

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

2024 ANNUAL REPORT



**Report of the Secretary
General, cde Fikile
Mbalula, in accordance
with Rule 16.6.5 of the
ANC Constitution**





AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
2024 Annual Report

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ABBREVIATIONS

ANC: African National Congress

ANCVL: ANC Veterans League

ANCWL: ANC Women's League

ANCYL: ANC Youth League

APRM: African Peer Review Mechanism

AUC: African Union Commission

AU: African Union

BELA: Basic Amendment Legislation Act

BIG: Basic Income Grant

BRICS: Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa

COSAS: Congress of South African Students

COSATU: Congress of South African Trade Unions

DENOSA: Democratic Nursing Organisation of SA

EAF: Energy Availability Factor

EC: Eastern Cape

EOM: Elections Observer Mission

FBS: Free Basic Services

GP: Gauteng Province

IEC: Independent Electoral Commission

KZN: KwaZulu Natal Province

NEDLAC: National Economic, Development and Labour Council

NHI: National Health Insurance

ICC: International Criminal Court

ICJ: International Court of Justice

LGE2021: Local Government Elections 2021

LGE2026: Local Government Elections 2026

LGI: Local Government Intervention Team

LP: Limpopo Province

MRF: Manifesto Results Framework

NAM: Non-aligned Movement

NC: Northern Cape Province

NDR: National Democratic Revolution

NEC: National Executive Committee

NPA: National Prosecuting Authority

NPE2024: National and Provincial Elections 2024

NW: North West Province

NWC: National Working Committee

OPA: Opening of Parliament Address

PAP: Pan African Parliament

PAWO: Pan African Women's Organisation

PEC: Provincial Executive Committee

POA: Programme of Action

PoEd: Political Education

PMER: Policy Monitoring Evaluation & Research

PWC: Provincial Working Committee

RDP: Reconstruction and Development Programme

REC: Regional Executive Committee

RWC: Regional Working Committee

SADC: Southern African Development Cooperation

SANCO: South African National Civics Organisation

SASCO: South African Students Congress

SACP: South African Communist Party

SAWID: South African Women in Dialogue

SONA: State of the Nation Address

SOPA: State of the Province Address

SRC: Students Representative Council

UBIG: Universal Basic Income Grant

UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund

UN: United Nations Organisation

VAP: Voting Age Population

WWTW: Waste Water Treatment Works **ANC**



COMRADE FIKILE MBALULA
ANC SECRETARY-GENERAL

OVERVIEW OF 2024

“Comrades, you might think that it is very difficult to wage a liberation struggle. Wait until you are in power. I might be dead by then. At that stage, you will realise that it is actually more difficult to keep the power than to wage a liberation war. People will be expecting a lot of services from you. You will have to satisfy the various demands of the masses of our people.”

In the process, be prepared to learn from other people’s revolutions. Learn from the enemy also. The enemy is not necessarily doing everything wrongly. You may take his right tactics and use them to your advantage. At the same time, avoid repeating the enemy’s mistakes.”

Oliver Reginald Tambo
(Angola, 1977)

2024 has been a tumultuous year, with ebbs and flows. As we celebrated 30 years of freedom, we reflected on the achievements of democracy, as well as the persistence of the triple challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment and their impact on every aspect of our national endeavors. At the same time, the year continue to show the resilience of our democracy and its people.

We managed to largely end loadshedding, entering 2025 with over 280 days without loadshedding and are addressing challenges of the logistics network, focusing on rail, roads, water, sanitation and the ports. We are turning around a number of institutions impacted on by state capture and corruption. Confidence in the country started to recover, albeit from a low base.

With our 2024 midyear population estimate standing at 63.04 million people, we remain the largest economy in the African continent, yet ranked eight by per capita income of our citizens.

The persistence of unemployment at about one third of the economically active population (official definition) and worsening poverty had a devastating impact on the most vulnerable. Youth unemployment remains a ticking timebomb.

A UNICEF report released in June 2024 indicated that 23% of our children live in severe food poverty. Interventions such as the Child Support Grant, school nutrition programmes and others, working with local government, communities and ANC branches therefore need to find and target those left behind. This report also highlights that “in parts of South Africa, such as the Eastern Cape, insufficient access to nutritious food is compounded by a lack of access to safe water and sanitation, as well as housing that is easily damaged due to extreme weather... [resulting] in displacement.”

With a fast urbanizing and growing population, coupled with migration, underinvestment in infrastructure and maintenance have led to severe pressures and dysfunctionality of our water and sanitation infrastructure, despite progress in access. The Auditor General’s report on municipalities for the year ending March 2024 indicates that audit outcomes have not improved, and in fact, audit outcomes in metros, which account for “the largest portion of local government expenditure and serve the highest number of households” have worsened.

Local government, the sphere closest to people, is constitutionally responsible for “providing access to clean water, sanitation, electricity, waste management, well-maintained roads and infrastructure, and creating an environment that is not harmful to overall health and wellbeing of communities”, therefore face the brunt of community dissatisfaction.

Gender-based violence and femicide remains a deeply traumatizing reality of our nation, despite progress to implement the National Strategic Plan on GBV.

As we therefore enter 2025, the challenges that we face are many, and require determination and focus, which our January 8 statement on the occasion of the ANC’s 113th Anniversary addresses.

30 years of freedom



The 30 years of freedom anniversary allowed us to take stock as a nation, as articulated by President Ramaphosa:

“Guided by our Constitution and its Bill of Rights, successive democratic administrations implemented progressive policies and programmes to uplift the material condition of all South Africans, particularly society’s most vulnerable. These policies have included the provision of basic services, housing, education, health care and social support.

We established a unitary, democratic state and created institutions to uphold democracy and promote accountability. We have an independent judiciary, a robust civil society, a free media and a clear separation of powers between the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government. We have

advanced transformative policies to change the racial and gender composition of the economy and the workplace. We have implemented laws to protect workers and advance their rights. We have restored land to many who had been dispossessed and have provided emerging farmers with the means to productively use their land.

South Africa today is a valued member of the international fellowship of nations. We pursue a progressive foreign policy rooted in advancing the African Agenda, in social justice and solidarity, and in support of multilateralism.

Yet we know that still much more needs to be done. We are contending with slow economic growth, high unemployment, poverty, inequality and underdevelopment. We know that for millions of South Africans, the promise of 1994 has not yet translated into the meaningful change that they seek and deserve.

That is why we must, and we will, continue to work in earnest to resolve the challenges that are holding back our progress.”

(President Ramaphosa at the launch of the 30 Year Review, 8 May 2024)

2024 Manifesto

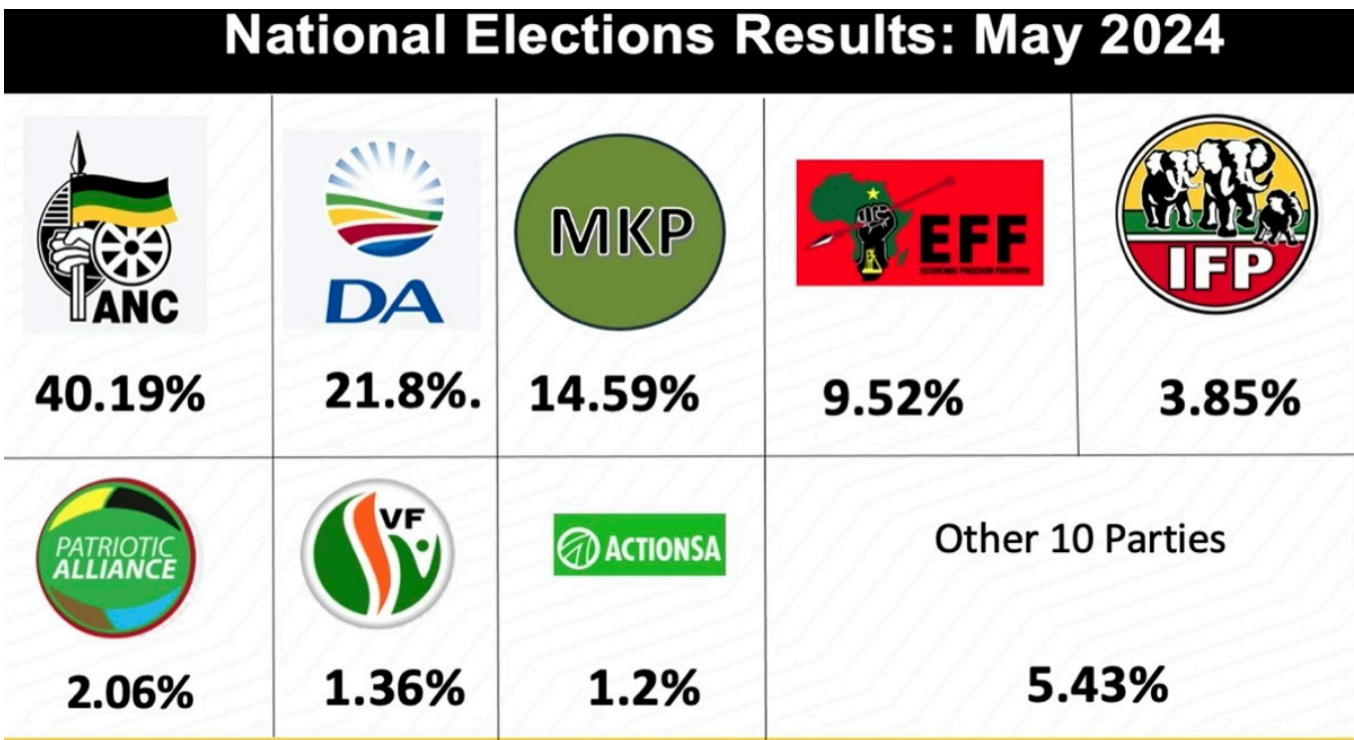
The ANC’s 2024 Elections Manifesto reflected on the achievements and challenges of the three decades, and what it means for the next 5 years. In the 2024 elections, we therefore went beyond celebrating accomplishments. We learned from the past, from mistakes and setbacks, as we learn from what works.

The Manifesto launched at Moses Mabhida stadium at the beginning of March 2024, acknowledged the deepening fault lines of poverty and inequality in our country, despite the progress of the first three decades of democracy.

The ANC 2024 Manifesto therefore addresses the fundamental issues our people face: the economy, jobs, cost of living and poverty, crime and GBV, basic services, and governance with a view to move decisively in this period on changing the trajectory of Poverty and Inequality in our land. These are expressed in the 6 ANC Manifesto Priorities:

- i. A Jobs Plan to put South Africa to work
- ii. Industrialisation and infrastructure development for an Inclusive economy
- iii. Tackling the Cost of Living and Supporting Incomes
- iv. Investing in People and Basic Services
- v. Defend and advance democracy and freedom
- vi. A Better Africa and World

In addition to an approach of fewer priorities, the Manifesto also committed the ANC to ensure accountability and regular reporting on the implementation of its commitments. During 2024, the ANC Manifesto Results Framework was therefore finalised and adopted, with indicators that will form the basis of regular reports on the implementation of the Manifesto. The first of these Manifesto Monitoring Reports will be presented to the NEC in 2025 for reflection and publication.



2024 Elections Results and the 2024 Moment

The 2024 National and Provincial Elections have been the most significant development in our country this year, as we celebrated 30 years of democracy.

The ANC started the year, resolute to ensure an absolute majority in the 2024 NPE, starting with the successful 112th anniversary programme and event in Mbombela, Mpumalanga followed by the Manifesto launch at the beginning of March 2024 in Moses Mabhida stadium in KZN, and the final 40-day Mayihlome battle plan to reach as many voters as possible, led by the President and other Officials.

The 7th National and Provincial Elections on 29 May 2024 were amongst the most fiercely contested elections in SA's democratic era. The ANC faced a massive ideological and political onslaught with the objective to remove the liberation movement completely from all the levers of state power. Defeating the ANC and bringing its majority below 50% was a campaign objective shared by capital, global forces, media as well as opposition parties on the right and the left of the political spectrum.

This onslaught took place in a context of serious objective and subjective weaknesses faced by the liberation. Economic growth has been pedestrian over the last twelve years (averaging around 0.8% since 2012), with spiraling unemployment and poverty. Although we made progress with the social wage and income support to the unemployed, especially during the COVID19 pandemic and beyond, these circumstances coupled with rising cost of living due to global circumstances and the impact of extreme weather patterns, have had a devastating impact on the motive forces and their standard of living, resulting in greater precariousness.

For the first time since the transition to democracy and the first non-racial elections in 1994, the ANC failed to win an absolute majority at national level (40%), as well as in KwaZulu Natal (16.9%), Gauteng (34.7%) and marginally so in the Northern Cape (49.3%). The ANC won five provinces with an outright, majority: Limpopo (73.3%), E/Cape (62.8%), North West (58.1). Free State (51.8%), and Mpumalanga (51%), and the Democratic Alliance won an outright majority in the W Cape (55%).

The failure of our movement to obtain an outright majority at a national level meant for the first since the dawn of freedom, the ANC was unable to govern alone nationally and in Gauteng and KZN provinces.

Following the results of 29 May 2024, within the period required by the Constitution to form a government, the National Executive Committee considered various options, to ensure stability in the aftermath of the elections.

The NEC firstly characterized the 2024 moment as a **strategic setback for the National Democratic Revolution**, reflecting on the multiple crisis face by South Africa:

- **A Crisis of Democracy:** characterized by dwindling registration and turnout. This is a global trend, however, poor registration and turnout is concentrated in ANC strongholds, amongst the poor, and young people. It also has a gendered dynamic, with only 45% of men registered and 42% of males who registered that turned out to vote.
- **Loss of confidence amongst Motive forces:** Despite progress of last 30 years, the structural realities of apartheid colonial and patriarchal structure persists, and we experience deterioration in the conditions of the motive forces over the last decade or so. The unfolding demographic breakdown of 2024 elections trend points to collapse of support amongst youth, students, confidence of middle strata and sections of organised labour, including public servants and the industrial working class.

- **Crisis of Transformation and Development:** The country has robust democratic institutions and a social wage, but fundamental fault lines of growing unemployment, inequality and poverty persists, as a result of poor state capacity and governance, service delivery, and slow economic transformation. Absence of long-term planning and investment in processes and capabilities to govern well.
- **National and Gender Question:** crisis of non-racialism, consolidation of the formerly white block, rise of ethno-nationalism and exclusive Africanism; also GBVF, violent crime, suicides and substance abuse impacting on all strata of society.
- **ANC break-away parties:** MKP had a huge impact on ANC support in KZN, Mpumalanga and Gauteng. EFF despite predictions fell below 10%, COPE did not win any seats, and the UDM declined.
- **Accelerated Political fragmentation:** The 2024 elections saw a record number of parties contesting elections (52), in addition to independence. Nationally, no single party emerged with a majority, and smaller parties performed poorly (10%). We now have an electoral system that produces fragmentation in the absence of the large hegemon that the ANC was for past 30 years.
- **Existential crisis of the ANC:** weak links with the motive forces, leadership and transformation capabilities, place amongst motive forces, slow renewal and adaptation to changing conditions, capture, corruption and sins of incumbency, activism amongst members and cadres, weak branches.

In the context of this intersecting poly-crisis, the NEC took decisions on the approach to governance and to organisational renewal during its meetings after the 29 May 2024 elections.

On **GOVERNANCE**, the NEC considered various options in the light of the elections results, weighing up risks and opportunities, driven by the twin objectives:

- How to defend a progressive socio-economic transformation agenda, national unity, peace and stability of the country?
- Secondly, how to safeguard political power to defend the gains of freedom and advance the NDR, even under the conditions of unfavourable electoral outcomes?

The NEC drew inspiration from the past, having noted that even under bleak moments, when setbacks were severe, the ANC sought to act in the best interest of the people and the revolution it leads, to find solutions to even the most intractable challenges. Faced with the 2024 NPE Outcomes, the NEC considered four options: (i) going into opposition; (ii) a grand coalition with one of the other parties; (iii) a minority government, and (iv) a government of national unity.

After weighing the risks and opportunities of these options, the NEC arrived at a unanimous decision that we need a new type of Government of National Unity, with unique characteristics adapted to the 2024 national challenges and tasks, to move our country forward. It concluded that none of the grand coalition government models explored will enable us to achieve the immediate goal of uniting society in search of a common national agenda that will benefit the people as a whole.

The GNU it explored was therefore a government made up of different parties that agree to work together, for the sake of our country. The NEC chose the GNU, knowing fully well that bringing different parties with diverse and opposing ideological positions to work together, is not an easy task. Some of these parties want to completely liquidate the NDR, while others want to liquidate the ANC itself. However, all the parties knew that it will be difficult to move the country forward without the ANC.

The NEC approved the appointment of a Negotiations Team led by the National Officials with a mandate to develop clear guiding principles, engage all political parties, develop a minimum programme and modalities of the GNU, as well as the negotiation strategy informed by the framework adopted by the NEC in April 2023, in line with the resolution of the 55th National Conference.

On this basis, the GNU Statement of Intent was signed with the ANC by 10 parties (one withdrawing after signing), and the ANC President Cde Cyril Ramaphosa and Speaker elected on 14 June 2024. After a further period of negotiations, the GNU Cabinet was appointed on 30 June 2024, just over a month after the elections.

Global situation in 2024

The global geopolitical order is changing dramatically as current developments and conflicts unfolded this year. The developments in recent years have been marred by tectonic shifts between those on the political right and those on the left. While some countries in the global North and South continue to shift towards the right, progressive forces on the left have also mounted notable resistance and even regained power in some countries. This intense battle comes at a time when the global South, Eastern Block, the African Continent and strong Middle East nations join forces to encourage the birth of a multipolar world that will introduce a more level playing field that will see all continents and countries coming to the table as mutually beneficial allies and partners in all facets of global politics.

China continues to become a power to be reckoned with in the global arena through its remarkable national development and relations with different parts of the world. The relations between South Africa and China further strengthened, in the context of both bilateral and the BRICS partnership. The Chinese market is opening up for South African exports to improve the trade deficit. China's effort to bring together the various factions in Palestine to garner unity in anticipation of a postwar Palestine, coupled with the ANC's unshaken solidarity campaigns, resonate with our long-standing resolution for a better world and that there should be Peace and Friendship amongst nations.

Latin America has become a major contributor to the progressive forces with 12 out of 19 countries having elected left-leaning Presidents and Colombia having elected their first left president in the country's history. The ANC observed the elections in Venezuela on 28 July 2024 with much anticipation and hope for continuity in fostering the long-standing relations that have been created with the country under the leadership of President Nicolás Maduro.

The growth of progressive forces globally should assist to buffer the relentless pursuit of realizing the National Democratic Revolution in South Africa, as we face severe headwinds in 2025.

The BRICS bloc continued to work towards a multipolar world, where all countries can develop and participate as equals. On 1 January 2024, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, and the United Arab Emirates joined BRICS, while Saudi Arabia's invitation remains open, with the country continuing to participate in various BRICS fora. This has been a groundbreaking moment for BRICS as the South African chairship of the grouping in 2023, ushered in significant developments on the expansion of the group and the creation of a new category of BRICS-partnership countries. Russia then took the baton from South Africa, chairing BRICS in 2024. BRICS countries have also increased their use of local currencies for trade and the provision of concessional finance.

The proxy war in Ukraine remains a major contributor to global instability and a threat to peace. This war continues to have strategic geopolitical and economic consequences for all the peoples of the world, especially net importers of grain and fertilizers, who have seen rising costs of grain and higher input costs for farmers due to supply disruptions of fertilizers.

Israel's genocide on the people of Gaza and broader Palestine during 2024 continued in full view of all of the world and with the support of the US and parts of Europe. It remains an indictment against our collective pledge encapsulated in the Convention against Genocide, of "Never Again".

The ANC unreservedly supported the South African government for escalating the issue of the State of Israel's unwillingness to comply with its obligations under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide to the International Court of Justice (ICJ). The reality of Palestine awakens a history that South Africans have fought so hard to move past. Apartheid in all its forms is inhumane and a crime against

humanity. The African National Congress remains resolute in supporting a lasting, peaceful way of resolving this conflict through a two-state solution. In this regard, the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice in respect of the *Legal Consequences arising from the Policies and Practices of Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem* is duly welcomed.

The State of Israel should do as advised by the ICJ: an immediate ceasefire, end its unlawful presence in the Occupied Palestinian Territory as rapidly as possible, an immediate cessation in all new settlement activities, and the evacuation of all settlers from the Occupied Palestinian Territory amongst others.

The world is in a technological era marred by rapid technological change. There is a need to continue to ensure that the advancement does not displace human skill and leave labour redundant. Progressive forces around the world need to work towards a technological age where machines enhance human capabilities and development instead of replacing them. By so doing, there will be a drive to protect the workers and further fight for the eradication of poverty.

Africa remains at the centre of the contradictions in global politics. On the one hand, we are seeing steady progress as the African Continental Free Trade Area is being operationalized, regional integration is advancing at a steady albeit uneven pace, and countries are investing in infrastructure, agriculture, education, health and industrialization.

However, conflicts in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Ethiopia, Libya, Mozambique, are a source of grave concern. The coups in the West African region, ranging from Guinea to Burkina Faso and Mali remains a source of concern, and it is important to engage to ensure that we respond correctly to these trends, which are described as aimed at undoing post-colonial exploitation and enslavement.

South Africa's relationships with Europe and the US remained cordial, with engagements on both our differences as well as on the areas of cooperation. The threat of our exclusion from AGOA remains an issue, but in the spirit of mutual respect, we have kept the lines of communication open, and taken the initiatives to engage.

