILITARY VETERANS

Noting that:

- 9.3.1 The Military veterans faces a number of challenges regarding their well-being which are centred on the benefits of military veterans and their dependence.
- 9.3.2 The establishment of the Presidential Task Team under the leadership of the Deputy President to address the challenges facing the military veterans.
- 9.3.3 The efforts by the Department of Military Veterans to finalize amendments to the Military Veterans Act in order to streamline the benefits for the veterans such as housing, pension funds, bursary for their children.
- 9.3.4 The continued work of the South African National Defence Force on peace keeping missions on the continent to contribute to the maintenance of peace and stability.
- 9.3.5 The need to resource the department of Defence to instil values of patriotism, discipline and morality in contribution to the national youth service programme.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

- 9.3.6 Expedite the finalization of amendments to the Military Veterans Act in order to streamline benefits of the MK Veterans and those to their dependents.
- 9.3.7 MKLWV should be recognised as the sole representative structure for the ex MK combatants. The ANC must ensure that all ex-combatants of MK are brought into the fold of this unity structure and no one is left behind.
- 9.3.8 Re-confirm the resolution that there should be no further cuts on the budgets of the South African National Defence Force and the key departments in the security cluster.
- 9.3.9 Commission recommends that the capacity of maintenance of infrastructure should move from DPWI to the SANDF to alleviate the burden.
- 9.3.10 ANC led government should ensure that the deployment of the SANDF members to peace missions is driven by the quest to secure South Africa's national interest.
- 9.3.11 ANC led government should expedite efforts to resuscitate the defence industry to

### 9.4 FIGHTING CORRUPTION

Noting that:

- 9.4.1 Corruption remains a worldwide phenomenon and there are many lessons to be learned on the successes and failures in tackling corruption. A critical element is the strengthening of the institutions in the criminal justice system.
- 9.4.2 The call to take action against corruption has seen many positive developments in the form of the Commission on the Investigations of Allegations of State Capture, investigations by the Hawks, the creation of the Investigative Directorate of NPA and the SIU and prosecutions.
- 9.4.3 In 2020, the Corruption Perception Index by Transparency International ranked our country at 69 out of 180 countries, with a slight improvement from 2019.

Therefore resolve :

- 9.4.4 The ANC-led government should consider the establishment of a vibrant and independent Anti-Corruption Agency as a structure to address issues of corruption across the country.
- 9.4.5 The ANC must consider establishing an anti-corruption committee to address issues of corruption within its ranks in order to enhance the integrity of the organisation.
- 9.4.6 The ANC reaffirms its tough stance in fighting corruption as resolved by a number of conferences, as such no exception is made for any organisation or individual.
- 9.4.7 Consider undertaking greater efforts to enhance the states mutual and legal assistance capacity to pursue those who have fled and recover the money stolen including addressing illicit financial flows.
- 9.4.8 Consider the promotion of international cooperation under multilateral frameworks and the UN convention against corruption.
- 9.4.9 To enforce organisational discipline across all levels of the organisation. This must include removing from its ranks all persons who engage in corruption as well as putting in place ways and means to protect itself from entry into its ranks of people who are not inspired by the values, principles and policies of the movement.

- 9.4.10 Develop mandatory programmes with the National School of Government for the compulsory training of public servants on issues of ethics, ethos and patriotism.

## 9.5 CYBERSECURITY AND ATTACK ON CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Noting that:

- 9.5.1 The ongoing rapid digitalisation and the introduction of remote working are accompanied by unprecedented risks. Such risks are cybersecurity threats. The threats of disinformation as well as fraud present societal vulnerabilities and diminish trust levels.
- 9.5.2 Cyber threats are already contributing to poor cooperation and mutual trust among states. South Africa is no stranger to cyber-attacks, as some state entities have suffered cyber-attacks.
- 9.5.3 Improve our cyber security-capacity in line with the nature of threat and developments in the cyber space.
- 9.5.4 There is a lot of content consumed by South Africans in the social media which continues to influence the thinking and behaviour of the youth. The implementation of the Cyber Crimes Act 2021 (Act 19 of 2021) remains a crucial avenue to respond to the ongoing threat.

Therefore resolve:

- 9.5.5 The ANC-led government must the finalization of the relevant regulations to expedite the implementation of the Cyber Crimes Act.
- 9.5.6 Strengthen. the country's cyber security response through the allocation of dedicated investment in cyber security resources and infrastructure.
- 9.5.7 Additional resources should be allocated to the law enforcement structures to ensure their ability to counter the threat of cyber security.
- 9.5.8 ANC led government must enhance the efficiency of the criminal justice system by further modernising it so that the criminal justice system and its agencies are fully integrated.
- 9.5.9 South Africa together with AU member states and other progressive forces should actively engage in negotiations of the treaty on cybercrime.