Brazil held the 2024 BRICS Presidency, with a range of inter-governmental, as well as civil society activities, under its theme of *Building a Just World and Sustainable Planet*. It handed over the presidency of the G20 on 1 December 2024, signaling South Africa's presidency of the G20 in 2025. This is yet another opportunity for our country to be part of influencing the international agenda and build consensus on key matters related to the global economic architecture and its reform. It will also allow South Africa the opportunity to strive for consensus on issues such as global peace, sustainable livelihoods, and inclusive economic growth.

Despite perceptions of overreaching in its international ambitions, the ANC's track record shows that its efforts are grounded in a genuine desire to contribute to global peace and shared prosperity. Thus, South Africa's international relations reflect a consistent vision that prioritizes global peace, sustainable development, and economic growth for all. While these positions often attract criticism and place South Africa in challenging situations with powerful nations, time has shown that our approach is both principled and pragmatic.

The African Union's full membership of the G20 will be important in enhancing African agency in global politics, and the South Africa and the ANC, working with other progressive non-state actors will continue to support the AU so that its membership of the G20 contributes to Africa's strategic priorities.

South Africa's G20 presidency will complete a unique period where members of the global South such as Indonesia, India, and Brazil in 2024, had an opportunity to host successive Summits and to ensure the priorities of the global South find their place into the G20.

The ANC intensifies the call for the right to self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, with a view to enable these countries and peoples, to effectively exercise sovereignty. The ANC also continued to strengthen its solidarity with the people of Cuba and intensify its calls for the lifting of the unjust embargo.

A number of elections have taken place in 2024 in the SADC region, including our own, with some seismic changes like the emergence of the Umbrella for Democratic Change in Botswana, which ousted the Botswana Democratic Party after 58 years in power. We also welcomed the decisive victory of SWAPO in Namibia, and the first elected female President in SADC. The elections in Mozambique unfortunately saw violence in its aftermath, and we will work with the peoples of Mozambique and our sister party FRELIMO, to find a peaceful and just solution to the challenges.

The pursuit of a prosperous and peaceful Africa and Southern Africa remains central to South Africa's foreign policy objectives and place in the world. To this end, the commitment to strengthen the African Union (AU) and Southern African Development Community as platforms for a progressive African agenda is key. Addressing the economic and social development in our region should also have a positive impact on migration trends and the movement of people.

We have therefore worked to support the ongoing reforms of the AU, strengthening the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), the AU/NEPAD Agency, the Pan African Parliament and other AU institutions and organs, in the context of advancing the African Agenda 2063.

Conclusion

The reasons for the poor performance of the ANC in the NPE2024 include the state of the economy reflected in the crisis of unemployment and social reproduction; poor basic services and deficiencies of capable, ethical and responsive governance; and ANC renewal, in addition to the united onslaught of counter-revolution.

The movement therefore has to ensure that the tactical initiative which we gained through the formation of the ANC-led GNU, is used effectively to open space for advancement. The initial public support for the GNU, and more importantly the close alignment between the three strategic priorities for the 7th administration outlined by our President in the Opening of Parliament address in August 2024 with the priorities of the ANC 2024 Manifesto, are steps towards this direction. The battle of BELA, which was managed in an astute and pragmatic manner, is also an important step towards ensuring that transformation is not halted – inside and outside the GNU.

As 2024 drew to a close, the overarching imperative for the ANC is to win back the trust of the motive forces and the citizenry, by communicating a clear programme and producing tangible results with regards to its renewal, tipping the scales towards a growing and inclusive economy and jobs, the war on poverty, corruption, crime and GBV, and its ability to govern capably, ethically and in a truly participatory and developmental manner.

Review of January 8, 2024 Tasks

The ANC has remained loyal to the pursuit of the National Democratic Revolution and the agenda for Africa's Renaissance.



There have been missteps and mistakes, as is the case in any complex social transformation process, but all our programmes, initiatives and actions are aimed at transforming South Africa to eradicate the stubborn legacy of apartheid, patriarchy and colonialism. We shall never betray the vision espoused in the Freedom Charter. (President Matamela Cyril Ramaphosa, Mbombela, January 2024)

As we gathered for the 112th Anniversary of the peoples movement in Mbombela stadium in January 2024, we declared 2024 as the YEAR OF UNITED ACTION TO DEFEND OUR FREEDOM AND ADVANCE A BETTER LIFE FOR ALL: FORWARD TO A DECISIVE VICTORY!

This was in the context of a key challenge we face, advancing transformation of the country in the context of a concerted threat of counter-revolution. This was consolidated around the project of removing the ANC from power and ensuring it got below 50%.

Indeed, we posed a central question in the 2024 January 8 statement: whether, as we celebrate the “30th anniversary of freedom, South Africa’s transformation from an apartheid, colonial, patriarchal and divided past may be halted or reversed, or whether the democratic renewal, national rejuvenation and socio-economic transformation agenda shall gain new impetus.”

To defend the National Democratic Revolution (NDR), we identified the following 8 tasks for last year in the January 8 statement on the occasion of the 112th anniversary of the movement:

1. Winning a decisive victory in 2024.
2. Intensifying the renewal of the ANC
3. Reconstructing the economy to create more jobs and growth
4. Improving basic services and infrastructure
5. Combatting gender based violence and building the family
6. Resolving the energy crisis and ending loadshedding
7. Strengthening the fight against crime and corruption
8. Building a better Africa and a just, equitable and more humane world.

TASK 1. WINNING A DECISIVE VICTORY IN 2024

Overview

The ANC is a national liberation movement that contests elections as a registered political party, drawing its electoral support from the motive forces and other sections of South African society. It mobilises its support around a vision of the emancipatory society we struggle for and seek to build, a National Democratic Society (NDS).

The National Democratic Revolution (NDR) is our theory of social change. It has guided our struggle for freedom over many decades. Guided by the vision of the Freedom Charter, the goal of the NDR is to transform South Africa into a National Democratic Society by eradicating all manifestations of apartheid, colonial and patriarchal power relations.

The NDR is defined as such precisely because it seeks to achieve four objectives:

- Building a new nation with a new national identity of being an African country which is underpinned by non-racialism, non-sexism and unity in diversity;
- Building a democratic state based on the will of the people, without regard to race, class, gender, belief, language, ethnicity and geographic location;
- Building a society based on the best human values – restoring the dignity and guaranteeing the freedoms and human rights to all the people and improving their quality of life;
- Building a transformed, inclusive and thriving economy that offers opportunities and decent livelihoods to all people, including restoration of the birthright of all South Africans with regard to access to the land, finance, skills and other resources.

The success of this vision is, objectively, in the best interest of all South Africans. A critical act of the National Democratic Revolution (NDR) therefore remains the creation of a legitimate and developmental state deriving authority from the citizens through regular elections and popular participation in the processes of democracy, development and governance. Participating in and winning elections, and governing well to implement the vision of the society we aspire to, are therefore critical to the pursuit of the NDR.

The ANC's pursuit of power is not for its own sake but to drive political and socio-economic change and to enhance the quality of life for all South Africans, particularly the poor and marginalised.

It is through the more than a century-long application of organisational mission, values and principles that we have earned our position of leading society and the motive forces for transforming and developing our nation. That position is now under threat. The 2024 National and Provincial election results pose a severe challenge and possibly a setback to the National Democratic Revolution (NDR) project.

Many of our opponents' goals were to work individually and collectively to ensure that the ANC does not dominate the political space and thus frustrate its transformation agenda. However, to blame our loss of almost half of ANC voters on the opposition, would be a serious mistake. Our traditional opposition gained few of our votes. We faced the facts and assessed our flaws and mistakes – using the ANC principle of constructive criticism and self-criticism.

Review of 2024 Elections Campaign

The 2024 National and Provincial Elections was the seventh democratic non-racial and non-sexist elections in our country, for Parliament and the nine Provincial Legislations in the country, 30 years after our transition to democracy.

The national elections strategy workshop took place immediately after the 55th ANC National Conference, where a report on the latest internal ANC Elections research was presented for the first time in a plenary of a Conference, indicating that our research showed that we were in real danger of losing our majority at national level, as well as in KZN, Gauteng, and potentially Free State, N Cape and North West.

The 55th Conference resolved on Organisational Renewal and the 2024 National and Provincial Elections Campaign as follows:

Conference noted and resolved that:

65) The 2024 national and provincial elections will be an important milestone in the history of our country, as we celebrate thirty years of democracy. All indications are that these sixth national and provincial elections will be particularly challenging, given our electoral decline since 2004.

66) Concerns of voters centered around poor performance of government (both local and national government), and feelings that the country is moving in the wrong direction. Our core supporters feel that we perform poorly on the economy and dealing with corruption, because we are a house divided.

67) The NEC therefore needs to establish the machinery for the 2024 elections as amongst its first tasks after Conference, including sufficient capacity for communications, mobilization, training, resources and voter education at all levels.

In addressing the challenges facing the ANC and government, the 55th National Conference, in its declaration, instructed us to:

- Build an outward-looking ANC with a clear programme to serve the people. Consequently, all ANC structures must change their focus towards the people we serve and the problems and challenges they face in their daily lives.
- Build dynamic ANC branches that engage with communities and become active in ward committees, local forums, and organisations.
- Develop activist ANC branches that monitor local services to prevent corruption and poor service delivery while strengthening advice offices and contact centres for residents to access government services.

Strategy development, resource mobilisation and training are the key preparatory steps to setting up Elections structures. With a new NEC and an electricity crisis, we took time to prepare for the elections, with strategy workshops only held in May 2023. We recognised the problem of weak structures and conference branches and decided to train all levels.

The National Elections Strategy Workshop for NPE2024, followed by Provincial Strategy Workshops agreed on the following Campaign phases: Laying the Foundation. Engage Voters. Mayihlome. Siyanqoba and Election Day Preparations.

Our elections campaign in 2024 included build-up activities in Mpumalanga leading up to the successful 112th anniversary rally at Mbombela stadium, specific interventions to support the campaigns in KZN and Gauteng, the voter registration drive during February 2024 and online voter registration, a proactive communication and social media campaign, a 40-day battle plan during the Mayihlome phase of our elections and Elections day preparations to ensure that we get out the vote.

The ANC launched its Manifesto with six priorities for the 7th administration at Moses Mabhida stadium on 24 February 2024, which aimed at bringing us closer to dealing with poverty, unemployment and inequality. After the launch, the ANC structures took this plan to every city, town, village and ward across the country, in a massive voter outreach programme.



Our people responded and engaged with ANC members and volunteers, raising their concerns and issues, but with many expressing disappointment and even anger with progress being made to change their lives for the better, the quality of services, loadshedding, unemployment, cost of living and the quality of governance. They complained that they only see the ANC during elections, that ANC branches are not part of tackling their day to day issues and about unbecoming and corrupt behaviour of some ANC leaders.

The elections results of 29 May 2024 saw the ANC losing its absolute majority nationally with a decline of 17% from the 2019 results. We also lost majorities in Gauteng and KZN. The ANC lost votes to the MKP of its former president, but in the main our voters stayed away from coming out to vote. The overall voter turnout was low (58.64%), but particularly low in ANC traditional strongholds.

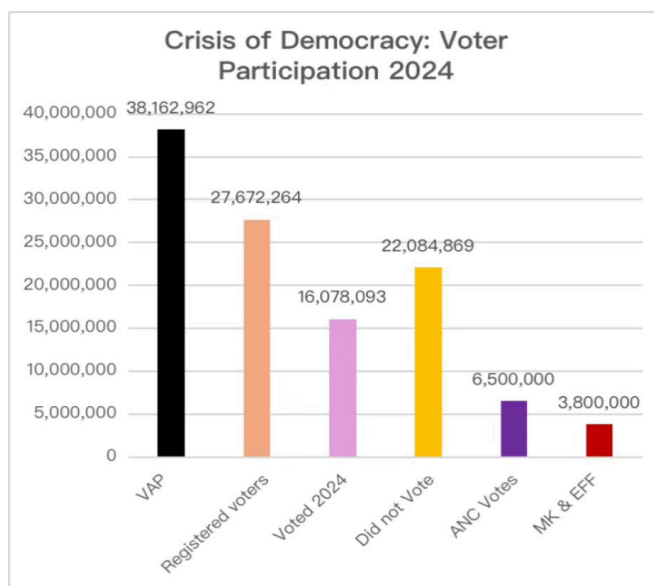


Whilst the voters roll over the last decade saw a net increase of about 2.3 million new voter registration, ANC votes declined by 5 million since 2014, with declines across all provinces, rural and urban. In Gauteng and KwaZulu Natal, the two most populous provinces, the ANC lost 3 million votes over the 10 years. We recorded the largest percentage drop in ANC votes between 2014 and 2024 in KZN (-54.3%), Mpumalanga(-42.7%) and Free State (-33.8%), with an overall drop of -31% in total national ANC votes across the country.

National results – voters roll growth of 2,4m ANC vote decline of 5m over 10 years

NATIONAL VOTES	2024 ANC Votes	2019 ANC Votes	2014 ANC Votes	Decline 2014-2019	Decline 2014-2024	% Decline 2014-2024
E Cape	1,130,010	1,399,455	1,587,338	-187,883	-457,328	-25.3%
Free State	439,700	570,980	721,126	-150,146	-281,426	-33.8%
Gauteng	1,463,758	2,413,979	2,522,012	-108,033	-1,058,254	-26.4%
KZN	619,531	2,026,069	2,530,827	-504,758	-1,911,296	-54.3%
Limpopo	1,061,696	1,163,091	1,202,905	-39,814	-141,209	-9.9%
Mpumalanga	598,952	918,756	1,091,642	-172,886	-492,690	-42.7%
North West	523,203	633,223	763,804	-130,581	-240,601	-26.9%
N Cape	196,146	239,221	278,540	-39,319	-82,394	-20.7%
W Cape	424,756	659,548	737,219	-77,671	-312,463	-15.7%
Overseas	1,532	2,153	1,508	645	24	0.1%
Total	6,459,284	10,026,475	11,436,921	-1,410,446	-4,977,637	-31.0%
Registered voters	27,782,081	26,756,649	25,388,082	1,368,567	2,393,999	

For the first time since 1994, we were unable to form a government on our own and the NEC took the tactical choice of forming a Government of National Unity, in order to safeguard the NDR, as well as Governments of Provincial Unity (GPU) in Gauteng and KZN.



Critical weaknesses in our NPE2024 Elections campaign

We did not factor in the declining ANC vote in by-elections to inform our election strategy. We were also largely in denial of research results and of the effects of poor economic performance and service delivery in government.

Despite every one of the last four Conferences warning us that we were in electoral decline, we did not improve in delivering services. Poor service delivery continues to be our Achilles' heel, with tardy responses from many national and provincial government departments and especially local government. The people were impatient and did not trust that we will improve.

Our leaders and branches continue to be detached from the communities and the regions, and the Organising department is not yet geared to build and support strong branches that are entrenched within the communities, that are activist and able to serve and lead.

Councilors are not clear about their role and are not active in serving the people and improving service delivery - there are serious breaches of accountability to the organisation and the communities they are supposed to serve.

The agreed strategy and campaign plan that was voter-centred was not effectively implemented as available resources had to be spent on January 8th, Manifesto launch, Manifesto Review, and Siyanqoba rallies, mainly preaching to the faithful.

The NEC at its regular meeting in August 2024 received an in-depth report and assessment of the 2024 National and Provincial Elections Campaign.

By-elections during 2024

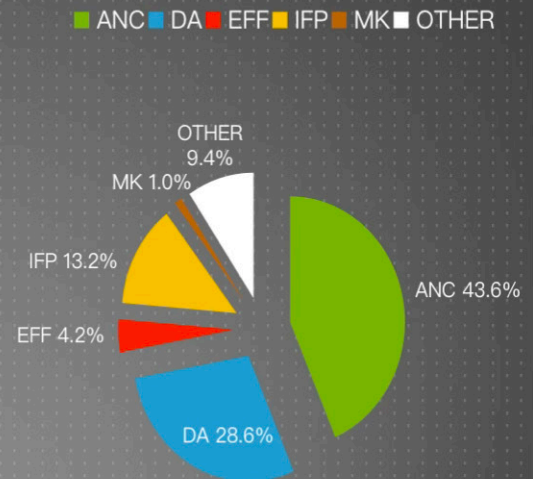
In by-elections since local government elections 2021 (LGE2021), the ANC by December 2024, has won just below 44% of 322 wards that held by-elections, winning some wards from DA and Others, but a net loss of 38 ANC wards lost to the opposition during this period. Over half of the 38 wards lost since LGE2021 were to the IFP (20), 23% to the EFF (9), and the rest to Others (5), the DA (1) and MKP (3).

A positive sign (too few yet to be a trend) since the 2024 NPE is that voter turnout in ANC areas, particularly in E Cape and Mpumalanga and a lesser extend North West are recovering.

National: By-election Results since LGE 2021

Number of **Wards** won per Party

RESULTS (NUMBER OF WARDS WON)						
TOTAL	ANC	DA	EFF	IFP	MK	OTHER
323	146	92	12	39	3	31
	45.2%	28.5%	3.7%	12.1%	0.9%	9.6%
GAIN / LOSS (MOVEMENT)						
	ANC	DA	EFF	IFP	MK	OTHER
ANC			8	17	3	10
DA	0		0	0	0	-1
EFF	-8	0		0	0	-1
IFP	-17	0	0		0	-3
MK	-3	0	0	0		0
OTHER	-10	1	1	3	0	
Total	-38	1	9	20	3	5



The PMER Elections Research team also presented a detailed analysis of the results, highlighting the following key trends and take-outs from NPE2024:

- The sharp decline in support from 57% in 2019 to 40% in 2024, a drop of 17% in five years.
- A reduction in ANC votes from 10 million in 2019 to 6 million in 2024.
- A decrease in voter turnout from 17 million in 2019 to 16 million in 2024.
- A rising trend since 2004 of the urban electorate favoring opposition parties .
- Declining youth registration and weak-turnout among men and youth.
- All the above contributed to and was an expression of the erosion of ANC hegemony.

Recommendations towards LGE2026

The National Elections Team (NET) made the following recommendations to the NEC in August 2024, towards Local Government Elections in 2026:

On Local Government

- Do things right in local government now – clean up, get competent managers, accountability and participation in communities, sort out services or communicate when they will be done. DELIVER, DELIVER, DELIVER! NO EXCUSES
- Make a list of delivery issues to be sorted out for every municipality we govern and targets for wards where we are in opposition. Develop plans and implement them by the end of 2025
- Mobilise support from all spheres of government and involve civil society and the private sector where needed.
- MMCs and mayors should report on simple and public KPAs dealing with service delivery, every 3 months to ANC. It's important to COMMUNICATE PLANS, PROBLEMS, ACHIEVEMENTS openly and transparently
- Focus all energy on improving governance planning, delivery and oversight, and improve organisational accountability and coordination
- Focus on doing government right and rebuilding the trust of the people
- Hold all public reps to account – ongoing monitoring, act fast where poor performance

On Organisational issues

- a. Foundation Course compulsory next year (2025) for all members of the ANC. New members to complete within six months of joining.
- b. Follow-up induction and training for all councilors and BECs – no compromise on resources – strategy with at least two days of training targeting 20 000 BEC members and 4500 councilors
- c. Induct and hold all public representatives accountable for reporting to voters and ANC regularly, through the parliamentary constituency offices and ensure that PCOs play a more proactive role in assisting to resolve basic services and community issues.
- d. Induct all elected leaders within two months of their election at Conferences, and ensure they have a POA.
- e. Focus on preparing for the regional and provincial conferences due in 2025, by engaging all our structures on how to renew our values, rebuild our connection to the communities we live in, and build the capacity of structures, members and leaders to drive transformation and development. Build an outward-looking, service-oriented ANC
- f. Overall national and provincial coordination for our local government work is needed to effect oversight and direction.
- g. Use by-elections to fine-tune candidate selection and campaign methods
- h. Get serious about engagement with voters and make it a monitoring indicator for ward councilors, branches and leadership
- i. Integrate the ward councilors and PCO work within the broader organisational work programme.

On Elections Machinery and Campaign

- a. Establish permanent election capacity and resourcing of permanent office
- b. Establishment of a call centre to monitor all implementation of key programmes:
 - Service delivery and community issues, ensuring faster turnaround times.
 - Work of the councilors as part of strengthening community involvement and accountability.
 - Municipal plans, delivery and communication by Mayors and MMCs
 - Monitor the work of ANC structures (branches) – focus on work that closes the distance between the organisation and the communities.
- c. Develop a strategic approach to the 2026 local government elections, including voter registration and education.
- d. Funding of continuous research and increase capacity of the team, report to NEC quarterly
- e. Mobilisation and ring-fencing of election budget and continuous funding of Cloud capacity
- f. Communications with a message based on research and strengthen coms capacity to communicate and respond rapidly to context and public discourse

Task 2. Intensifying ANC Renewal

Although the elections campaign assisted to connect the ANC with millions of people across the country, this was far from sufficient and the elections results showed that we are indeed facing an existential crisis.

The NEC in October 2024 therefore received a Diagnostic report on the State of Organisation from Secretary General, cde Fikile Mbalula. The 2024 Diagnostics report, building on the 2017 report, recognized that the 2024 moment – 30 years after the transition to democracy - has introduced an adapt-or-perish challenge to the ANC, with regards to its standing amongst the motive forces, as a party of governance and as leader of the National Democratic Revolution.

The 2024 Diagnostic Report spoke to some key aspects of the movement, which are identified as critical to renewal: including building the ideological and technical capabilities of our leaders and cadres, renewal and development of membership, building activist ANC and League branches; leadership and ideological renewal, as well as modernizing our systems, structures and processes.

The Organising and Membership Department at Headquarters, headed by cde Mduzuzi Manana remained seized with rebuilding of the organisation, ensuring that the ANC Membership System is up and running and assisting structures to prepare for conferences due in 2025.

ANC Branches

There is organisation-wide acceptance that Activist ANC Branches are the key link between the people and the movement, the place where ANC members develop and express their activism and commitment to the mission of a united, non-racial, non-sexist, democratic and prosperous South Africa, and exercise their rights and duties as ANC members.

Reports from provinces indicate that across the country, ANC branches are weak, with very few able to carry out the tasks set out in Rule 23 of the Constitution. The dismal performance of branches in nominating candidates for the national and provincial elections was a clear warning sign of weakness.

Most branches term of office expired by the end of 2024, with 3 115 ANC branches that have to hold their BBGMs during 2025, as below:

Table 1. ANC Branches in Good standing and Branches due for BBGMs in 2025

Province	# of Wards/ Potential Branches, 2023	# of Branches in Good Standing July 2022	# of Branches in Good standing July 2023	# of Branches in Good standing Dec 2024	# of Branches due for BBGM in 2025
E Cape	710	644	586	296	414
Free State	320	280	241	15	305
Gauteng	529	468	434	44	485
KZN	902	835	547	341	561
Limpopo	568	559	538	48	520
Mpumalanga	401	361	354	254	146
N Cape	236	226	219	187	45
N West	408	342	330	30	378
W Cape	343	267	176	142	261
TOTAL	4417	3982	3425	1357	3115

The branches that have community campaigns, who hold regular members general meetings, with political education programmes and good relations with their Ward Councilor generally, anecdotal evidence suggest, saw better performance in the elections. The 2024 Sol Plaatje, Charlotte Maxeke and Anton Lembede award winners for Best Performing ANC, ANCWL and ANCYL branches attest to this. We look forward to the 2024 ANC Awards (to be conferred at the 113th anniversary in January 2025), as a further sign that we are beginning to see the green shoots of renewal.

The weak state of the majority of ANC branches are directly linked to minimal national investments in branch development, induction and training, now even during elections campaigns. Many branches therefore do not have the capacity to develop and implement programmes, and to become spaces where members develop politically as activists and cadres. This, coupled with negative practices such as gatekeeping and conference branches, undermines the standing of the ANC.

ANC Membership

The state of ANC membership is also not an encouraging picture, with declines reported in all provinces since National Conference in December 2022. All provinces report that members are drawn predominantly from various strata of the motive forces, but particularly the working class, the unemployed, rural men and women, as well as sections of the middle strata. Increasingly however, the middle strata and organised workers, especially in the public sector, have withdrawn from participation in ANC structures, often as the fiercest critics of the ANC. Most provinces furthermore indicated that the non-racial character of the ANC has taken a hit, with members and supporters from national groups also taking a back seat.

The Membership system was off-line for a number of months this year, as we transitioned to a new service provider, also impacting on the ability of members and branches to mobilise for renewal and recruit and sign on new members onto the system.

Table 2. ANC Membership in Good standing, 2022-2024

Province	Members in Good standing, Aug 2022	Members in Good Standing, Oct 2024	Members in Good Standing, Dec 2024
EC	111 486	80 300	101 285
FS	52 325	28 865	42 261
GP	84 417	62 348	61 396
KZN	131 610	97 070	105 533
LP	122 315	94 070	113 517
MP	65 975	45 354	55 377
NC	30 873	22 291	21 082
NW	56 293	44 143	55 909
WC	36 087	19 265	28 031
TOTAL	691 381	494 146	584 357

2024 Diagnostic Report and Renewal Tasks

The NEC discussed the 2024 Diagnostics report and agreed on the following three-pronged approach to Renewal:

- Strengthening and re-establishing its presence in communities through **Activist ANC Branches** as centers of development, that engage and listen to citizens and sectors, and work with them to address challenges and grievances.
- Bolstering ANC governance capabilities, ideological orientation, strengthening the Alliance and ANC organisational systems and processes, so that trust it rebuild through the clarity of its policies and vision for the country, its governance capabilities to implement the Manifesto and govern well and ethically, improving the quality of its leaders, cadres, public representatives and members, and in theory and practice demonstrate its commitment, capabilities and leadership in building a better life for all.

- A proactive programme of communications, including social media as well as sectoral work, to win the battle of ideas and work with the broadest range of organisations of the motive forces and civil society, to build unity in action of the motive forces and society.

The NWC after elections visited KZN and Gauteng, where we performed particularly bad, to jointly with these provinces assess the elections performance, state of organisation and what needs to be done. Follow-up meetings with the full PECs of the two provinces, to look into the assessments, were held in December 2024, and the NEC early January 2025 will look at how to assist the provinces to reverse the setback.

In October 2024, the compulsory ANC Foundation Course for all leaders, members, and public representatives was launched and preparations put in place for its roll-out in 2025 to reach up to 300,000 ANC members, representatives and leaders. The aim of this Course is to ensure that all members and leaders have a common grounding on the ANC's mission, values and strategy, and therefore the ability to interpret, commit to and carry out the tasks of the moment.

The work on the ANC Branch Functionality Barometer and the restart of the ANC Branch Performance Awards for 2023, conferred in Mbombela in January 2024 are important processes towards a model of an ANC branch as centers of development, that we have aspired to and that is so critical to the movement regaining its position as the trusted servant leader of the people.

During the course of 2024, the NEC working with the Integrity Commission, has strengthened the IC terms of reference, and dealt with the backlog in cases. Post elections, the Integrity Commission also assisted with the module on Ethics and Ethical Behaviour, a compulsory part of the induction we did for newly elected ANC Members of Provincial Legislatures and Parliament (MPs and MPLs).

Campaigns, Anniversaries and Heritage

Campaigns and anniversaries remain important activities to mobilise society and members, and to celebrate the rich heritage of our movement and country. The major campaign for the year was the 2024 National and Provincial Elections Campaign, and a detailed report and assessment of the Campaign phases and activities was presented to the NEC in August 2024. By-elections in wards now take place nearly every month, and the National, Provincial and Regional Elections teams therefore remain ready to contest each and every by-elections, as if it is an election.

During and after the elections, ANC structures at local, regional and provincial levels continue with the Letsema campaign, an overarching campaign to address local issues, especially around food security, keeping communities clean and basic service issues. The campaign however was not nationally or provincially coordinated.

At the beginning of 2024, the ANC and Leagues also supported the Back to School and Right to Learn Campaigns of the progressive student movements, COSAS and SASCO.

Through the International Relations committee, and ANC structures through the country, we have engaged with various civil society Palestine Solidarity groups and the ANC has been active in participating in their events or initiating solidarity events across the country.

Raising A Boy Child Programme was launched as a flagship programme in 2023 by the Gender and Equity Committee, launched by President Ramaphosa. It seeks to respond to a number of challenges including GBVF, boy child suicide, drug and alcohol abuse and other social ills affecting boy children. The programme was

supposed to be followed up by each province launching in their respect provinces, but the focus was on elections. On the 25th November 2024, Mpumalanga Gender Sub-Committee launched their instalment of the Boy Child programme, attended by the Chairperson and Premier of the Province Cde Mandla Ndlovu.

As per our decision, in 2024, the mortal remains of 73 South African patriots, including Duma Nokwe, Florence Mphoshe, Basil February and others, who passed on and were buried in Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi started being repatriated. Working with government and families, the processes of their reburial have commenced in 2024, to acknowledge their ultimate sacrifice and give families closure. This work will continue.

The Youth League and Women's League had their own campaign and anniversary activities, to champion the issue of young people and women respectively, in the process raising societal awareness and ensuring these matters are mainstreamed in the ANC.

The 112th Anniversary January 8 Statement identified the following key anniversaries during 2024:

- 80 years since the formation of the ANC Youth League on 2 April 1944.
- 70 years since the formation of the Federation of South African Women (Fedsaw) on 17 April 1954 and the adoption of the Women's Charter of 1954.
- 65 years since the 1959 potato boycott against slave-like conditions on potato farms in Bethal, Mpumalanga
- 60 years since Nelson Mandela delivered his speech from the dock at the Rivonia Trial on 20 April 1964
- 60 years since the execution of Vuyisile Mini, Wilson Khayinga and Zinakile Mhlaba, members of the ANC and the Eastern Cape Command of Umkhonto we Sizwe, on 6 November 1964
- 55 years since the historic ANC Consultative Conference in Morogoro,
- 45 years since the formation of COSAS on 31 May 1979,
- 40 years since the assassination of Jeanette Schoon and her daughter Katryn, on 28 June 1984 in Lubango, Angola by a parcel bomb sent by the apartheid regime.
- 40 year since the UDF Don't Vote campaign against the Tricameral elections on 22 August 1984.
- 35 years since the release of Rivonia Trialists Ahmed Kathrada, Raymond Mhlaba, Andrew Mlangeni, Elias Motsoaledi and Walter Sisulu along with Wilton Mkwayi and Oscar Mpetha.
- 35 years since the Conference for a Democratic Future on 10 November 1989 by the MDM to discuss and adopt the Harare Declaration.
- 30 years since one million Africans were killed in the genocide that unfolded in Rwanda while the world looked on with indifference.
- 30 years since South Africa's first democratic elections on 27 April 1994.

Many of these anniversaries were commemorated locally, or by regions or provinces. However, we must say that we could have done more to ensure greater coordination around our campaigns and anniversaries. The joint Alliance Campaigns Committee, chaired by the ANC 1st DSG is therefore being re-activated to ensure national coordination of campaign and anniversary activities, even if they are localized.

Policy, Monitoring, Evaluation and Research

The NEC Committee is chaired by DSG Cde Maropene Ramokgopa. Established after the ANC's 55th National Conference in December 2022, the Policy, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Research Department (PMER) operates under the Office of the 2nd DSG and is guided by the ANC NEC Policy, Monitoring, and Evaluation Committee.

The PMER Department, headed full-time by cde Fébé Potgieter-Gqubule as head of policy and research, is tasked with creating a uniform Monitoring and Evaluation framework to track ANC policies and programs across all levels of governance and organisation, ensuring they deliver tangible outcomes that drive transformation and improve the lives of South Africans. It monitors service delivery to identify gaps, recommends corrective actions, and evaluates the effectiveness of government and legislative structures. Additionally, it assesses the performance and accountability of ANC executives and employees at all levels to ensure compliance with organizational mandates and ethical standards.

To improve responsiveness and support evidence-based decision-making, the PMER focuses on improving M&E capabilities, providing tools and training for ANC structures, and using research to analyze policy impacts and guide the organization's strategic direction.

2024 marked the second year of the PMER Department's existence since its establishment as per the resolution of the ANC's 55th National Conference. As part of its mandate, the Department undertook several key tasks, acknowledging that it was an election year, with the first half of the year heavily focused on supporting election-related activities. The PMER assisted with the development of the January 2024 Lekgotla Concept Note and coordination of the Lekgotla Drafting Committee, guided by the NEC Policy Committee and the DSG2.

The January 2024 Lekgotla set the tone for the year, and developed a three-month action plan to accelerate service delivery as guided by the 2024 January 8 Statement. The second NEC Lekgotla was held in August 2024, under very different political circumstances and therefore developed Short-, Medium- and Long-Term Program approach towards the delivery and implementation of the ANC Manifesto in the 7th Administration.

The NEC Policy, M&E committee adopted a 5 year programme areas for the department in March 2023, based on 55th and other National Conference resolutions, focusing on the following key action areas for the PMER department:

- **Policy Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation**
Develop framework to track and evaluate ANC policies and programs at all governance and organisational levels, ensuring they achieve transformational goals. The first framework was presented to the NEC Policy M&E Committee in March 2023, improved and adopted. The framework should be updated in 2025 in the light of actual experience.
- **Elections research:** research to inform our elections campaign strategy and messages, analysis of elections results, providing up to date analysis on by-elections to ANC structures.
- **Manifesto Review, Development and Monitoring:** the PMER did the 2019 Manifesto Review, and during 2024, guided by the NEC Policy, M&E Committee finalised the development of the 2024 NPE Manifesto and Manifesto Results Framework.
- **Service Delivery Monitoring:** a unit in PMER works with Presidency, ANC Caucus and the Local Government Intervention team, on the monitoring of basic service delivery, as a key action area in Elections across government spheres, address gaps, and support branches in resolving community challenges.
- **ANC Accountability Frameworks:** this include working with Organising and Membership department to develop and implement the Branch Functionality Audit to track performance of ANC branches, and the Leadership and Public Representatives Accountability Frameworks to assess the performance of ANC NEC, PEC, REC members, employees and executives to ensure they fulfill responsibilities and adhere to organizational mandates. In November-December 2024, the PMER conducted the first national baseline Leadership Accountability survey of the NEC, PECs and RECs (summary attached as Annexure A).
- **Research:** Strengthen policy and organisational research within the ANC to support evidence-based decision-making, analyze policy impacts, guide strategic planning, and empower ANC structures with actionable insights.

Key Highlights of PMER work in 2024

ANC 2024 Manifesto: The department played a coordinating role in the development and finalisation of the 2024 ANC Manifesto. The 2024 ANC Manifesto was developed through an extensive participatory process, reflecting on lessons from the 2019 Manifesto Review and 30 years of ANC governance experience, guided by the NEC Committees and the Alliance. The ANC survey research results, as well as testing with 13 focus groups were also used as inputs and framing of issues. The process culminated in the development of the ANC 2024 Manifesto, which is anchored on the overarching aim of getting back on track to turn the needle on reducing poverty and inequality, based on six key priorities for 2024–2029:

- Priority 1: Put South Africans to work through a Jobs Plan That Will Ensure More South Africans Work
- Priority 2: Build our Industries to achieve inclusive growth
- Priority 3: Tackle the High Cost of Living
- Priority 4: Invest in our People
- Priority 5: Defend Our Democracy and advance Freedom
- Priority 6: Build a Better Africa and a Better World

The ANC Manifesto was officially launched at a Rally addressed by ANC President Cyril Ramaphosa in February 2024 at the Moses Mabhida stadium in eThekweni.

A key addition to the 2024 ANC Manifesto was the introduction of a comprehensive **ANC Manifesto Outcomes or Results Monitoring Framework** designed to ensure accountability, track the implementation of manifesto commitments and evaluate the actual impact of manifesto priorities, moving beyond mere process and outputs indicators.

The Manifesto Results Framework (MRF) uses the following key components to monitor Manifesto commitments: Outputs, Outcomes, Source of Information, Indicators and Targets, using 2023 as a baseline (where information available), in order to track implementation and plans.

Table 3: Components of ANC 2024 Manifesto Results Framework

OUTPUTS	The tangible results or deliverables achieved through the implementation of ANC manifesto commitments. Outputs represent the immediate achievements from planned activities and actions.
OUTCOMES	The broader changes or improvements in society that the ANC seeks to achieve. Outcomes reflect the progress made in advancing the transformation agenda and improving the lives of South Africans.
SOURCES	The origin of data, information or evidence used to monitor and track progress on ANC commitments. Sources include STATSSA, government reports, ANC structures, and sectors, civil society, think tanks, and industry experts.
INDICATORS	Specific, measurable signs used to assess progress toward achieving the ANC manifesto commitments. Indicators ensure that activities are aligned with broader transformation goals and enable accountability at all levels.
TARGETS	The specific objectives or goals the ANC aims to achieve within a defined timeframe. Targets provide clear milestones to guide the implementation of our manifesto commitments.
BASELINE	The starting point or the initial condition of an issue before interventions begin. Baselines serve as benchmarks for measuring progress and evaluating impact over time. The 2024 Manifesto Results Framework uses 2023 as the baseline, unless otherwise indicated.

The Manifesto Outcomes Framework seeks to provide a structured approach to tracking manifesto implementation. PMER will develop a Manifesto dashboard to identify trends and patterns, enabling more efficient monitoring and data-driven interventions. Provinces have been encouraged to adopt this framework for their own tracking, allowing for disaggregated impact monitoring and evaluation.

To mark 100 Days of the ANC led GNU, the Department monitored and reported on the progress of key manifesto commitments. This included evaluating government department programs through portfolio committee inputs in Parliament, identifying critical gaps, and ensuring follow-up for accountability. The findings informed the internal 100 Days of the GNU report, and the public report back delivered by the President at a rally outside Luthuli House in October 2024. While highlighting positive progress in some departments, the report also identified significant challenges in delivery and implementation, emphasizing areas requiring urgent intervention.

The 100 Day report will form the basis of the 1st National Manifesto Review Report that the Department will prepare for 2025.

Elections Research: This was a key program in 2024, to inform the ANC's 2024 electoral strategy, campaign messaging, and voter engagement efforts. Spanning from May 2023 to July 2024, the research aimed to provide data-driven insights to align the ANC's campaign with voter priorities and challenges. The core of elections research is the ANC Baseline Research Survey, which is a time series conducted since the 1994 NPE, tracks issues of concern for voters and ANC performance on these, voter mood, party brand indicators, segmentation of ANC support, voter support, turnout over time, visibility of ANC campaign, leadership image, amongst others. The findings are shared with the Elections team, with National Officials, NWC, NEC and Provinces to refine strategies and identify areas for interventions. Early in 2024, 13 focus groups were also concluded with different demographic segments, together with DCIP, to test campaign core narrative, slogans and messages, value proposition, look and feel and Manifesto issues.

ANC Cloud: keeping ward-by-ward elections information and ward profiles, based on results from the IEC and information by StatsSA are kept uploaded and updated, to ensure that ANC structures have easy access to their electoral performance over different elections, from National, to Province, to District/Metro to Ward, Municipality and VD by VD. information Baseline Research and Campaign Strategy Development.

Post-Analysis Report of the 2024 Elections: the team presented a diagnosis of the ANC's electoral performance to the NEC. Similar province-by-province analysis were also done, which formed the basis of the post-elections assessment which the NET conducted in all provinces in August-September 2024. The PMER team is also working on further analysis of the trends and insights in Metros and major towns in the country for LGE2026.

By-Election Performance Tracking: a regular By-elections Tracker is updated, tracking ANC performance in monthly by-elections, comparing it with 2019 NPE, LGE 2021 and recently since May 2024, providing reports to the Elections Management Team.

Service delivery unit: the department cooperates with the Head of Presidency, cde Sbongile Besani on the service delivery monitoring call centre, which was started in 2023, as part of the 2024 NPE campaign.

During 2024, service delivery issues most commonly raised included critical concerns related to electricity, water access, sanitation, housing, and infrastructure maintenance. The unit operates an internal Call Centre that serves as the primary point for receiving service delivery complaints. The unit also gathers input from ANC structures, media reports, the ANC Cloud system, and Parliamentary Constituency Offices (PCOs). In addition, a dedicated email platform facilitates public queries and complaints, offering a direct channel for raising service delivery challenges (basic-services@anc1912.org.za).

The Service delivery unit captures issues, which are then escalated to the relevant municipalities or departments or ANC structures for resolution. The unit works closely with the Office of the ANC Presidency, Deputy Provincial Secretaries, Regional Secretaries and ANC Troikas to address issues locally, escalating them to national departments only when necessary.

Service delivery challenges received during 2024, were classified into the following categories, highlighting the key issues reported:

- *Electricity*: prolonged and frequent outages reported across all provinces, disrupting businesses, healthcare services, and public safety. This was not as a result of loadshedding, but load reduction of municipalities, and infrastructure challenges due to municipality debt to Eskom, illegal connections and ageing infrastructure.
- *Sanitation*: issues reported included continued reliance on pit latrines in KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo; persistence of bucket system toilets in Eastern Cape, Free State, and Northwest.
- *Water Shortages*: access to clean and reliable water remains a significant issue in all provinces, with communities struggling to maintain basic hygiene.
- *Housing Backlogs and Incomplete Projects*: severe delays in housing projects have resulted in increased informal settlements in areas with limited infrastructure. Bogus agents exploiting vulnerable communities by illegally selling RDP houses.
- *Road Infrastructure*: roads damaged roads caused by floods in Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal remain unresolved. Dilapidated bridges and unfinished road projects were reported in North West, Limpopo, and other regions.
- *Sewer Spillages and Waste Management*: widespread sewer overflows across all provinces pose significant health and environmental hazards. Inefficient waste collection has led to illegal dumping in urban and rural areas. Increased reliance on bucket toilets was noted in municipalities like Ditsobotla (North West) and Nketoana (Free State).
- *Non-Payment of Service Providers*: financial mismanagement by municipalities has caused delays in payments to contractors, stalling service delivery projects. Illegal Property Sales

Local interventions in collaboration with Deputy Provincial Secretaries and Regional Secretaries have resulted in resolutions to certain complaints. However, service delivery complaints forwarded to municipalities often remain unresolved despite acknowledgment.

Analysis of the Root Causes of Persistent Service Delivery Challenges:

- **Lack of Technical Expertise**: Municipalities often lack skilled personnel and technical capacity to manage infrastructure effectively.
- **Mismanagement and Corruption**: Poor procurement practices, political interference, corruption and patronage undermine competence and accountability.
- **Community trust deficit**: Persistent failures erode public trust in government institutions and ANC leadership.
- **Economic Impact**: Service delivery failures discourage investment, limit job creation, and perpetuate poverty. Business moving to other provinces, or threatening to move.

Accountability Frameworks: This is a 54th and 55th Conference resolution. The unit through the Policy and M&E Committee proposed the ANC Leadership Accountability Framework to the NEC, which was adopted, and on that basis, the first ANC Leadership Accountability Survey was conducted in October-December 2024.

The PMER worked with Political Education on the induction of MPs and MPLs after the May 2024 elections, and at these meetings introduced the Accountability Framework for Public Representatives, to be rolled out in 2025.