## 9.6 INTELLIGENCE

Noting that:

- 9.6.1 The government acknowledge the ongoing efforts to improve the capability of intelligence to respond to the nature of emerging threats.

Therefore resolve :

- 9.6.2 There is a need to reconstruct the Intelligence Services and every effort must be made to ensure that they focus on the task of combating and defeating counter-revolution.
- 9.6.3 Expedite the implementation of recommendations of both the High-Level Review Panel report on the State Security Agency (SSA) and the Expert Panel Report on the July 2021 unrest.
- 9.6.4 Prioritise the strengthening of the capacity of the National Intelligence Coordinating Committee (NICOC).
- 9.6.5 The ANC-led government should ensure the realisation of a better security coordination mechanisms are needed at provincial and metropolitan levels, including with the military, private security and intelligence agencies.
- 9.6.6 The government must expedite the review of the National Security Strategy.

## 9.7 GOVERNANCE AND STATE CAPACITY.

Noting that:

- 9.7.1 The ANC acknowledges its slow pace to transform and build resilient security services for the task of mitigating national security and national interest imperatives.
- 9.7.2 We have acknowledged that a capable, functioning and effective security services is the bedrock of any constitutional democracy.
- 9.7.3 The ANC noted strides made by government to strengthen the capacity of the state by introducing the following measures:
- Regular meetings of the National Security Council;
  - Integrating Sate Security department into the Presidency;
  - Smooth transition in the appointment of a new director-general for State Security, Commissioner of Police and Directorate of Investigations.
- 9.7.4 The development of a policy on prisoner/offender transfer agreements is impact-

ed upon by immigration legislation. Also, the impact of the increasing state of overcrowding in correctional facilities due to high levels of crime and increasing arrests, prosecution and sentencing of criminals. That the change in the profile of offenders due to long and life sentences imposed by the justice system.

- 9.7.5 The need to resource the department of Defence to instil values of patriotism, discipline and morality in contribution to the national youth service programme.
- 9.7.6 ICT capability of the Security Cluster must be moved out of State Information Technology Agency.
- 9.7.7 The legislative impediments on the procurement of specialised equipment which create dependency for departments to get concurrence of one or more departments to acquire infrastructure that is critical for their security operations.

Therefore resolve:

- 9.7.8 The national department of Defence should be repurposed for peace support operations in Africa, border protection and support to the police with additional budgetary allocation. Soldiers should be trained and prepared for these functions. Consider re-introducing provincial commands.
- 9.7.9 The Cabinet should expedite the migration of DENEL from the Department of Public Enterprises back to the Department of Defence.
- 9.7.10 The South African defence industry should invest in innovation through Research and Development Programmes (R&D) in order to be the supplier strategic prime equipment to the South African law enforcement agencies at all times.
- 9.7.11 Ensure the capacitation of the state security structures to ensure the speedy prosecution of the GBV+F cases.
- 9.7.12 To address overcrowding in correctional services the ANC led government must develop alternative sentencing mechanisms of petty crimes by the justice system. The department of Correctional Services (DCS) needs to be supported and capacitated. The DCS should increase its production at workshops and farms to increase income and supply its products to all correctional centres, government entities and communities.

## 9.8 AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS AND COMMUNITY MOBILISATION

Noting that:

- 9.8.1 The ANC strategy of community mobilisation is premised on the Freedom Charter principle that The People Shall Govern and the affirmation of the centrality of the community in dealing with challenges of security. The ANC-led government experiences a trust deficit from members of the community.

Therefore resolve:

- 9.8.2 The ANC branches should reclaim the space and play an active role in addressing community concerns.
- 9.8.3 The ANC branches should consider offering of self-defence training to women and other vulnerable groups.
- 9.8.4 ANC branches should undertake educational campaigns in their wards to facilitate the reintegration of offenders into their communities .
- 9.8.5 There should be a workshop convened by the Peace and Stability Committee to engage with the structures of the ANC to address the issues of peace and stability in totality. That would include the Integrated National Crime Strategy and the issue of the Community Policing Forum.
- 9.8.6 There is a need to review the issue of the Municipal Police and Municipal Courts to address the offences related municipal by-laws. be considered in order to deal with the issues of cable theft.

## 9.9 CROSS-CUTTING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS MATTERS

Noting that:

- 9.9.1 In the pursuit of peace and stability efforts in South Africa, there is a need to strike a balance between the national security imperatives and our international relations posture in relations to SADC, African Continent, BRICS and other multilateral structures.

Therefore resolves :

- 9.9.2 The ANC led government should ensure the effective collaboration of the various clusters during the development of key policy and operational imperatives on critical cross cutting matters relating to domestic and international interface to ensure policy alignment.





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