Branch Functionality Barometer/Audit: This is another longstanding Conference resolution. In the context of the Renewal programme, PMER and Organising and Membership department have been working to refine the BFB, which is aimed at guiding branches on their local POA and to ensure regular reporting on the state of branches and their activities in communities, not only auditing them for conferences.

The Policy Monitoring and Evaluation Committee work with provinces, as well as with other NEC Committees on policy issues, including the LGI, L&G, International relations, Organising and Membership, the Award Committee, Constitutional and Legal Committee and ETC and STC. The PMER also closely cooperate with the ANC Caucus research unit.

Status of Mandates of Provincial and Regional Executive Committees

PROVINCE	CONFERENCE DUE DATE
EASTERN CAPE	MAY 2026
Alfred Nzo	Dec 2024
Amathole	May 2026
Chris Hani	April 2025
Dr WS Rubusana	May 2025
Joe Gqabi	Dec 2024
Nelson Mandela	Dec 2024
OR Tambo	Dec 2024
Sarah Baartman	May 2025
FREE STATE	JAN 2027
Fezile Dabi	Jan 2026
Lejweleputswa	Nov 2025
Mangaung	Nov 2025
Thabo Mofutsanyane	April 2026
Xhariep	April 2026

PROVINCE	CONFERENCE DUE DATE
GAUTENG	JUNE 2026
Ekurhuleni	2023
Johannesburg	June 2025
Tshwane	May 2025
West Rand	June 2026
Sedibeng	May 2025
KWAZULU NATAL	SEPT 2026
Ethekwini	April 2025
General Gizenga	Dec 2024
Harry Gwala	April 2025
Inkosi Bhambatha	May 2025
Josiah Gumede	Dec 2024
Mbuso Kubheka	Sept 2024
Moses Mabhida	Dec 2024
Musa Dladla	April 2025
Mzala Nxumalo	April 2025
Nokuhamba Nyawo	Sept 2024
Tolomane Myayiza	April 2025
LIMPOPO	JUNE 2026
Norman Mashabane	July 2024
Peter Mokaba	Dec 2024
Sekhukhune	Dec 2024
Vhembe	Dec 2024
Waterberg	July 2025
MPUMALANGA	APRIL 2026
Ehlanzeni	April 2025
Gert Sibande	April 2025

PROVINCE	CONFERENCE DUE DATE
Nkangala	April 2025
NORTH WEST	AUG 2026
Bojanala	Dec 2026
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	2023
Dr Ruth S. Mompoti	Sept 2025
Ngaka M. Molema	Dec 2025
NORTHERN CAPE	MAY 2026
Frances Baard	Mar 2025
John T. Gaetsewe	Mar 2025
Namakwa	Mar 2025
Pixley Ka Seme	Mar 2025
Z.F Mgcawu	Mar 2025
WESTERN CAPE	JUNE 2027
Boland	Oct 2025
Central Karoo	Dec 2025
Dullah Omar	Aug 2026
Overberg	Aug 2025
South Cape	July 2026
West Coast	Aug 2025

Task 3. Inclusive Economy to Create Jobs & Growth

The ANC in its 112th Anniversary statement recalled that dispossession, exclusion and marginalisation of the black majority was the key feature of the South African economy for more than 350 years. The ANC therefore remains determined to change the economy to ensure that reconstruction, growth and recovery lead to shared prosperity. It remains committed to enhance the economic empowerment of the people through increased black participation in the ownership, management and control of the economy through deliberate interventions.

The post-Covid-19 pandemic economic reconstruction and recovery plan developed and led by the ANC government has created a basis to restore economic growth and the growth of the public finances. The domestic financial market remains strong and macroeconomic policy has achieved important milestones, such as a reduction in inflation during 2024 and a primary budget surplus – meaning revenue exceeds non-interest spending – in the 2023/24 financial year. These gains will be aided by reforms to unlock infrastructure investment and fiscal prudence.

The implementation of the Energy Action Plan and the adoption Rail and Ports strategy has gone a long way in ensuring that we achieve energy security and a more efficient logistical system. We are making progress towards solving the passenger rail challenges. The Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa has to date restored operations on 26 out of 40 commuter rail corridors. To continue with the restoration of our commuter rail corridors, more money will be spent over the next three years to modernise our passenger rail network.

It is becoming easier to do business, with the time required by large businesses and farms to obtain a water license reduced from 300 days to 90 days and the cost of mobile data bundles reduced by up to 51 per cent between 2021 and 2023. The e-Visa system is now available to travelers from 34 countries, making it possible to obtain work and holiday visas entirely online, which helps to attract skills and promote tourism.

Incentives to aid in attracting investment for the local production of electric vehicles (EVs) have been introduced by Treasury. The scheme will allow producers of electric and hydrogen vehicles to claim up to 150% of “qualifying investment spending” in the first year.

The rollout of SANRAL’s OPEX and CAPEX Programmes road infrastructure investment provides mobility and access to markets for further development; mobility; access and economic growth. The multiplier effects of infrastructure investment especially in project with sound economic feasibility has a positive effect on GDP growth and economic development. The economic spinoffs and benefits included jobs created, opportunities for SMMEs, as well as opportunities to crowd in private funding and the increase in borrowing limits due to the resolution of the GFIP.

SANRAL tracks and reports on the percentage of routine as well as non-routine Road Maintenance Expenditure performed by black owned SMMEs and contractors.

PRASA, through the leadership of the DoT, has developed and implemented an Integrated Security Strategy. The strategy is anchored on various pillars, which include the use of technology, walling of priority corridors, and dedicated security deployment through risk-based security assessment. The strategy is yield results where security and vandalism of infrastructure have been reduced by more than 70%.

A number of transport-corridor regional integration infrastructure development projects have been presented to Cabinet during 2024, including:

- Adoption and approval by Cabinet of the Regional Integration Strategy: 20 March 2024 – the strategy seeks to organize and streamline the transport sector approach on issues of regional integration.
- Regional Corridors Development Strategy of South Africa – Corridors are important conduits of regional integration, providing a focused platform for infrastructure investment to improve regional economies, value chains and logistics, linking countries with markets in and outside Africa - this strategy identifies critical corridors, investment needed and strategies to implement to improve efficiencies and effectiveness of the corridors and competitiveness.
- The Department of Transport represents the Country on the Trans Kalahari Corridor Management Committee – the Trans Kalahari Corridor spans about 1900 km connecting South Africa, Botswana and Namibia – it is also a link to other parts of the continent beyond the three Member States.

Subsequent to the 2024 elections and the formation of the government of national unity (GNU) Cabinet on 30 June 2024, a programme of action which is aligned to the outcomes of the ANC lekgotla was adopted to guide the priorities of the GNU. In addition, the policy framework that largely guides government programmes, are ANC policies that have been adopted over the many years of democracy.

The ANC-led GNU has the following three priorities as outlined by President Cyril Ramaphosa in the Opening of Parliament Address (OPA): (1) to drive inclusive growth and job creation; (2) to reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living; and (3) to build a capable, ethical developmental state.

Following the formation of the 7th administration, the NEC at its Lekgotla in August 2024 agreed on the multi-year programme areas to take forward the implementation of the Manifesto priorities:

- Transformation of the Economy
- Energy security and loadshedding
- Logistics for Economic Growth
- Industrialisation and localisation
- Market concentration in the retail sector
- Africa Free Trade Agreement
- Transformation of the Financial sector
- Agriculture and food security
- Land Reform and redistribution
- Digital economy
- Youth and women in the economy

However, it must be admitted that it is likely that during the five years of the 7th administration, implementing ANC resolutions, in areas such as Environment and Forestry, Agriculture, Communications, Public Works may be an uphill to achieve, given the GNU composition and allocation of Ministries. The movement will therefore remain vigilant in these areas.

The NEC Economic Transformation Committee (ETC) is in the process of finalizing a draft Industrial Policy for presentation to the NEC Lekgotla, which should be at the centre of our economic development path, as articulated in the ANC 2024 Manifesto. The committee has also been seized during its meetings in 2024 with issues regarding the AFCTA, implementation of the Public Procurement Act, developments on the Implementation of BBBEE policy, and engaged with the Social Transformation Committee on the phasing in of a Basic Income Grant.

Task 4. Improving basic services and infrastructure

Amongst the first tasks of the democratic government after 1994 was to address the historic legacy of underdevelopment, which saw millions of South Africans in townships and rural areas deprived of basic services. Addressing this backlog has been a major programme and achievement during the 30 years of freedom, and in some areas we are moving towards near-universal access.

The StatsSA *State of Basic Service Delivery in South Africa report: Analysis of Census 2022 data* (October 2024) found that “tremendous progress has been made over the past few decades in the delivery of basic services. Census 2022 found that 91,3% of households had access to piped water, that 70,9% used flush toilets connected to either the public sewerage or to a local septic system, that 68,4% of households receive refuse removal services, and finally, that 94,7% of households had access to electricity. Approximately 79 percent of the country has some form of internet access while the number of households without internet access decreased from 64,8 percent in 2011 to 21,1percent in 2022.” It also noted that these headline figures, hide a lot of variation across provinces, district councils and between local municipalities.

Progressively addressing the historic backlogs towards universal access to basic services and continuous improvement of the quality of basic services – especially in rural areas, townships and informal settlements - therefore remains part of the constitutional obligation of the state, at all levels.

The 112th January 8 statement’s emphasis on basic services, came in the context of rising complaints about service delivery (potholes, electricity, water and sanitation, refuse removal, etc) in the lead-up to and since the 2021 local government elections. The Auditor General in the review of the five years of the previous local government administrations, commented that “trends in the report demonstrate that the fourth administration (2016-2021) left municipalities in a worse financial position than when they took office, ... and that the lack of improvement in municipal outcomes is an indictment on the entire local government accountability ecosystem, which failed to act and arrest the decline that continued to be characterised by service delivery challenges in municipalities.”

We addressed this in the ANC 2021 Local Government Manifesto, obliging all ANC councilors and caucuses to take a pledge to commit to do better. The NEC also appointed a Local Government Intervention Task Team (LGI) as one of its permanent committees, to assist local government to improve and address the service delivery issues. The LGITT set four intervention areas since its appointment in 2023: (i) Service Delivery; (ii) Political management; (iii) Governance and Administration; and (iv) Fiscal framework and financial management.

During 2024, this included active participation in the Delivery Command Centre and review of the back-to-basics standardized service delivery indicators to municipalities. In this regard, government started the process of reviewing circular 88 indicators, which was monitored by the task team. To date municipalities have integrated circular 88 indicators into their Integrated Development Plans (IDP) and Service Delivery Budget and Implementation Plans (SDBIP). Thirdly, the LGITT also involved in the review of municipal finance and systems framework. The LGITT supported government to intervene when a municipality is struggling to perform its mandatory function. This support resulted in the implementation schedule 6b and section 63 interventions.

On Service delivery indicators, we have not done that well, with only 33% of actions identified by LGI, achieved during 2024. The critical issues in this regard include:

- a. **Low Maintenance Spend:** local government should maintain and protect infrastructure assets totaled R518,35 billion, and the various municipal grants now make explicit provisions for maintenance, with the National Treasury requirement that they budget at least 8% of the value of their infrastructure assets for this purpose. The LGITT monitoring indicates that municipalities spent an average of 4% of the value of the assets they have to maintain in 2024 - up from 3% in 2022/2023, with ongoing implications for the quality of services. Maintenance spent is at a measly 1% or less at 39% of municipalities. As a result, there is little preventative maintenance (servicing infrastructure before it breaks down), exacerbated by ageing infrastructure and increased number of users and illegal connections, which led to frequent breakdowns as infrastructure assets deteriorate.
- b. **Water and Sanitation:** Since we are largely on track with ending loadshedding and addressing affordable and secure energy, the attention in 2024 shifted largely to water and sanitation. The 2018 Day Zero water crisis in the City of Cape Town is becoming a threat across large parts of the country, in the context of failing infrastructure and climate change. The water crisis is closely linked to sanitation, and the poor state of waste water treatment works in too many municipalities. The LGITT include ANC deployees in the key service delivery departments, including water and sanitation, so that interventions are targeted and prioritized.
- c. **Affordability:** many municipalities maintain that the actual cost of providing these services is higher than the National Treasury estimates.
- d. **Implementation of Indigent policies:** millions of households that should be classified as indigent are not being registered by municipalities. Municipalities also adopt differentiated approaches in implementing the free basic services policy (FSB).
- e. **Appropriate infrastructure models:** the lack of infrastructure and appropriate delivery models in remote rural areas, as well as the general neglect of maintenance and repairs of municipal infrastructure and weak service-revenue link, and need to develop climate-smart infrastructure.
- f. **Policy and specific interventions:** during 2024, the following interventions were done by the LGITT: Engagements on the status of the Community Works Programme and the impact of budget cuts. Developing an accelerated plan for the top 30 municipalities towards LGE2026. Monitoring implementation of the Energy Recovery Plan. Receiving the Water Status Report and monitoring implementation. Assisting to resolve burst sewer pipe in Emfuleni. Working with the City of Johannesburg on the water and electricity challenges. Resolving Tshwane road infrastructure issues. Working with Mangaung on the sanitation and water issues in the city. Working with Maluti-a-Phofong on water issues, and ensuring agreement with Eskom on electricity debt is signed and implemented. Assisting to intervene in the Knysna water issue. Working with district and local municipalities in OR Tambo to check on the state of municipalities, holistically and including service delivery.

The **Fiscal and Financial management LGI priority** mainly focused on spending of infrastructure and other grants by the municipality, with the following interventions on the situation pertaining in 2024:

- Addressing the outstanding debt owed to local government over the last few years, often by national and provincial government departments.
- Conditional grants being stopped and reallocated and not utilized/ benefit the intended communities. Conditional grants funding not being optimized to assist with the repairs and maintenance of infrastructure to ensure the continuous service delivery.
- The outstanding debt per municipality owed to Eskom, DWS and Water Boards and other suppliers of goods and services. Majority of municipalities are struggling to honour their payment arrangements with the suppliers of bulk services.
- The general performance of the MIG expenditure of an average of 90% over the last three years. High number of in-year (mid-term) stoppages which are especially prevalent in perennial poor performing municipalities mainly in five provinces (EC, FS, LP, NC and NW).

In the year ahead, this work will have to be scaled up, working with ANC provinces, regions and deployees in government, to ensure the movement prioritise the work of local government and implements a national consolidated programme focusing on local government interventions. This programme must be fully resourced with dedicated funds and human capital.

This National programme must also ensure that government interventions such as schedule 6b and section 63 are fully implemented throughout the country. Furthermore, interventions focused on revenue generation and/or reducing the water and electricity municipal debt must be support. The Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) in Emfuleni is a good model that could be replicated in dysfunctional municipalities.

Task 5. Resolve energy crisis and end loadshedding

We identified loadshedding as a priority in 2023. By highlighting this as a stand-alone task for 2024 again, the movement recognized the severe impact of prolonged loadshedding on households, businesses and the economy, and the need to therefore remain focused on dealing with this.

The investment in the generation recovery plan continues to deliver results with loadshedding remaining suspended for over eight months (247 consecutive days) since 26 March 2024, due to ongoing structural improvements in the coal-fired fleet. These improvements are contributing to economic growth and energy security. The recovery plan has resulted in year-on-year diesel savings of R17.37 billion, approximately 71.9% less than the R24.15 billion spent during the same period last year. Diesel usage remains below the year-to-date budget.

Eskom's Energy Availability Factor (EAF) was at an average of 63.0% year-to-date, with top-performing stations — including Medupi, Camden, Kusile, and peaking stations — achieving average EAF of 70% and above. Two other power stations recorded EAFs above 60%.

As 2024 drew to an end, we had over 280 days without loadshedding, a sign that the Energy Action Plan instituted in 2022 are being implemented and having effect.

During 2024 the issue of electricity tariff increases became a major political mobilization matter by the opposition and communities, with ESKOM requesting a 36% tariff increase, and NERSA eventually deciding on 12.7% for the 2025/2025 year, providing much needed relief to households and businesses.

The LGI team carried out the monitoring of the National Solar Water Heating Programme in 15 municipalities. This task was halted because government had to ensure that the programme was fully resourced. Once the resourcing of this programme takes place, the task team will be able to monitor progress.

Although we are recording progress, we must continue to deal with power outages by municipalities or as a result of damaged transformers and other infrastructure, the debts of municipalities to ESKOM, investment in and roll-out of transmission infrastructure, implementing our indigency policies, ensure maintenance and continue to work towards universal access, and tough action against infrastructure theft and illegal connections.

The ANC-led Provincial Government, as part of the Gauteng Energy Response Programme, started rolling out a programme to replace and install transformers in underserved communities from October 2023. By the end of 2024, Gauteng Provincial Government (GPG) had secured funding of R1.2 billion to replace all transformers in townships without electricity. Through Operation Khanyisa iGauteng, provincial government working with ESKOM and local government, has replaced 522 transformers within the five regions of Gauteng benefiting over 2,5 million people.

The President signed the Electricity Regulations Amendment Act in August 2024, which aims to transform South Africa's electricity sector by establishing an independent state-owned transmission company, promote competition in the generation sector, and facilitating the uptake of renewable energy. The law which will come into effect in January 2025, seeks to provide an enabling environment for the country's path to affordable, clean, sustainable and secure energy.

Task 6. Strengthen fight against crime, GBV & corruption

Section 12 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996), guarantees every person the right to freedom and security; this includes the right to be free from all forms of violence, whether from public or private sources. To this effect, Section 205 of the Constitution mandates the South African Police Service (SAPS) to prevent, combat, and investigate crime, maintain public order, protect and secure the inhabitants of our nation and their property, and to uphold and enforce the law.

GBVF, crime and corruption remains a serious impediment in our path towards a better life for all. The crime statistics, which are reported quarterly, represent more than just figures on a page. In the words of the Minister of Police, "they reflect the lived realities of citizens - their fears, their losses, and their hopes for a safer today and tomorrow. Contact crimes such as murder, rape, kidnapping and extortion, and particularly crimes against women and children, are wreaking havoc and instilling fear."

The 7th administration, building on work done of the previous administration, during the first few months of the GNU have been decisive in intervening in extortions and GBVF in the E Cape, gangsterism and gang violence in the W Cape, organised crime and general criminality in KZN; indeed across the country we can see a rejuvenated SAPS, working with communities.

We will continue to strengthen the response and effectiveness of the criminal justice system, and improve the support provided to survivors of these crimes. At the same time, our priority must be prevention and tackling the underlying causes of criminality and GBVF.

We must ensure that the National Council on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide is constituted without delay, and it must be capacitated so that it can coordinate and drive the multi-dimensional action plan and involve all stakeholders. As we said before, boys and men, must become key stakeholders in preventing GBVF, by eschewing violence as a means to resolve problems, and respect the dignity of children, women and each other. Efforts by all sectors of society, to strengthen and support families must be consolidated and expanded.

The NEC Committee on Gender and Equity coordinated a programme during the 16 Days of Activism period from 25 November to 10 December 2024, to create awareness on GBVF. The Sub-Committee working with all MDM structures represented in the Sub-Committee and Provinces developed a POA, with activities such as

traditional courts on the issues, GBV in the work place, GBV dialogues, and so forth, taking place across the country, the programme was kickstarted in Mpumalanga.

The NEC Peace and Security Committee work during the first half of the year focused on ensuring adequate plans are in place to secure the 2024 elections, as well as ongoing initiatives to address the safety and security of citizens and the country.

The security apparatus of the country is deemed functional, but not at the level that the situation in the country demands; particularly in terms of coordination, synergies and prompt decision-making. The situation is receiving attention from the deployed cadres and the relevant government coordinating structures. The Ministers of Defense, Intelligence, Police and Correctional Services (and their respective departments) are developing joint plans and programmes to ensure that criminality is eradicated, our country is safe and secure and that citizens feel safe.

The Peace and Security Committee towards the end of 2024 received briefings and monitored the following key initiatives in the fight against crime:

- The Integrated Crime & Violence Prevention Strategy (ICVPS)
- Cooperation Agreements signed with four Provinces - Kwazulu Natal, Western Cape, Eastern Cape and Gauteng), as well as with the following Metro Municipalities: eThekweni, Cape Town, Gqeberha, Tshwane, Johannesburg and Ekurhuleni to jointly fight crime in the identified areas.
- Prevention of Organised Crime
- Strengthening of Crime Intelligence
- Enhancing Specialization and Specialized units
- Leveraging on technology

The implementation of the **Border Management Agency** continued apace during 2024, with important impact of its work:

- The BMA intercepted about 44 461 individuals who were attempting to illegally enter South Africa without any requisite documentation. They were arrested, fingerprinted, declared undesirable and deported on the spot.
- About 100 452 individuals overstayed in the country were detected by the Biometric Movement Control System (BMCS) when they arrived at the ports. They were declared undesirable and banned from re-entering the country for the next 5 years.
- About 98 150 individuals were refused entry into the country for various reasons, including some listed on the Interpol list for having committed different types of crimes in other jurisdictions of the world.
- BMA contributed employment creation as the newly established 3rd law enforcement Authority of South Africa. Since its inception BMA recruited 400 unemployed youth in our second intake of Border Guards who are still training. An additional 50 young Coastal Guards were recruited and deployed at the vulnerable segments of the coastline to protect the country's marine resources.

The Sub-Committee supported the **White Paper on Citizenship, Immigration and Refuge Protection** since inception by the Department of Home Affairs. It was gazetted for public comments on the 10th November 2023 and approved by Cabinet on 10th April 2024. However, due to the complex and contentious nature of the policy positions contained in the White Paper, Cabinet directed that legal opinion be sought prior to the implementation of the new policy. In principle, the Sub-Committee is of the view that the White Paper

should be signed as a Bill as soon as possible as a key resolution from the ANC 55th Conference, to allow for a comprehensive review and integration of citizenship and migration legislation, and to eliminate contractions.

The ANC welcomed the gazetting of regulations that solidify the Investigating Directorate Against Corruption (IDAC) as a permanent unit within the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA). This crucial milestone follows the signing of the NPA Amendment Act by President Cyril Ramaphosa prior to the May 2024 polls. These developments reaffirm our nation's unwavering and resolute commitment to a comprehensive and sustained fight against corruption.

The transition from the temporary Investigating Directorate (ID), which has been operational since March 2019, under the President's proclamation, to the now permanent IDAC marks a significant and strategic milestone in enhancing our capacity to combat corruption. This includes the capacity to prosecute cases stemming from the Zondo Commission of Inquiry into State Capture.

The following are ongoing work on Peace and Security and the fight against Crime, Corruption and GBV:

- Asses, revive where necessary and support Community Safety Forums, Community Police forums and Street committees working in corporation with the ANC Organising unit.
- Promote transparency and accountability to effectively address corruption, strengthen anti-corruption institutions and foster a culture of integrity within government and party structures.
- Finalise consultations on the "White Paper on Citizenship, Immigration and Protection " amongst ANC structures, Alliance partners and general society.
- Deal with the challenges being experienced by MK Liberation War Veterans specifically with regards to welfare issues and housing.

Task 7. Build a better Africa and a just, equitable and humane world

International work remains a key pillar of social transformation for the ANC, and during 2024, the ANC continued to accelerate its work in this area. The work on international relations in the movement are carried out around 6 focus areas: (i) the African agenda; (ii) continental and international solidarity campaigns; (iii) party-to-party, inter-party and multi-party engagements; (iv) transformation of global governance; (v) policy development; and (vi) working towards a better world.

During 2024, the ANC through International Relations Committee hosted or participated in the following key events:

- 7th Cuba-Africa International Solidarity Conference, in Mpumalanga January 2024.
- Mwalimu Julius Nyerere School of Leadership, Tanzania programmes and governance, the ANC currently chairs the Board of the School represented by cde David Makhura.
- Hosting high level leaders at the ANC Manifesto Mayihlome rally at Moses Mabhida in February 2024, including HE Joaquim Alberto Chissano (Mozambique); HE Chief Olusegun Obasanjo (Nigeria), HE João Manuel Goncalves Lourenco; Hon Dr Phenyó Butale (Botswana); Advocate Duma Boko (Botswana); Ambassador Andrew Young (USA) and Mr Mogomotsi Kaboemodimo (Botswana), amongst others.
- Meeting of the global Anti-Apartheid Movement for Palestine.

- 11th Meeting of the six Sister Southern Africa Liberation Movements, Victoria Falls - 18 March 2024
- BRICS and Partner Countries Forum in Vladivostok, Russia from 17-19 June 2024.
- Hosting of International Elections Observers from fraternal parties during the South African National and Provincial elections in May 2024
- Solidarity with Palestine events with various civil society organisations across the country and throughout the year.
- Post Election Briefing with Diplomatic Corps on the formation of the Government of National Unity, Freedom Park, August 2024.
- The ANC send elections observers to the elections held this year in Botswana, Namibia and Mozambique.
- Hosting several high-level delegations including from the Communist Party of China; the German Social Democratic Party; the Palestinian Fatah Movement, Hamas and the PLO; the Vietnamese Communist Party, Botswana Land Boards Local Authorities and Health Workers Union; Polisario Front and the Saharawi Democratic Republic; World Movement for Democracy; the Cuban Communist Party, Women Empowerment & Development Society in ASIA-Africa, International relations and Relief-Council of Muslim Theologians.
- Day of Memorial for October 7 Attack and start of Genocide in Gaza
- 12 Global Assembly of the World Movement for Democracy, November 2024 in Johannesburg
- ANC-SACP Youth Delegation to China focusing on skills development for e-commerce.
- Hosting Secretariat meetings for the hosting of the Summit of Liberation movements in 2025, to be hosted by the ANC.
- The IR Committee held a strategic retreat in November 2024 to review its work, and to plan for 2025.

Conclusion

Progress was made in implementing the 112th Anniversary January 8 tasks, but by their very nature, these are multi-year tasks. The NEC therefore must ensure that we monitor work done based on our commitments, the challenges we face, so that we account in each January 8 statement, and can better tailor the tasks for the coming year.

We must continue to ensure, through planning, implementation and monitoring & evaluation systems, that the tasks of January 8 are mainstreamed and carried out in all structures of the movement and by all its deployees at various levels, throughout each year.

Communications and Battle of Ideas

“The theatre of ideas is a vital centre for change because it talks to unceasing efforts to ensure that social values, views and opinions that enjoy hegemony are those which support change. These challenges define the very core of our transformation agenda and are therefore critical in appreciating the threats and obstacles on our way.

There are two tendencies at play in relation to the battle of ideas. On the one hand, the broad strategic objectives of the ANC, now codified in the country’s constitution, define the ideational framework within which South African society operates and the vision for which it aspires. On the other hand, because of poor performance as the governing party particularly in the recent period, the malfeasance of some of its leaders and the incoherence of its message, the ANC is faced with the harsh reality that the legendary dominance of ideas it enjoyed in South Africa before and during the democratic transition has drastically diminished.”

(55th National Conference paper on The Balance of Forces, 2022)

Communications environment in 2024

The battle of ideas and communications in 2024 took place in this broad context, but especially since 2023, a well-funded and concerted attempt to discredit the gains of democracy and by implication the ANC, in order to bring it below 50% in the 2024 National and Provincial Elections.

The analysis of the communications landscape in 2024 therefore reflects an environment in which the ANC operates that remains highly contested, complex, and constantly evolving. The ANC’s brand has been significantly impacted by corruption scandals and governance challenges. The formation of the GNU, the decline of traditional media, and the rise of digital platforms, as well as the rise of artificial intelligence, have all contributed to a challenging communications landscape. Public perceptions of the ANC remain dominated by narratives of corruption and inefficiency, resulting in diminished trust and respect for the party’s pronouncements. Over time, mainstream media have adopted an increasingly critical and adversarial stance towards the ANC, both as a political movement and as the governing party. The 2024 general campaign and the ANC’s performance have played a major role in shaping this environment.

During the second part of 2024, the GNU led to increased public confidence in South Africa’s governance trajectory. Polling by Ipsos indicates that the proportion of people who believe the country is on the right path has doubled since April and June 2024. Despite media narratives crediting this to opposition participation in the GNU, evidence suggests that the positive sentiment stems from the ongoing implementation of the ANC-led 6th Administration’s programs. Investor confidence in South Africa’s economic prospects has also risen.

A poll by the Social Research Foundation found that after 100 days in office, nearly 59% of South Africans believe the GNU is performing well. Support for the ANC has increased to 45%, reflecting public recognition of the party’s leadership within the coalition government. The communications environment thus presents both challenges and opportunities for the ANC, particularly as the party’s renewal efforts gain momentum.

All ANC structures, leaders, members and departments contribute to the battle of ideas, the Department of Communications, Information and Publicity (DCIP), headed by cde Mahlengi Bhengu as National Spokesperson, working with DCIP structures in provinces, plays a critical role in communicating the ANC messages and progress. The mandate of the DCIP is to operate a world-class communication system that advances ANC programmes and positions, acts as a source and receptor of information and custodian of the ANC brand as leader of society

The ANC DCIP strategy is to proactively communicate the ANC's message to the general public in a transparent manner to restore the confidence and credibility of the ANC, as a leader of society. This, the ANC will achieve by renewing its commitment to the people of South Africa.

Highlights of 2024

During the period under review, the DCIP work focused from January to May 2024 on key messages of the 2024 National and Provincial Elections Campaign, including supporting ANC elections activities, such as the Mbombela January 8 anniversary, the Moses Mabhida Manifesto Launch, activities of National officials, popularizing the ANC Manifesto, the 30 year review, the Siyanqoba rally, as well as production of ANC elections materials, content development, working with the elections agency, getting out the vote and commentary on the elections results.

The period June to December 2024 focused on communications and messages on the processes towards the formation of the Government of National Unity (GNU), the reflection of our Manifesto in the Statement of Intent and the priorities of the 7th administration as articulated by the President in the Opening of Parliament and the various programmes of the organisation in this period. Highlights included:

- Analysis of the media and communications landscape
- Briefings on the sidelines of the ANC NEC meetings, on key national issues under discussions by the NEC, followed by pressers addressed by the Secretary General on NEC outcomes.
- Social media content creation and update on key issues in the public domain, for ANC events, campaigns and Officials programmes, commentary on issues in the national debate.
- Regular posts on the heritage of our movement, through the Justice to Memory project.
- Media engagements ranging from debates, interviews, articles, press statements, editorial engagements, all ensuring that the ANC voice is heard in the public domain, through both local and international media, with a special focus on community radio.
- Weekly production of *ANC Today*, to reflect and provide a forum of debate on issues of the day and national priorities
- Regularly updating the ANC website and social media pages: in addition to updating the ANC website on a daily basis, the team is also responsible for managing and updating the websites of the ANC Veterans League, ANC Women's League and the ANC Youth League.
- Regular engagements with provincial spokespersons and DCIP personnel in provinces on messages and strategic communications.
- Launching of an ANC podcast during the Elections campaign, as well as an ANC news app.
- Regular public sentiment analysis and media trends.
- Providing support to all offices and departments, provinces, Leagues and NEC Committees by advertising and covering their events, through design, layout and production services for ANC infographics and publications.

Media Relations and Public Engagement

Over the past year, the Department of Communications and Information Publicity (DCIP) has significantly strengthened media relations and public engagement, ensuring a continuous ANC presence in mainstream media. Through regular press briefings, interviews, and thought leadership pieces, the department has successfully amplified the ANC's voice on key national issues. This has reinforced the party's position as the leading force in shaping public discourse and driving the national transformation agenda.

Crisis communication remained a priority, with the DCIP swiftly addressing emerging issues to maintain the dominance of ANC perspectives in public narratives. Rapid response mechanisms were deployed to counter misinformation and ensure clarity on ANC positions. The effectiveness of this approach has been evident in the party's ability to steer discussions in line with its principles, even amid challenging political and media landscapes.

The ANC has also deepened relationships with local, national, and international media houses, facilitating broader and more accurate coverage of ANC activities and policies. By engaging media stakeholders on various platforms, the ANC has been able to nudge towards more balanced reporting, ensuring that its programs and policy positions receive the attention they deserve. The ANC's open approach to media engagement has continued to set it apart as the most transparent political organization in the country.

To safeguard the ANC's image and narrative, the DCIP conducted daily media monitoring sessions, assessing coverage trends and identifying areas that required proactive engagement or corrective measures. This strategic oversight has enabled the department to preempt negative narratives and respond in real-time, reinforcing the party's stance on critical national issues. Through this continuous monitoring, the ANC has ensured that its positions are not misrepresented or undermined by competing political agendas.

The ANC's tradition of post-NEC media briefings, addressed by the Secretary General, remains a key pillar of its communications strategy. These briefings, along with parallel media sessions during NEC meetings and Makgotla, have provided the public with unparalleled insight into the party's decision-making processes.

The ANC remains the only political organization in South Africa that actively shares deliberations from its highest decision-making bodies, fostering public trust and transparency. To ensure consistent and accurate communication, the department has issued regular media advisories and statements. These have played a crucial role in informing journalists and the public about ANC events, policies, and achievements. The department has also utilized digital platforms to disseminate key messages effectively, ensuring that information reaches a diverse and widespread audience in real-time.

Despite these concerted efforts, the ANC continues to operate within a media environment that often portrays the organization in a conservative and oppositional light. The ideological slant of many media houses presents ongoing challenges in managing the party's narrative. However, the ANC remains resolute in engaging with all media players constructively, ensuring that its perspectives are heard and understood.

Digital And Multimedia Production

The Digital and Multi-media workstream continues to play a pivotal role in amplifying the messages of the ANC and engaging with the public through various digital platforms. Throughout 2024, the DCIP utilized social media campaigns to communicate key developments, highlight the achievements of the ANC-led Government of National Unity (GNU), and advance national priorities. These initiatives have been particularly instrumental in reaching young people, fostering public engagement, and ensuring widespread dissemination of ANC policies and programmes.

The ANC maintained an active presence on social media, focusing on content production and event coverage to enhance public engagement. Notably, we successfully executed digital campaigns that spotlighted ANC achievements and ongoing initiatives.

The DCIP expanded its digital content offerings to include: (i) Video and Photography: The department produced a series of informative videos and high-quality photographs that documented ANC events, international engagements, and key interviews. (ii) Live Streaming: Recognizing the power of digital media in broadening audience reach, the DCIP leveraged live streaming for major ANC events, ensuring real-time dissemination of key messages to a diverse and widespread audience.

ANC Brand Management

The DCIP made a thorough inventory of ANC branding materials housed at Headquarters, assessing their condition and quality. A structured process for archiving, repurposing, and discarding these materials was initiated and will continue into the next year once all items are properly registered. This includes funeral banners and non-generic branding from past rallies and conferences.

Quality inconsistencies in branding materials were identified, particularly in design and production. These issues are being addressed through the development of a Corporate Identity (CI) Manual, which will provide clear guidelines on the presentation of ANC branding on merchandise. The finalisation of the CI Manual, in collaboration with a branding expert and the DCIP, is scheduled for early 2025.

Events Management

Over the past year, the DCIP provided branding, content development, digital content creation, media relations, event logistics, and strategic support for ANC events initiated by other departments. These included: ANC International Relations meetings, ANC Youth League and ANC Women's League marches, ANC Gender and Equity Subcommittee events.

The DCIP ensured brand visibility at all supported events. However, many planned events were either postponed, reclassified as provincial activities, or faced logistical constraints. Key insights from the year's events highlighted the need for a standing events' planning committee to standardise event planning procedures.

ANC Today

During 2024, 48 editions of ANC Today were curated, edited and distributed. The first edition for 2024 was a Special 112th Anniversary edition. Every edition of ANC Today is packaged in both PDF format, as well as an ebook (flipbook) format.

ANC Today is shared widely on all major ANC WhatsApp groups and on the ANC Cloud in both formats, as well as published on the website. Our Digital Media team, working together with the Content Team, packages and promotes ANC Today content on all our social media pages.

Communications Assembly

The ANC hosted the National Communications Assembly from 16-17 November 2024 in Gauteng. Attended by NEC members, government deployees, and communication specialists, the assembly:

Reviewed the ANC's communication strategy

Developed tactical plans for the coming year

Resolved to revive ANC's social media presence through a 'social media army'

Established a 'radio army' to amplify grassroots messaging

Emphasized the rebranding of the ANC to showcase its legacy, governance and renewal agenda.

Looking ahead to 2025

Looking ahead to 2025, the DCIP will continue to intensify its role as the vanguard of political communications, reaffirming the ANC's leadership in society through ideological clarity, political education, mobilisation, media and public sentiment analysis and countering misinformation - across traditional, digital and social media platforms.

In particular, it will focus on achieving the following:

- Showcasing service delivery initiatives of the government;
- Reprioritisation of the ANC's communication machinery and engagement in the battle of ideas. Sufficient resources should be directed towards this priority;
- Continuation with programs and activities introduced in 2024;
- Communication/media training for constitutional structures and public employees;
- Up to date digital and social media strategy;
- Introduction of the writers blog in support of content development; and
- Capacity development for communicators

NEC, NWC, Officials, NEC Committees

National Executive Committee

The NEC of the ANC is the highest decision-making body between Conferences of the ANC, and therefore ultimately responsible for the manner in which the movement carries out its mission as well as its state of health.

The NEC as is practice held its first meeting for 2024 on 4-6 January 2024, to consider the January 8 Statement and anniversary preparations. The 2023 Annual Report of the Secretary General to the NEC, as per 16.6.5 of the ANC Constitution, was also tabled at this session of the NEC.

The NEC with the Mpumalanga PEC and structures embarked on preparations for and build-up activities towards the 112th Anniversary celebrations in Mbombela Mpumalanga. It should be noted that during the build-up activities, MKP made itself known in the province, although our structures underplayed its presence.

The 112th anniversary was a resounding success, confounding the nay-sayers who by then have written the ANC off, as having little mass support, legitimacy nor presence. It inspired our forces to continue and ramp-up the very difficult elections campaign.

The NEC held its regular meeting followed by the NEC lekgotla on 28-29 January 2024, focusing on the January 8 tasks, the framework for the 2024 NPE Manifesto, the Elections campaign and preparations for the SONA, as well as towards the 30 year anniversary of our democracy and freedom.

The extended NEC meeting with the Alliance, to finalise the ANC Candidate lists of Public representatives for Parliament and Provincial Legislatures, was held on 22 February 2024 in eThekweni.

The March 2024 NEC focused its attention on the final phase of the Elections campaign, and adopted the 40-day Mayihlome Final push, led by the President and Officials intensifying voter outreach and mobilization, along with ramping up our communications campaign and presence. NEC members were deployed to support this final push efforts in all provinces, up to and beyond election day.

Following the announcements of the results, the NEC was convened in a special Session on 6 June 2024, to consider the implications of the electoral setback, and to consider the options for governance. It was this NEC that gave the mandate to the Officials led Negotiating team to take forward the option of an inclusive Government of National Unity, after considering all other options.

The NEC held its next regular meeting and NEC lekgotla on 1-6 August 2024. The regular NEC amongst other issues received the detailed report and analysis on the NPE2024 campaign and results and the implications for the movement and the NDR; implementation of the ANC Manifesto and Monitoring and Evaluation framework; towards a National Dialogue; as well as organisational matters such as the Membership management system (MMS); review of Strategy and Tactics towards NGC 2025; Integrity matters; gender equality in ANC-led provincial governments; and other matters including the ongoing VBS saga, opening of schools, solidarity with Palestine, and the upcoming BRICS summit.

The NEC Lekgotla with Alliance partners discussed implementation of the 2024 Manifesto under the conditions of the GNU, the President's Opening of Parliament address and strategic priorities of the 7th administration, as well as the importance of the National Dialogue.

The NEC held its final meeting of the year from 24-27 October 2024, to consider the Organisational Diagnostic Report, presentations on Renewal action plan, the existential crisis faced by the movement and what needs to be done to turn the situation around.

The NEC agreed on the following three-pronged approach to Renewal:

- Strengthening and re-establishing its presence in communities through ANC branches as centers of development, that engage and listen to citizens and sectors, and work with them to address challenges and grievances.
- Bolstering ANC ideological orientation and its organisational systems and processes, so that trust is rebuilt through the clarity of its policies and vision for the country, its governance capabilities to implement the Manifesto and govern well and ethically, the quality of its leaders, cadres, public representatives and members, and in theory and practice demonstrate its commitment, capabilities and leadership in building a better life for all.
- A proactive programme of communications, including social media as well as sectoral work, to win the battle of ideas and work with the broadest range of organisations of the motive forces and civil society.

The NEC in October 2024 also dealt with all the outstanding Integrity reports, including those from the term of the last NEC, as well as strengthening the terms of reference of the Integrity Commission.

The NEC has been fairly coherent, and able to discuss matters in a manner which seek to carry forward the mission of the ANC and the movement, even where there may be differences on tactical matters.

National Officials and National Working Committee

The Officials and NWC met much more frequently in between meetings of the NEC, to ensure implementation of NEC decisions, attend to urgent current matters, oversee the organisational and governance program and process matters for the NEC. Both structures have also been fairly coherent and able to fulfil their constitutional responsibilities.

There has been attempts to prematurely start lobbying for leadership for the 2027 Conference, but this potentially highly divisive issues was nipped in the bud with the Secretary communicating the line on the matter guided by Officials.

NEC COMMITTEES

The NEC Committees are broadly divided into organisational committees, policy and governance committees and standing committees, assisting the movement to implement resolutions and decisions and carry out programmes in their specific area, working with similar committees in provinces. The following committees have been appointed:

Organisational Committees

Organising and Membership
Political Education
Awards Committee
National Elections Team
National Finance Committee
Renewal Commission

Standing Committees

National Dispute Resolution Committee
National Disciplinary Committee
National Disciplinary Committee of Appeals
Electoral Committee
Integrity Commission

Policy & Governance Committees

Policy, Monitoring and Evaluation
Economic Transformation
Social Transformation
Legislature and Governance
Peace and Security
International Relations
Local Government Intervention Team
Education, Health and STI
Arts, Culture and Sports
Archives and Heritage
Gender and Equity
Constitution and Legal matters

All Committees, except the Renewal Commission, have met and worked on programmatic issues during 2024. Standing committees are occasional, operating when a matter is referred to the committee or during specific occasions such as elections or conferences where candidates need to be nominated by structures.

Organising and Membership Committee

The Committee was chaired by cde Dinah Pule met during 2024 to attend to matters such as the Mobilisation, Sectoral work and Events for the NPE2024 Elections Campaign, the ANC Membership System, Renewal and Organising programme to the October 2024 NEC, review of the BGM and BBGM Guidelines, NWC visits to Gauteng and KZN, preparations for January 8 and assisting the Awards Committee with the 2024 ANC Branch Awards. Attendance and participation in committee meetings of NEC members have been fair.

Political Education and Training Committee

The Committee is chaired by cde Sbongile Besani held its meetings on specific matters, including the approach to Political Education programme presented by the full-time Head of Political Education, cde David Makhura.

The Committee adopted the Political Education and Cadre development approach and objectives as follow:

- a. Develop political education cells to sharpen the ideological, theoretical, policy and organizational skills of our members in order that they may excel in their organisational tasks.
- b. Tailor the OR Tambo Political School Curriculum to meet the needs of the new ANC member in the context of Renewal.
- c. Rebuild the culture of discipline and dismantle factions aimed at dissension amongst fellow comrades

and the organisation. Eliminate activities informed by divisions, sexual bias, disrespect for fellow comrades and violence in the organisation.

- d. Replenish ANC membership by drawing more young people into the ranks and leadership structures and tackle the perception that the ANC is disconnected from young people. Revival of the ANCYL is a key aspect of Renewal.
- e. Reaffirm the importance of compulsory induction and political schools for all leadership collectives and public representatives.
- f. Attract skilled people with expertise to assist our transformation agenda and invest more resources in cadre development and bring back the intelligentsia in our fold.
- g. Forge a cadre with a militant, principled and fighting spirit, who, no matter what setbacks or difficulties, will never betray the cause of the people.

To take forward these objectives, the following programmatic priorities were identified:

- a. **MEMBERSHIP INDUCTION** through the introduction of a compulsory mass political education (Foundation Course) for all members, old and new. The ANC Foundation Course was launched by the NEC in October 2024. It will run until December 2025 and will become standard for new members during the 6-months' probation period.
- b. **POLITICAL INDUCTION OF ELECTED LEADERS AND PUBLIC REPRESENTATIVES.** All BECs, RECs, PECs, NEC, Leagues and Public Representatives now undergo induction on their role and the movement's expectations. A new round of Induction programmes was introduced in June 2023 and will continue until all elected structures and public representatives are covered). After the 2024 NPE and swearing in of the 7th Parliament and Legislatures, induction for ANC MPLs and Caucuses were successfully conducted in North West, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, and E Cape, with the caucuses of KZN, Free State, N Cape, W Cape, Gauteng and National are still outstanding, and must be done during the first half of 2025.
- c. **COMPULSORY POLITICAL CLASSES AND COURSES** for all elected into leadership: Branch, Regional, Provincial and National structures, starting February 2025.
- d. **POLICY MASTER CLASSES** for all deployed to government and legislatures at different levels in government including municipalities, provincial and national levels. This to be done in partnership with the ANC Policy, Monitoring, Evaluation and Research Department, the OR Tambo School, the Malimu Julius Nyerere Leadership School and other Leadership, Policy and Governance Schools and Institutions.
- e. **ORGANISATIONAL SKILLS AND TRAINING** for ANC Chairpersons, Secretaries, Treasurers, Communicators, Organisers and ANC Staff at all levels. This programme was started in 2023 and throughout 2024 with Treasurers and ANC National Caucus staff.
- f. **PARTY TO PARTY AND INTER-PARTY WORK:** Joint programmes with other progressive parties at local, continental and global level were conducted during 2024 with the CPC, Chinese Communist Party, Swedish Social Democratic Party, SPLM of South Sudan, UDPS of the DRC, FRELIMO of Mozambique, MPLA of Angola, SWAPO of Namibia, ZANU-PF of Zimbabwe, Chama Cha Mapundizi of Tanzania, BNF of Botswana, PUDEMO (Eswatini) and others.

Education Health and Science and Technology (EHSTI)

The Committee was chaired by cde Neliswa Peggy Nkonyeni, for most of the year. Due to health reasons, on her request, an acting chair was appointed to assist with coordination of the work of ESTHI from October 2024.

The Committee met regularly, to attend to the matters falling under four workstreams, in which it divided its work:

- Basic education
- Higher education and training
- Health
- Science, Technology and Innovation

During the course of the year, the EHSTI attended to the following matters during its meetings, as part of its mandate:

- Reports on the NSFAS and related matters at the beginning of 2024, and regular updates throughout the year.
- The 2023 National Senior Certificate results and opening of schools for the 2024 academic year,
- Progress on the National Health Insurance Bill and the readiness of provinces to implement the NHI Act.
- Preparations for the ANC NEC Lekgotla in January 2024.
- Update on the process regarding the BELA Bill, a matter which the committee remained seized with throughout 2024.
- Post-School sector with special focus on the funding of education in the sector.
- Reports on the state of the STI sector and implementation of ANC resolutions.
- Presentation on pregnancy losses and reproductive rights. The EHSTI set up a Task Team to investigate women's health services and rights.
- Participation in the Health Manifesto Webinar Series Programme, as a contribution of the Subcommittee to the ANC election efforts.
- To attend to the urgent matters of the spate of poisoning from food sold in shops, supermarkets, and spaza shops;

Discussions on the 7th Administration and priorities of each workstream

- Basic education sector: including ECD, quality education and literacy and numeracy, history curriculum, school safety, teenage pregnancy, special education, infrastructure delivery, cost containment measures and implications for basic education, KZN situation wrt norms and standards payments, matric 2024 and preparations for 2025 school year.
- Science Technology and Innovation:
- Higher Education and NSFAS

The EHSTI includes NEC members, PEC EHSTI Committee chairs, Ministers and Deputy Ministers, ANC MECs for Education, Members of the 4 Study Group, the Leagues, COSATU as well as representatives from SADTU, NEHAWU and DENOSA.

Presentations to EHSTI meetings were not only from deployees in government, but also valuable inputs from COSATU unions in the sector as well as Provinces.

Awards Committee

The Awards Committee is chaired by cde Dinah Pule, and mainly meet towards January 8 Anniversaries, when ANC Awards are conferred. The ANC to date has accorded, taking forward National Conference resolutions, the following National Awards:

- **Isithwalandwe Seaparankwe:** first time awarded at the Congress of the People in 1955, with twenty eight (28) recipients to date, eight whom are women.
- **ANC Achievement Awards:** awarded from 2000-2009 and halted give dearth of nominations received. These awards are:
 - Sol Plaatje Award for the best performing ANC branch
 - Charlotte Maxeke Award for the best ANC Women`s League branch
 - Anton Lembede Award for the best ANC Youth League branch
 - ZK Matthews Award for the best performing group of ANC councilors
 - **ANC Long-Service Awards for Veterans:** this was a resolution of the National Conference in 2012, to enable other awards for deserving ANC cadres, besides Isithwalandwe, so that it remains a premium award.

The Committee steered the revival of ANC Branch Awards in 2023, towards the 112th Anniversary, using the Branch Functionality Audit Pilot. The Branch Functionality Audit questionnaire looked at the following broad categories of criteria for best performing ANC branch:

- Organisational functionality
- Programme of Action: Jan 8 Tasks (long answers)
- Governance and Community work
- Membership and Political education

By 31 December 2023, one hundred and forty four (144) branches submitted their audits for consideration for nomination. Based on the scores from responses to the BFA questions, an initial List of 58 qualifying branches was compiled, those who scored 60% and above (except W Cape, whose highest branch scored 57%). After further review, including Elections work and the six January 8 tasks, a Long Shortlist of 26 branches (who scored 80 and above were compiled) for inputs from the provinces and regions, as well as to check if there are any adverse PDRC or NDRC findings against any of these branches.

At the 112th Anniversary of the ANC in Mbombela in January 2024, two branches tied for first place of the ANC Sol Plaatjie Award for Best Performing branch in 2023:

Ward 29, Collins Chabane Municipality, LIMPOPO

and

Ward 66, Ekurhuleni, GAUTENG

The runner-up was Ward 12, Umjindi Mbombela, Mpumalanga. The Awards for Leagues and Councils were not conferred on this occasion, due to poor preparations.

In preparations for the Awards to be conferred at the 113th Anniversary, the Committee processed Call for Nominations, as well as the review of nominated branches and councils, based on their performance during 2024. The Committee also made recommendations to the NEC on Isithwalandwe.

The Awards Committee furthermore recommended to the NEC that the Long Service Award, new Awards for ANC Caucuses and Young Martyrs be considered, and will make recommendations to the NEC during 2025.

International Relations Committee

The NEC IR Committee is chaired by Deputy Secretary General, cde Nomvula Mokonyane. The work of the Committee is informed by Conference resolutions and Strategy and Tactics, within the context of International work as one of the five pillars of Social Transformation.

The IR Committee work is divided into the following workstreams:

- Contributing to Building a Better Africa and Better World;
- Continental, International Solidarity and Campaigns;
- Party-to-Party, Intra-Party and Multi-Party
- Transformation of Global Governance Institutions
- Policy Development Issues

In addition to NEC members and ANC Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Portfolio and Study Groups Chairs, the Committee also include members from the following committees assigned: ETC, PoEd, PMER, Communications, and Peace and Stability, as well as former Ministers and Deputy Ministers of International Relations, Alliance and Leagues, as well as expert Resource persons and Provincial IR Chairpersons.

The IR Committees input on the Global Balance of Forces, as well as work done during 2024, are already covered under Pillar 7 of January 8 tasks in the preceding sector. The Committee in its detailed report also gives account of the implementation of 55th Conference resolutions. It does however bears highlighting the following programmes which the IR Committee spearheaded or participated in, during 2024:

7th Cuba-Africa International Solidarity Conference held in Mpumalanga from 15th – 17 January 2024, was hosted jointly by the Alliance. Twenty two (22) political parties and institutions, from various regions in the world participated in the solidarity conference, including the Communist Party of China (CPC), FRELIMO (Mozambique), MPLA (Angola), SWAPO (Namibia), CCM (Tanzania), ZANU-PF (Zimbabwe), CNDD-FDD (Burundi), PFDJ (Eritrea), NDC (Ghana), PPA-CI (Cote d'Ivoire), AD (Lesotho), BNP (Lesotho), MEC (Lesotho), SPLM (South Sudan), PUDEMO (Eswatini), the Communist Party of Swaziland (Eswatini), NRM (Uganda), POLISARIO (Western Sahara), PLO (Palestine), UNIP (Zambia), and UPND (Zambia) PAIGC (Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde). National, regional and international organisations who attended were the South African Women in Dialogue (SAWID), Young Women of Africa (YWOA), Pan African Youth Union (PYU), Pan African Women's Organization (PAWO), World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES), ANCVL, MKLWV, and ANCYL. There were also 53 Friendship Associations with Cuba from 22 African countries and other regions including Canada, and the USA.

Mwalimu Julius Nyerere School of Leadership, Tanzania: The six liberation movements, who are founders of the School - ANC, CCM, FRELIMO, MPLA, SWAPO Party and ZANU PF met on the occasion of the Annual General Meeting of the Mwalimu Julius Nyerere Leadership School from 24th to 25th January 2024 in Tanzania. The Sister Parties received, considered, and adopted various documents as presented by the Advanced Technical Team from the relevant parties, which included amendments to the Constitution, Annual Performance Report and the 2024 Annual Performance Plan. Amongst the critical issues raised in the discussions were strategies and tactics to position the Mwalimu Julius Nyerere Leadership School as the apex institution to advance a progressive cadreship development agenda with the aim on empowering nationalist and Pan Africanist leadership. The adopted Constitution of the Mwalimu Julius Nyerere Leadership School re-affirmed the Secretaries General of the six sister liberation parties as the Trustees of the institution and therefore the ultimate legal custodians. The Liberation Movements committed themselves to fully support the institution financially, as per the relevant and stipulated obligations agreed to by the six Sister Parties and communicated through the School Principal.

11th Meeting of the six Sister Southern Africa Liberation Movements, Victoria Falls - 18 March 2024: The meeting was convened under the theme “Unity, Collaboration and Solidarity in Defense of Our Liberation Gains Against Neo-Colonialism”. The meeting reflected on the political and economic situations of Angola (MPLA), Mozambique (FRELIMO), Namibia (SWAPO), South Africa (ANC), Tanzania (CCM) and Zimbabwe (ZANU PF) as presented by their respective Secretaries General. It recognized the challenges that threaten the very existence of Liberation Movements of Southern Africa including activities to destabilise and subvert liberation movements in order to advance the imperialist agenda of Western countries and other forces. The meeting reiterated the need to uphold the legacy and history of the armed struggle for the national liberation of the people of Southern Africa; and to consolidate the historical ties of solidarity and mutual support amongst our Parties.

The Liberation Movements were mindful of the need to transform the socio-economic challenges of our people into genuine economic gains and social progress; and reiterated the importance of ongoing cadre training and education to ground the next generation in the ideology and revolutionary discipline of the Parties. The meeting paid tribute to the late Namibian Iconic President, Cde Hage Geingob of SWAPO, who was instrumental in advancing the ethos and values of Pan-Africanism.

Meeting of the Global Anti-Apartheid Movement for Palestine: The ANC representatives led by Cde Obed Bapela attended the Global Anti-Apartheid Movement for Palestine meeting in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 10 to 12 May 2024. The event was attended by delegates from more than two dozen countries around the world, expressing the views of millions of people from all walks of life, of all faith and non-faith persuasions, of diverse political and ideological views. A global Anti-Apartheid Movement plan of action from the Johannesburg declaration was adopted.

BRICS+ Political Parties Forum: The African National Congress (ANC) received the invitation from the United Russia Party to take part in the international Inter-Party “BRICS and partner countries” Forum that took place in Vladivostok (17-19 June 2024). Participants in the forum were represented by parties and public organizations of BRICS countries and partner countries under the motto “World Majority for a Multipolar World”, in continuation of the seven year tradition of social and political cooperation between parliamentary parties and non-governmental organizations of BRICS countries. The forum held a broad exchange of views on a wide range of issues of common interest in the framework of sectional and plenary discussions. The ANC delegation also had bilateral engagements with various parties that include among others United Russia Party, Pheu Thai Party, Chinese Communist Party and Zimbabwe African National Union – Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF).

International Elections Observer missions in 2024: The ANC met with various observer missions who came to observe the 2024 National and Provincial Elections in South Africa, including the SADC and African Union missions. The ANC also, on invitation from sister parties, observed the elections in 2024 in Mozambique, and Namibia.

Post Election Briefing with Diplomatic Corps: The ANC IR Department hosted a Post Elections Briefing to dissect the ANC’s future post the 2024 General Elections outcome under the formation of the Government of National Unity, at Freedom Park on the 1st of August 2024. Special invites were sent to Liberation Movements, ANC Friends, BRICS Plus countries as well as Embassies from different countries with attendance from 66 delegates. The briefing was hosted with a panel of seven (7) ANC delegates.

International Relations Strategic Retreat Session: The ANC International Relations Department hosted a three-day Retreat Session from 1 to 3 November 2024 at the OR Tambo Radisson Hotel and Convention Centre, Ekurhuleni. The retreat sought to examine the ANC's foreign policy stances while acknowledging its historical role in shaping international relations. The evolving global landscape called for strategic reflection on the ANC's approach to maintaining progressive internationalism, particularly within the African continent, amid external pressures that challenge Africa's progressive agendas.

World Movement for Democracy: The World Movement for Democracy held its 12th Global Assembly in Johannesburg, South Africa on November 20-22, 2024, to commemorate 30 years of South Africa's democracy, celebrate democratic resilience and innovation while building greater unity of effort to counter the challenges facing democracy around the world today. At the 12th Global Assembly, over 500 civil society leaders, political leaders, and thinkers from nearly 100 countries convened to work in common cause to renew democracy. Under the theme "Revitalizing Democracy: Resilience, Reflection, and Innovation," delegates reflected on democratic gains and project the ambitions of the World Movement's community of action. The World Movement for Democracy invited the ANC, along with political parties that form part of the GNU (DA, IFP, PA, PAC FF+, Rise Mzansi, and BOSA). This was the second time that South Africa hosted the World Movement for Democracy which was done in reflection of our 30 years of democracy. The NEC IR committee discussed the ANC's participation at the event, given the nature of their core funders, and agreed on a lower profiled delegation. On the sidelines of the WMD, the ANC and other GNU parties held a roundtable with representatives from the Democratic Party and the Republican Party of the USA, to discuss South Africa-USA relations.

ANC-SACP Youth Delegation to China: A delegation consisting of 15 young South Africans, eight ANC members and seven SACP members traveled to China in November 2024 to do a vocational skills training program, focusing on e-Commerce, at the Jinhua University of Vocational Technology (JVUT).

Liberation Movement Summit 2025: The Liberation Movement Summit, originally scheduled for the dates 6-9 December 2024 was postponed to 2025 due to unforeseen circumstances and subsequent careful deliberation. This crucial decision reflects our collective commitment to convening a summit that fully embodies the ideas of unity, solidarity, and progress shared by our movements. A Liberation Movement Secretariat Meeting, chaired by ANC Secretary General Cde Fikile Mbalula, was held on Tuesday, 3 December 2024. The purpose of the engagement was to provide detailed updates on the postponement, address any questions and concerns, and deliberate on the most effective path forward.

The IR Committee was one of the most active NEC Committees during 2024, with a range of meetings with various international delegations, including Embassies. The Committee held six meetings during 2024, with three NEC members who did not attend a single Committee meeting.

Peace and Stability Committee

The Peace and Stability Committee was chaired by Cde Polly Boshielo. Most of the work conducted by the Sub-Committee during 2024 focused on securing free and fair elections. However, some crucial work was done to fulfill the 55th ANC conference resolutions.

Border Management Authority: The Committee worked hard to oversee the implementation of the Border Management Authority (BMA) which is a key resolution of the ANC 55th National conference. To date the following success has been recorded by BMA: The BMA has been able to intercept about 44 461 individuals who were attempting to illegally enter South Africa without any requisite documentation. BMA got them arrested, fingerprinted, declared them undesirable and got them deported on the spot. About 100 452 individuals overstayed in the country were detected by our Biometric Movement Control System (BMCS)

when they arrived at the ports, they were declared as undesirable and banned from re-entering the country for the next 5 years. About 98 150 individuals were refused entry into the country for various reasons. Some of them were criminal elements who are listed on the Interpol list for having committed different types of crimes in other jurisdictions of the world. As the newly established 3rd law enforcement Authority of South Africa, it recruited about 400 unemployed youth in the second intake of Border Guards who are still training. Further, an additional 50 young Coastal Guards were recruited and deployed at the vulnerable segments of the coastline to protect the country's marine resources. The Sub-Committee noted that the biggest challenge facing BMA is funding. In the 2023/2024 financial year, BMA requested R2.9 billion and only received R 250 million thus making it difficult to run the institution and to implement its mandate. The Sub-Committee advocated and motivate that more funding should be allocated to BMA to ensure that our borders are not porous and illegal goods pass unnoticed. The Sub-Committee will, in the coming financial year of 2025, meet with the Economic Transformation Sub-Committee to discuss this pressing matter.

The White Paper on Citizenship, Immigration and Refugee Protection: The Committee supported the White Paper since its inception by the Department of Home Affairs. It was gazetted for public comments on the 10th November 2023. The Sub-Committee was in full support during the public comment phase. It was approved by Cabinet on 10th April 2024. However, due to the complex and contentious nature of the policy positions contained in the White Paper, Cabinet directed that legal opinion be sought prior to the implementation of the new policy. In principle, the Sub-Committee is of the view that the White Paper should be signed as a Bill as soon as possible as it is a key resolution from the ANC 55th Conference.

Police: The security apparatus of the country is deemed to be functional, but not at the level that the situation in the country demands; particularly in terms of coordination, synergies and prompt decision-making. The situation is, however, receiving attention from the deployed cadres and the relevant government coordinating structures. The Ministers of Defense, Intelligence, Police and Correctional Services (and their respective departments) are developing joint plans and programmes to ensure that criminality is curtailed, our country is safe and secure and that citizens feel safe and that there is a need to ensure as they constitute the core of the security apparatus of the country. The Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster will meet very soon to attend to urgent security matters that need its attention.

The Committee, in its meeting of 3rd October 2024, received in-depth plans of action on crime fighting matters which includes:

- Integrated Crime & Violence Prevention Strategy (ICVPS)
- Cooperation Agreements signed with four Provinces (Kwazulu Natal, Western Cape, Eastern Cape, Gauteng).
- Cooperation agreements with the following Metro Municipalities: eThekweni, Cape Town, Gqeberha, Tshwane, Johannesburg and Ekurhuleni to jointly fight crime in the identified areas.
- Prevention of Organised Crime
- Strengthening of Crime Intelligence
- Enhancing Specialization and Specialized units
- Leveraging on technology
- Quarterly Crime Statistics

Committee participation in Elections campaign : ANC P&S made submissions on critical areas that should be included in the ANC 2024 Elections Manifesto and programme for the next 5 years. The submission formed part of the Elections Manifesto framework report to the ANC NEC meeting of 5 – 6 January 2024 . The report highlighted progress made in implementing 2019 Elections Manifesto commitments as well as new proposals

for the next years. The contributions found expression in the current ANC manifesto programme of 2024. The Committee also contributed to the 30 year review on issues related to Peace and Stability.

The Committee played a critical role in making sure the 2024 elections were free, fair and violence free. The chair comrade Polly Boshieho represent the subcommittee in the National Elections Team and Legal and Monitoring Team, including key tasks:

- Identifying all hotspots in the country and work closely with government and ANC structures to deal with possible threats.
- Strengthening coordinating provincial Peace and Stability committees to deal with threats at provincial, regional and local levels.

The Peace and Stability committee hosted 3 meetings in the year of 2024. In terms of participation, members of the committee play an active role and assist where necessary especially during the period of the manifesto formulation. The major challenge is the uneven participation of the provincial Peace and Stability committees. In our plan of action for 2025, Peace and Stability committee plans road shows to assess all the provincial committees.

Post the ANC Lekgotla of August 2024 on the priorities of the 7th administration, the Committee developed a Plan of Action to implement the decisions. The 2024-2025 Plan of Action includes the following tasks:

- a. Assess and revive Community Safety Forums, Community Police forums and Street committees working in corporation with the ANC Organising unit.
- b. Promote transparency and accountability to effectively address corruption. Strengthen anti-corruption institutions. Foster a culture of integrity within government and party structures.
- c. Finalise consultations on the *White Paper on Citizenship, Immigration and Protection* amongst ANC structures, Alliance partners and general society.
- d. Deal with the challenges being experienced by MK and other Liberation War Veterans specifically with regards to welfare issues and housing.

Gender and Equity Committee

The Gender and Equity Committee is chaired by Cde Angie Motshekga. Most members of the Committee members attend meetings as they are hosted virtually. Two NEC members on the committee have been unable to attend a single event nor meeting. The Committee also include Provincial Gender and Equity Committee Chairs, the ANCWL, YL and VL, as well as Alliance partners and Ministers and Deputy Ministers, and representatives from the Disability desk.

The Committee held 5 meetings since January 2024. The meetings deliberated on a number of issues which included the 2024 elections campaign, Manifesto input, women representation, 2024 Committee programme and the 16 days of Activism for no violence against women and children programme amongst others.

2024 Elections Manifesto Input : The Committee developed an input to contribute to the 2024 elections manifesto. The input focused on the inclusion of vulnerable groups in the economy and how industrialisation and localisation can drive inclusive economic growth. The input also made inputs on bettering the lives of women, youth, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities and the LGBTQI+ through access to education and quality health care.

International Women's Day: The Gender and Equality Committee hosted a webinar to observe International Women's Day on 11 March 2024. The Keynote Speaker for the webinar was Cde Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma, focusing on 30 years of women's struggle since the dawn of democracy. The webinar was attended by more than 200 participants.

2024 General Elections: The Gender and Equity Committee worked with the Sectoral Outreach Team to reach out to various sectors on a number of programmes. This collaboration proven that working together with various Sub-Committees, a lot can be achieved. The first voter program was coordinated with the DBE, COSAS and SADTU. This program saw a number of young people registering at schools across the country.

Committee 5 Months POA: the meeting of the 30th July 2024 adopted a 5 months POA. The POA was focusing on programmes for the month of August, September, October, November and December.

August Women's Dialogue: The dialogue was hosted on the 24th Augusts 2024 in Gauteng, Birchwood Hotel. The purpose of the dialogue engage of various issues affecting women like jobs, GBV and economic participation. Amongst Speakers that were invited were Cdes Gwen Ramokgopa, Cde Phumzile Mlambo-Nquka, Cde Aaron Motsoaledi, Cde Buti Manamela, Cde Reginah Mhaule, Cde Polly Boshielo, Prof Puleng Lenkabula, Advocate Thuli Madonsela and various research organisation like the Institute for Economic Justice, etc. The dialogues was attended by women from all walks of life and engagements were very robust.

Tourism and Heritage Expo: The expo was hosted in Mpumalanga on the 30th September. The purpose of the expo was to shine a spotlight on the link between tourism and heritage as a catalyst for economic growth. The expo was attended by women in both the tourism and heritage industry. The event was also used to honour our Living Legend, Gogo Esther Mahlangu who was in attendance. Some of the Speakers were Deputy Minister Tourism, Director at SanPark and SAHRA and South African Women in Tourism.

Transport Symposium: The transport symposium was supposed to be hosted in Limpopo to observe transport month. The purpose of the symposium was to engage with women, youth and persons with disabilities within various sectors of transport like, trucks, taxis, buses and e-hailing. The expo was postponed because Limpopo was focusing on the Thabazimbi by-elections.

16 Days of Activism for No Violence Against Women and Children: The 25th November to 10th December is set aside to create awareness on what President Ramaphosa dubbed "Second Pandemic", GBVF. The Sub-Committee working with all MDM structures represented in the Sub-Committee and Provinces developed a POA. The program included activities like traditional courts, GBV in the work place, dialogues, etc. The activities for this POA kickstarted in Mpumalanga and other provinces and structures also hosted 16 day programs.

Raising A Boy Child Programme: The Gender and Equity committee launched a programme of "Raising a Boy Child" as its flagship programme in 2023, launched by President Ramaphosa. This programme is responding to a number of challenges like GBVF, boy child suicide, drug and alcohol abuse and other social ills affecting boy children. The programme was supposed to be followed up by each province launching in their respect provinces, but the focus was on elections. On the 25th November 2024, Mpumalanga Gender Sub-Committee launched their instalment of the Boy Child programme, the launch was attended by the Chairperson of the Province Cde Mandla.

Disability Awareness Month: South Africa celebrates National Disability Rights Awareness Month annually between 3 November and 3 December. 3 December is the International Day of Persons with Disabilities and is also celebrated as National Disability Rights Awareness Day. The Sub-Committee will collaboration with the ANC Gender Desk to host a High Panel dialogue with the Disability Sector, Ministers, Academia, and NGOs. The purpose of the dialogue is to strengthen the relations with the sector, to foster more inclusions and participation of Persons with Disabilities.

Relationship with other Sub-Committees: The Committee enjoys a lot of support from DCIP with regard to its programmes. This includes generation of posters, branding, media mobilization, social media activation and interviews. The Committee has also partnered with the Sectoral outreach Committee on a number of programmes, especially during elections. The Sub-Committee Chair of Peace and Stability participated at the dialogue and continue to work with the Sub-Committee especially on issues of GBVF.

Work with Civil Society Organisation: The Gender and Equity developed progressive working relations with various civil society organisations, including the IEJ, FES, SAWID, Rural Women Movement, Women in Business, Women in Tourism, Disability Organisations, Mens' Organisations, Youth Organisations and Universities.

Recommendations: The Committee recommends that the work of the NEC Committees be mainstreamed in the overall programs of the organisation; the SGO to develop capacity to support the work of the Sub-Committees; greater collaboration amongst Sub-Committees, especially since its work cuts across all Sub-Committees; and for participation by absent provinces, in particular Northern Cape and KZN.

National Dispute Resolution Committee

Due to the elections of 2024 that were taking place earlier in the year, BBGM's & BGM's were put on hold to focus on elections work. Since the Membership Management System was offline for most of the second half of the year, branches have not been able to conduct BBGMs. There was therefore no disputes to be considered by the committee during the period under review.

Economic Transformation Committee

The ETC was chaired by cde Mmamoloko Kubayi. At its meetings in 2024, it focused on the Economic Recovery and Reconstruction plan and its implementation, energy security and road, ports and rail infrastructure and efficiency. The Committee also monitored the implementation of the Public Procurement Act, developments of the BBBEEE policy, the Basic Income Grant, a new Industrial Strategy, and implementation of the Manifesto commitments and other Conference resolutions.

The post-Covid-19 pandemic Economic Recovery and Reconstruction plan developed and led by the ANC government has created a firm basis upon which to restore economic growth and the stability of the public finances. The domestic financial market remains strong and macroeconomic policy has achieved important milestones, such as a reduction in inflation during 2024 and a primary budget surplus – meaning revenue exceeds non-interest spending – in the 2023/24 financial year. These gains will be aided by reforms to unlock infrastructure investment and fiscal prudence.

The implementation of the Energy Action Plan and the adoption Rail and Ports strategy has gone a long way in ensuring that we achieve energy security and a more efficient logistical system. We are making progress towards solving the passenger rail challenges. The Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa has to date restored operations on 26 out of 40 commuter rail corridors. To continue with the restoration of our commuter rail corridors, more money will be spent over the next three years to modernise our passenger rail network.

A multiyear action plan was adopted by the ETC subject to amendments and revision as dictated by the demands and challenges in the South African economy. The programme as adopted was adjusted to align with the priorities that were set out in the 2024 ANC Election Manifesto. The areas which formed part of the programme of action were the following:

- Transformation of the Economy

- Energy security and loadshedding
- Logistics for Economic Growth
- Industrialisation and localisation
- Market concentration in the retail sector
- Africa Free Trade Agreement
- Transformation of the Financial sector
- Agriculture and food security
- Land Reform and redistribution
- Digital economy
- Seminar on youth and women in the economy

Energy and Loadshedding: The investment in the generation recovery plan continues to deliver results with loadshedding remaining suspended for over eight months (247 consecutive days) since 26 March 2024, due to ongoing structural improvements in the coal-fired fleet. These improvements are contributing to economic growth and energy security. The recovery plan resulted in year-on-year diesel savings of R17.37 billion, approximately 71.9% less than the R24.15 billion spent during the same period last year. Diesel usage remains below the year-to-date budget. Eskom’s Energy Availability Factor (EAF) was at an average of 63.0% year-to-date, with top-performing stations — including Medupi, Camden, Kusile, and peaking stations — achieving average EAF of 70% and above . Two other power stations recorded EAFs above 60%.

Economic reconstruction: social compacts, jobs, investment and empowerment: The rail and ports sector has been on the recovery. It is becoming easier to do business, with the time required by large businesses and farms to obtain a water licence reduced from 300 days to 90 days and the cost of mobile data bundles reduced by up to 51 per cent between 2021 and 2023. The e-Visa system is now available to travelers from 34 countries, making it possible to obtain work and holiday visas entirely online, which helps to attract skills and promote tourism.

Improve basic services and maintain infrastructure:

South African National Road Agency Ltd (SANRAL): Through the rollout of SANRAL’s OPEX and CAPEX Programmes road infrastructure investment provides mobility and access to markets for further development; mobility; access and economic growth. The multiplier effects of infrastructure investment especially in project with sound economic feasibility has a positive effect on GDP growth and economic development. The economic spinoffs include job creation, opportunities for SMEs and opportunities to crowd in private funding and the increase in borrowing limits due to the resolution of the GFIP. SANRAL tracks and reports on the Percentage of Routine and non-Routine Road Maintenance Expenditure performed by black owned SMMEs and contractors.

Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (PRASA): through the leadership of the DoT, has developed and implemented an Integrated Security Strategy. The strategy is anchored on various pillars, which include the use of technology, walling of priority corridors, and dedicated security deployment through risk-based security assessment. The strategy is yield results where security and vandalism of infrastructure have been reduced by more than 70%.

Build Industries to achieve an inclusive economy: in 2024, incentives for investments in the local production of electric vehicles (EVs) have been introduced by treasury. The scheme will allow producers of electric and hydrogen vehicles to claim up to 150% of “qualifying investment spending” in the first year.

Tackle high cost of living: The ETC team presented to Officials and NWC on how to deal with high Costs of living

Better Africa and World: The Regional Integration Strategy: was presented for adoption by Cabinet on 20 March 2024 – the strategy seeks to organize and streamline the transport sector approach on issues of regional integration.

Regional Corridors Development Strategy of South Africa: Corridors are important conduits of regional integration, providing a focused platform for infrastructure investment to improve regional economies, value chains and logistics, linking countries with markets in and outside Africa. The strategy identifies critical corridors, investment needed and strategies to implement to improve efficiencies and effectiveness of the corridors and competitiveness. The Department of Transport represents the Country on the Trans Kalahari Corridor Management Committee – the Trans Kalahari Corridor spans about 1900 km connecting South Africa, Botswana and Namibia – it is also a link to other parts of the continent beyond the three SADC states.

ETC also received a presentation on the African Continental Free Trade Area at its meeting in October 2024.

The ETC met during 2024 with 6 meetings planned, with four NEC members who failed to attend a single meeting.

Local Government Intervention Team (LGI)

The 55th National Conference and its National Executive Committee (NEC) established the Local Government Intervention Task Team (LGITT); primarily to focus on critical challenges facing by municipalities, ranging from governance, financial, institutional, and service delivery issues. In 2023 the LGITT developed Terms of Reference (ToR) which are supported by a Programme of Action (PoA) and a dashboard. This PoA is reviewed annually and the dashboard is monitored and updated monthly. Furthermore the LGITT continues to implement ANC Lekgotla actions, which are monitored and performance is tracked by members of the task team.

The Task team was chaired by cde Parks Tau and included all deployees including relevant Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Study Group and Portfolio Committee chairs, and technical experts. The LGI provided strategic inputs into the 2024 Elections Manifesto. This work was supported through weekly reporting to the EMT. The LGI was also held accountable for the service delivery resolutions. The committee worked closely with the following structures of the ANC: Legislature and Governance Committee, Elections Management team; Service Delivery War Room/Unit; Coalitions Task Team; Policy, Research, Evaluation and Monitoring and Provincial LGI/L&G sub-committees.

In 2024, LGITT saw its strategic purpose to ensure that interventions take place to fix local government. Critical highlights of the year are as follows:

- Actively participated in the development of the ANC 2024 elections manifesto.
- Developed a LGI dashboard that enabled the ANC to have a birds view of all municipalities in South Africa.
- Ensure weekly tracking and monitoring of the Top 30 priority municipalities as approved by the NEC.
- Ensured seamless integration of ANC resolutions into the work government.
- All LGI structures across provinces and regions were operational.
- LGITT met regularly to resolve service delivery breakdowns.
- LGITT actively participated in the Elections and Service Delivery War Room of the ANC
- LGITT resolved more than 80% of issues received from the ANC call centre, ANC Cloud and parliamentary caucus office (PCOs).

- The LGI continually monitors, responds and resolve day to day service delivery issues, and managed to resolve up to 80% of these due to its interventions. It also continued to monitor the work of the service delivery army of Community Works Programme (CWP) and Expanded Public Works Programme, supporting municipal services.
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BEFORE

AFTER



In the area of improving **governance in municipalities**, the LGI focus was on addressing:

- Scarcity of technical skills contributing to capacity constraints in local government.
- The limited impact of Internal Audit and Audit Committees
- Failures in governance and political oversight as the primary causes underpinning the increase in the number of dysfunctional municipalities.
- Some impact by councils (approving budgets, monitoring spending and checking AFS against budgets).

With regards to **local government financial management**, the LGI address the following issues:

- Outstanding debts owed to local government by households, business and government departments.
- Conditional grants being stopped, reallocated and not utilized or used for the intended purpose.
- Conditional grants funding not being optimized to assist with the repairs and maintenance of infrastructure to ensure the continuous service delivery.

- Outstanding debts per municipality owed to Eskom, DWS and Water Boards and other suppliers of goods and services. The majority of municipalities are struggling to honour their payment arrangements with the suppliers of bulk services.
- The general performance of the MIG expenditure of an average of 90% over the last three years. High amounts of in-year (mid-term) stoppages, prevalent in perennial poor performing municipalities mainly in five provinces (EC, FS, LP, NC and NW)
- The lack of a collective approach to dedicate/ reprioritize conditional grants (such as MIG, WSIG, IUDG, USDG & ISUPG) towards urgent repairs and maintenance to restore visible service delivery.
- Inability of local government to recruit and retain the required staff.
- Lack of financial resources relative to the scale of the needs in communities also impacted negatively on capacity levels.

Other aspects of the LGI report covered under January 8 tasks.

Social Transformation Committee

The Social Transformation Committee is chaired by Cde Dr Zweli Mkhize. The Terms of Reference of the STC for the 2024 - 2027 term are as follows:

- a. Social transformation agenda is part of the continuing journey of social change that began with the Reconstruction and Development Programme to build a better life for all. At the centre is a commitment towards a truly reconstructed, transformed, unified and developed South Africa. Alongside the radical economic transformation agenda, the social transformation agenda seeks to ensure transformation aimed at ending social economic and other manifestations of oppression, poverty and inequality, and unemployment.
- b. The strategic objective is to transform society and build a new society that is peaceful, equal, as envisioned in the National Development Plan, the UN Agenda 2030 and Africa's Agenda 2063, and to prioritise the rights of women, children and people with disabilities as well as the previously disadvantaged, work tirelessly to reduce discrimination and violence against women and discrimination and violence against children.
- c. At the centre of building a new society is addressing socio-economic inequalities, which breeds social ills such as high levels of violence, gender-based violence and femicide including misuse of alcohol and drugs. The task of the STC is to advocate for and monitor the protection of the vulnerable such as the disabled, women, youth, elderly, children and LGBTQI+ community.
- d. The ANC has a responsibility to promote engagement with communities, to strengthen local community organisations and to develop new forms of their engagement with Government with a view to promote citizen participation, lessen violent protests and vandalism of public property.
- e. Our nation's responsibility towards youth is to nurture them to grow as active and responsible citizens, to engage them in sporting, cultural, nation-building and economic activities and focus on their growth in terms of education and skills development.
- f. There is need to intensify the focus on women empowerment. While the ANC has made some important progress in the public sector on this matter, there is need to ensure that more improvements, especially in the private sector, are made. The STC has to ensure that the struggle against patriarchy and tendencies that continue to suppress and oppress women, are advanced.
- g. The STC will ensure that the ANC continue the fight against violence against women and sexual violence in particular as part of the important work of helping the people to escape the degrading conditions of poverty.

- h. Improve the implementation and monitoring of integrated human settlements developments; eliminate the squalor of informal settlements; and help give dignity to the people by reducing the title-deeds backlog and ensure household tenure security.
- i. STC has responsibility to monitor the delivery of basic social services to our people such as water, sanitation, electricity, education, health, a comprehensive social security system, and usher in a better life for our people free of crime, social ills, and diseases.
- j. Monitoring the provision of free basic services and mobilising society to be active participants in matters of their own development with the civil society formations and the different spheres of government.
- k. Of importance, the STC has an on-going duty to help the ANC achieve Social Cohesion and accelerate the project of Nation Building which will create a just and inclusive society that draws on South Africa's rich heritage.
- l. In this journey of creating a cohesive society the ANC remains tasked with the duty of fighting and defeating racism, sexism, disability discrimination and homophobia in all its manifestations, through policy and practical implementation.

During 2024, the STC was seized with implementing these Terms of Reference. Its focus has been on influencing Government to implement the required measures that not only bring relief to the social plight of the people of South Africa but also drive social transformation that improves their social wellbeing.

During 2024, the STC held its meetings as follow:

DATE OF MEETING	DISCUSSION TOPICS
12 December 2023	NPO funding Crises in Gauteng
22 January 2024	Human Settlements White Paper Briefing on SASSA
27 August 2024	Presentation of Research on Basic Income Grant
December 2024	Joint STC and ETC discussion on the Basic Income Grant and High Cost of living

To allow members to focus and attend to their elections deployment, the STC did not have as regular meetings as in other years. The attendance by NEC Members of the Committee has been better for some members and some have not attended one meeting.

There has been satisfactory participation of a few number of NEC deployees to the Sub-Committee meetings. From the side of the Tripartite Alliance, COSATU has been a regular participant to STC meetings. Participation of the SACP has been poor. The Veterans League has been the only constant regular attendance of the meetings by the Leagues. Participation by provinces has been irregular. Participation by comrades from Parliament has been inconsistent, the changes to the 7th Parliament also delayed the deployment of Whips and Chairs of committees in Parliament.

The Sub-Committee also enjoys the participation of a representative from civil society organization, Cde. Tintswalo Makhubele, who has been a regular participant to the Sub-Committee.

The meeting in December with the progressive civil society organisations to discuss the crisis caused by the Gauteng Provincial Department of Social Development. The Provincial Chairperson in his Capacity as Premier and the then MEC for Social development and Cde Bandile Masuku in his capacity as the chair of the PEC STC committee were in attendance. The intention of the NEC STC was to get intervention so as to mitigate negative impact on communities being served by these CSOs.

Key strategic matters that were handled by the Sub-Committee include the following:

- The discussions on the Human Settlements White Paper is linked to the 55th National Conference Resolutions
- The Basic Income Grant is one of the key resolutions of the Conference and the Manifesto of 2024. The discussion of BIG is getting us to the finalization of the policy. The Department of Social Development did submit a policy document on Basic Income Support to Cabinet and it was sent back for further engagement
- The focus of the war on poverty and the high cost of living has been one of the Conference resolution of past conferences since 1991. The Social transformation has discussed and taken strategic direction during the ANC NEC Lekgotla after the elections.

The STC initiated a process of overseeing the implementation of the 55th National Conference Resolutions. Meetings were held, where Departments presented progress reports on the implementation of the Resolutions. The STC also started a process for the development of a long-term 2023-27 Programme of Action.

SECTORAL WORK

Sectoral work is not one of the NEC committees, but a Multi-Sectoral Task Subcommittee as part of the elections campaign was headed by cdes Steve Letsike, with cde Bathabile Dlamini.

From thirty years ago (1994) since we participated in democratic elections for the first time, mobilising different sectors has been an integral part of the elections campaign run by the ANC. In 2023-2024, we implemented a coordinated strategy to rally the different sectors into partaking in the elections and to encourage them to vote for the ANC. The ANC multi sector coordination embarked on extensive dialogue with different sectors and committed to address the sectorial and general societal issues that were sharply raised in these engagements.

Throughout the elections campaign (January – June 2024), mobilising sectors has been proven to be helpful because we interacted with leaders and members of different constituencies who are very influential in their communities. It also assisted us to change perspectives and misinformation about the ANC. Our interactions with them gave a clear indication that there is need to continue with multi sector coordination work even post the elections.

In 2023, as part of NPE structures, the subcommittee on multi sector coordination was established, to coordinate and mainstream the work of sector mobilisation in the ANC. This meant working with different subcommittees which work with different sectors and also with provinces. We also worked with different organisations and communities that are sectoral. When we were given this task, we started by re – igniting and reviving the already established sectors that the ANC worked with. We also sort to strengthen and reinforce our relations with sectors and also coordinate all of them towards the campaign. We further built new relations in sectors that are not organised.

Post the elections (July – December 2024), the multi sectoral work continued and the committee sustained the momentum that was created during the campaign.

The subcommittee was comprised of NEC members with provincial heads of sectors to streamline sector work being done in provinces and nationally. The committee also had representatives of the Alliance and other ANC NEC subcommittees whose scope includes sectors. It adopted a programme of action for implementation working together with different sectors, and met regularly to plan work and ensure it reached many sectors and targets.

The committee sought to ensure a footprint in all nine provinces, working with all provinces through their appointed comrades on sector coordination and mobilisation. While all ANC provinces did sector work, the impact of the work of some Provinces could not be factored in the consolidated work we were doing nationally due to lack of participation by some provinces. Other provinces were very active and assisted to build understanding of the different sectors they worked with informed by demographics.

Post the National Elections, sector work has continued and there were improvements even in provinces that were struggling. There is more synergy now in all nine provinces and it's important that the momentum that has been created to do sector work is not lost. The following is the brief summary of the involvement of provinces in the national multi sector coordination:

- a. **Gauteng:** the province was very active and participated in all the campaigns and programmes. Their representatives never missed national meetings and they hosted a lot of national programmes. Excellent provincial programmes included engagements with artists and legends in the arts. There is a need to still rebuild our relationship with civil society in particular NPOs in the province.
- b. **Mpumalanga:** were active and participated in national programmes, and with successful provincial programmes. There is a need to continue running campaigns with farm and mine workers in this province, working with COSATU. More outstanding were the visits to traditional leaders, prayers and meetings with religious leaders and engagements with all other sectors.
- c. **North West:** arguably among the best province in doing sector work. They hosted many impactful programmes and had a trouble shooting structure that quickly responded to service delivery issues that members of different sectors would raise. They overwhelmingly participated in all national sector programmes. Their sector campaign was rooted in the rural areas of the province and that is where their electoral fortunes came from. Different religious and traditional leaders were not left behind including mine workers, farm workers, domestic workers, women and youth.
- d. **Western Cape:** This is another province which was arguably the best, with consistent sector work amid challenges of resources. Despite the resource challenge, there was always sector work being done throughout the campaign including mobilization for January 8th celebration in Khayelitsha. We still need to continue with engagements and there is a need to engage the Afrikaner communities in Stellenbosch as a commitment we made during the elections campaign. The work with religious leaders and communities, national groups, professionals, workers and women was anchored very well in Western Cape. They participate in all national sector meetings and engagement.
- e. **Eastern Cape:** the Province had very exciting sector campaigns and also participated in national programmes, with programmes covering all age groups through sports tournaments, choral music competitions, prayer services and engagements with different communities like first-time voters, women, religious organisations among many. They too are among the best provinces in doing sector work.
- f. **KwaZulu-Natal:** The Province experienced a difficult campaign but still managed to successfully coordinate different sectors. They did work with different national groups, traditional authorities, artists, influencers, students and had the biggest first time voter campaign nationwide. They also participated in the national programmes we hosted. Because of the work of reclaiming lost ground, the province must use sector work as one of the pillars of its groundwork to reclaim lost space.
- g. **Northern Cape:** The province implemented its own sector work especially with the national groups and religious organisations. This is the only Province that has given the disability sector an office to operate in, this has strengthened the work of the sector. However the representative of the province does not participate frequently in national meetings and programmes. This leads to minimal participation and implementation of national campaigns and sector strategies.
- h. **Free State:** The province implemented its own sector work. However the representative of the province did not participate frequently in national meetings and programmes before elections. Post elections, there has been improvement from the province and they participate and implement national campaigns and sector strategies.
- i. **Limpopo:** The province implemented its own sector work. Initially the representative of the province did not participate frequently in national meetings and programmes. After the National Elections, the Province improved and is one of our hardworking provinces in terms of sector mobilisation. They have since been participating in the implementation of national sector campaigns and sector strategies.

We worked with different sectors who inputted on the sector programme we adopted, before and after elections until the end of the year. We held meetings with different sectors to understand what their historic and current issues are and to strengthen relations with them. From interaction with them, it is clear that this work must continue post elections as it will assist the ANC to maintain relations and rebuild trust with sectors that still feel disgruntled despite our engagements with them. The following are the sectors we mobilised and coordinated;

- **First time voters:** We were very deliberate in our engagements with first time voters because we needed to connect with them and make them understand why it is still important to participate in elections, to support and vote the ANC amid the anti-ANC sentiments which was prominent. Provinces ensured they organised engagements with first time voters with the biggest engagements being in Eastern Cape and KZN. We planned a national campaign to happen in all nine to mobilise more than 10 000 first time voters, but it did not take off due to administrative challenges from those assigned to assist our subcommittee in the office. This massive programme was organised together with the Gender and Equity subcommittee of the ANC. However, provinces still proceeded individually and hosted the engagements with first time voters at their own times. The ANC needs to tap into this constituency for us to gain new ground.
- **Disability desk:** The sector did outstanding elections work and was well mobilized through the disability desk. This desk worked together with other organisations in the sector to ensure the community is mobilized. We had meetings, engagements and different programmes with them. They also supported the work of other sectors and ANC work in general. Their main issue is still representation and calling for user-friendly facilities and environment in ANC programmes and the community at large.
- Mobilizing people with disabilities as a sector during elections and empowering them to drive their agenda was crucial for promoting inclusivity, representation, and ensuring that their voices are heard in the political process. This became a platform for advocacy and awareness of issues concerning the sector. We still have follow-up issues with the sector.
- **LGBTQIA+** While there has been attempts by other parties to mobilise this community sometimes using influencers, the ANC presence in the sector has remained firm with the coordinated works of comrades of the sector. Their calls continue to speak about inclusivity, embracing diversity and intersectionality. We had engagements and meetings with the sector to present the six priorities of the ANC.
- **National Groups:** The ANC is deliberate in ensuring that its agenda is reflective of the demographics of South Africa. To mobilise different racial groups is to ensure no one is left behind. This work is made easier by the ANC. All South Africans despite the colour of their skin have a role to play and a place in the ANC and society in general. Here we had house meetings and engagements with across all nine provinces.
- **Interfaith leaders and Faith Based Organisations:** We interacted and worked with all religious and faith based organisations that exist in our country. These included among them Rastafari, African indigenous religion, Christians, Muslims, Hindus. Working with them, we organised the Interfaith National Day of prayer which was successful in all provinces outside the Free State, Northern Cape and Limpopo. We had various meetings with them individually and collectively and they are the biggest sector we mobilised. They all speak of the importance of policies that promote social justice and compassion in line with religious values, ethical and moral principles. Faith-based organizations during elections had significant impact on the electoral process and society as a whole. The FBOs have a dedicated wide reach and influence, value based advocacy and can serve as a powerful voice for social justice, human rights, and other important issues that align with their values which may help us for building sustainable communities. The FBOs provide moral and ethical leadership which encouraged their followers to vote in their numbers. Throughout history, faith-based organizations have played a crucial role in social and political movements. Mobilizing them during elections leveraged this historical influence to promote positive change and advance important causes. Mobilizing faith-based organizations during elections brings a unique and valuable perspective to the electoral process. Their reach, influence, values-based advocacy, and community-building efforts can help promote civic engagement, social justice, and ethical leadership in the political sphere.
- **Traditional Leadership:** Royal authorities in our country are very influential and have loyal followers where they lead. We had engagements with certain royal families and leadership across the country but more still needed to be done. It is for this reason that we organised a meeting with CONTRALESA post elections to begin engagements that must continue throughout. They called on the ANC to support them as they preserve cultural traditions and promote community cohesion. They committed to work with us in governance and community development.

- **Traditional healers:** We had a dialogue with traditional healers. They raised many issues that are premised around their right to practice and the prejudice and stigma attached to their work. We promised to sustain the engagements post elections. They call for the recognition of traditional medicine and healing practices. They urged us to support them in campaigning for the importance of integrating traditional healing into the healthcare system and promoting holistic well-being.
- **Civil Society Organizations:** We worked with various grassroots and civil society organisations. Representatives from prominent civil society organizations endorsed the ANC and committed to continue working with us. We shared insights on how the manifesto aligns with the values and priorities of the constituencies they represent. This work must continue because it is civil society that is usually mobilised against us. The civil society organisations we engaged are both NPOs and CBOs that are very active.
- **Business:** Leaders from the business community and different organisations in the sector worked with us during the campaign. We picked up that this sector is very critical of the ANC and more work needed to be done. The PBF did some amazing work and we collaborated with them on some of the work like endorsements. In our engagements with them, we highlighted key economic policies that resonate with the business sector.
- **Labour Unions:** Representatives from the labor movement led by COSATU worked with us and supported the ANC. They mobilised different unions and we had engagements with domestic workers union and farm workers. Their biggest concerns are workers' rights and labor policies. In our engagements, they emphasized the importance of fair labor practices and social welfare programmes. We still have outstanding engagements with the Taxi Drivers Union and Association.
- **Academia and Intellectuals:** Scholars and experts from academia are thought leaders who play an important role in shaping the thinking of society. They provided academic perspectives on the feasibility and implications of our six priorities. They are generally not too friendly to the movement though engageable. We had engagements with them and there is need to continue working with them. They offered important insights on how our six priorities can address societal challenges. This conversation must continue as the battle ideas is very rife among them.
- **Youth and Women Organizations:** Though we worked with community youth leaders from various youth organizations to endorse the ANC and to discuss our priorities and its relevance to the youth demographic, the gap of not having the ANCYL in the sector work we did was felt. The youth we engaged highlighted youth-centric policies and programmes that must be included in the future work of the ANC. Representatives from women's groups endorsed the ANC and emphasized the need for continued gender equality and women's empowerment programmes. They discussed policies aimed at addressing gender disparities and promoting women's rights. On the other hand, youth mobilization as a sector during elections, as well as engaging first-time voters was crucial for several reasons, young people represent the future of a nation. Their engagement in the electoral process ensured that their voices are heard and their interests are represented in decision-making processes that will shape the future of the country. They also bring fresh perspectives and innovative ideas with new approaches to addressing societal challenges. By mobilizing young people to participate in elections, we benefit from their creativity and energy in finding solutions. Youth mobilization can be a powerful force for social change. By mobilizing young people, we can drive progress on many issues of their interests which leads to their empowerment. Youth mobilization as a sector and engaging first-time voters is essential for building a more inclusive, representative, and vibrant democracy that reflects the voices and aspirations of all segments of society.
- **Arts and Culture Sector:** Representatives from the arts and culture sector endorsed the ANC after extensive engagements. This was not easy as the sector is firmly against elements of the Copyrights Amendment bill that Parliament proposed. This work was also done in collaboration with the ANC NEC subcommittee on Arts, Sports and Culture. The sector stressed the importance of affirming their role in promoting and preserving the country's cultural heritage through friendly policies and laws. They called for policies that support and nurture artistic expression and cultural diversity. There are outstanding issues we will address in the following year with them.

- **Sports and Recreation:** We met with leaders from the sports and recreation community and discussed the promotion of sports, health, and recreational activities. They also shared their frustrations. They emphasize the importance of investing in sports infrastructure and programs to enhance community well-being. We also discussed how to support community sports.

We engaged and interfaced with more sectors who also endorsed the ANC and committed to continue working with us. We have committed that we will go back for further engagements with the following sectors. These sectors include:

- People living with HIV
- Naturalised South Africans
- Taxi owners and drivers through their organisations
- Street traders
- Sex workers
- Influencers and opinion makers
- Hospitality Industry (Chefs, waiters, cashiers)
- Students
- Rural women organisations
- Domestic workers, farm workers, mine workers, street hawkers
- Bar and club owners, shop owners and restaurant owners
- Professionals
- Elderly people
- Health and pharmaceuticals
- Mining and farming communities
- Fishing communities and small scale fisheries
- Communities in informal settlements and Indigent Households
- Stokvels and their associations
- Funeral owners and parlors associations (Small scale funeral industry)
- Spaza owners and street hawkers and vendors
- Pastors supporting ANC
- Elderly citizens

Though every day was ANC sector day for the Committee, it hosted some major events and campaigns throughout 2024, working together with the different sectors concerned. These events included:

- OR Tambo legacy games: hosted in Sedibeng working together with community teams from across Gauteng in both netball and football. The games were a success and brought together 32 teams of first time voters to compete while we share with them the good message of the ANC and requesting them to.
- Evening meeting with naturalised South Africans: We saw different nationalities who are now Voting South Africans come under one roof to share their concerns and commit to support the ANC.
- House meetings: We had house meetings across the country to mobilise national groups to support the ANC

- Inter – faith national day of prayer – We hosted a national day of prayer which happened in six provinces to pray for peaceful elections and also to engage faith based leaders.
- ANC Sector Fridays: every Friday, we had engagements with different sectors. These engagements were both physical and virtually and on certain days we engaged more than two sectors in a day. These engagements happened until the end of the campaign.
- Engagements with Palestine Solidarity organisations: We met the Palestine solidarity organisations to pledge continued work with them and to assure them that our support was not for elections purposes but for a just world.
- Mayihlome and Siyanqoba endorsement programmes: though we had been meeting different sectors to get endorsements individually and collectively, the two massive endorsement programmes were deliberate to demonstrate the support the ANC has and to bring together the different sectors under one roof united in supporting us. These endorsements were a success and strengthened our work on the ground.
- Christmas: We shared Christmas with a few people to demonstrate the love the ANC has for them. This was a compassionate programme for the holidays.

The observation of the committee is that sector work has the capacity to anchor the ANC amongst the people and to help regain lost ground. There was so much we could do but time and resources did not permit. Our recommendation is that the ANC must continue to pay special attention to sector work and institutionalize it.. The engagements and dialogue with different sectors are important because they bring us close to the people and we get first hand experiences of various sectors. Sectors can help rebuild the trust of the people in us.

Lets do more together.

ANC PARLIAMENTARY CAUCUS

Key highlights of 2024 and Balance of Forces

- 2024 was a year of two halves. Being an election year, all the remaining Parliamentary business had to be completed by the end of March 2024 as Members were released for an extended Constituency period ahead of the national and provincial elections. The adoption of some reports and passing of some legislation could not be concluded in time, and, due to this, these matters were revived in the first 6 months of the new term of Parliament. This report is based primarily on the transition from the first six months of the sixth term to the seventh term of Parliament.
- After the May 2024 elections, there was a significant change in the composition of the ANC Caucus due to the following:
 - reduced return at the polls,
 - deployment of members via the list process (retention rate), and
 - restructuring of several departments, which saw a reorganisation in the structure of some Portfolio and Select Committees
- By the last few months of the 6th Parliamentary term (January-May 2024), processes had been followed for 4 years and were well-established. The Office of the Chief Whip had been firmly established as the centre of Caucus and discipline, and other than attendance in the House, functionality was acceptable.

Establishment of the 7th Parliament and Caucus

With the commencement of the 7th Parliament, it has been a challenging process to establish an optimally functioning Caucus, mainly due to the low retention rate of Members of both Houses, coupled with the reduction of 70 members. An analysis of the retention rate for both Houses is as follows:

TABLE 4: Retained and New ANC Public Representatives: 6 to 7 th Administration					
Position	Returning to same position	Returning to/from different position	Returning to different House	New deployment	Returning vs New Members
Ministers	17	2	N/A	1	19 - 1
Deputy Ministers	15	5	N/A	12	20 - 12
House Leadership	1 (NA)	1 (NA)	1 (NCOP)	1 (NCOP)	3 - 1
Office of the Chief Whip	1	3	0	2	4 - 2
Chairpersons	19	1	0	19	20 - 19
Whips	7	3	2	20	12 - 20
Ordinary Members	2	0	0	48	2 - 48
Totals	62	15	3	103	80 - 103
Retention %	33.9%	8.2%	1.6%	56.3%	

The importance of maintaining a critical mass of institutional memory after an election cannot be underestimated. It enhances engagements with other parties and in Parliamentary debates when members are confident of parliamentary processes and secure in their knowledge of a portfolio's subject matter. While it is generally accepted that new deployments are essential to bring fresh thinking into Caucus and to ensure succession, there is also a need for continuity and for a transition to be planned and managed in order for new deployees to be provided with the opportunity to learn and grow.

The retention rate is particularly important in leadership positions such as in the Executive, and the ranks of Caucus leadership, Committee Chairpersons and Study Group Whips. All but two of the five Political Office Bearers constituting the Office of the Chief Whip are returning Members, with only one of the two POB's having formerly operated in the Office of the Chief Whip in Parliament. While there was an estimated 50% retention rate of Chairpersons, either to their former portfolios or to new portfolios, the whippery in the NA was completely emaciated with only 7 of the previous 35 NA Whips being returned. Given that the NA Whips are the political managers of Caucus, overseeing Study Groups comprising both NA and NCOP members, this has been particularly challenging within the new GNU environment which has brought with it changed dynamics. 9 NA committees and 5 NCOP Committees have GNU Chairpersons, and 12 committees have GNU Ministers.

Subsequent to the fire in Parliament in January 2022, parliamentary sittings were held in either fully virtual or in hybrid formats. After the renovations to the NCOP building were completed, sittings of the NCOP could be held in a fully physical format. However, as no determination had yet been made regarding alternative venues for the NA, major sittings requiring fully physical attendance were scheduled at the City Hall, with all other meetings and sittings either being held in hybrid or fully virtual formats. This significantly affected the induction of Members, and introduction to the Parliamentary environment and proved to be quite a disadvantage to new members insofar as their exposure to the protocol and dynamics of the Parliamentary environment were concerned. With the erection of the Dome, and the securing of alternative venues both within the Parliamentary precinct as well as around the City Centre, most meetings and sittings have been able to be held in the fully physical format which has aided and improved the understanding of the Parliamentary environment for new Members.

In both the 6th and 7th terms of Parliament, it has generally been found that virtual attendance is better than physical attendance, with difficulties being experienced in filling the ANC benches in the Good Hope Chamber for hybrid and fully physical sittings in the Dome.

No matters were referred to the ANC Caucus Disciplinary Committee for National Parliament ("the National Caucus DC") during 2024. Matters related to attendance were dealt with directly by the Chief Whip and Deputy Chief Whip to ensure that behaviour was corrected and it is notable that all legislation which was tabled for consideration was passed.

Deployment to Portfolio Committees and ANC Study Groups

The restructuring of certain departments after the elections resulted in the establishment of 4 additional Portfolio Committees which necessitated the establishment of 4 additional Study Groups. In addition to Study Groups related to Committees, there are a number of additional parliamentary committees and forums, and Caucus Sub-Committees, to which Members must be deployed.

In the 6th Parliament, based upon an additional 70 Members of Parliament, the ANC had five members on each committee. This has now been reduced to four members in each committee. In the 6th Parliament each NA Member had a primary portfolio upon which they could focus, together with one committee of which they were an alternate member. In the NCOP it is slightly different as portfolios are clustered.

In the 7th Parliament, based upon 70 less Members of Parliament, each member in the NA had to be allocated to two primary portfolios, and then possibly be deployed where Ad hoc or special Committees as well as Caucus Sub-Committees are established. It is safe to say that many Members, particularly new Members, have experienced the challenge of having to familiarise themselves both with the internal Parliamentary processes as well as subject matter with which they are unfamiliar. This, coupled with additional organisational and constituency responsibilities, leads to a shortage of available time to allocate the time required to their parliamentary responsibilities.

The tendency for Study Groups to meet primarily to prepare for the forthcoming Committee meetings persisted until the end of the 6th term of Parliament.

In the table below it may be observed that the number of Study Group meetings held is reflective of the cycle of Parliament, e.g. the Economic Transformation Cluster is busy post-budget speech in the first half of the year and for the Medium Term Budget Policy Statement in the second half of the year, while Governance and Monitoring is at its busiest after the submission of the Annual Financial Statements at financial year in March. Social Transformation and Peace and Stability do not have these peak periods unless there is a particular matter of national importance or legislation before the committees. A breakdown of the number of Study Group meetings held follows below:

Table 5. ANC Study Group Meetings in 2024

Cluster	6th Parliament 01/01-30/06/2024	7th Parliament 01/07- 31/12/2024
Economic Transformation	81	138
Governance and Monitoring	139	37
Peace and Stability	18	18
Social Transformation	46	93
Totals	284	286

There is a concerted effort in the 7th Parliament to refocus Study Groups to not only prepare for forthcoming meetings but also to incorporate political discussions, discussion on legislation (current or proposed), preparation of motions, statements, media releases, etc., and feedback from constituency visits.

The ANC Whippery is responsible for the political management of Caucus. Given that it comprised almost entirely new Members, it has been a steep learning curve as the 7th term commenced. Additionally, due to the reduced number of members, the number of Whips funded by Parliament has been reduced from 35 to 25. As there are 34 Portfolio Committees, this means that 9 Whips have dual deployments. Measures to relieve some of the challenges this poses are still being processed and will be finalised by the 2nd term of 2025.

Support to Members and Study Groups

Support to Study Group Members is primarily provided by the Secretarial Unit, which comprises four Cluster Coordinators and 15 secretaries. This support relates to the optimal functioning of the Study Groups in terms of logistical arrangements, meeting management, compilation of Study Group reports and record keeping. It also extends to ensuring attendance in Committee meetings and attendance in the House. At the beginning of a new term of Parliament the role of the Study Group secretaries is extended to providing extensive support to ensure that Members are familiar with the practical and logistical aspects of Parliament and Caucus.

Additionally, there are certain matters related to Members' Support which reside in the Office of the Deputy Chief Whip. These include, but are not limited to: Members' accommodation in Parliamentary Villages; parking facilities in the Parliamentary precinct; allocation of office accommodation and Members' wellness. 2024 was an extremely busy year as two processes had to be managed, i.e. the offboarding of Members who were not returning to the 7th Parliament, and the onboarding of the new Members joining Caucus after the elections.

The processes were also complicated due to the following: Renovations to Parliamentary Village have not been completed in time for the arrival of new Members of Parliament. As a result of this, many members were still in temporary accommodation at the end of the year. Secondly, the demolition and reconstruction processes within the Parliamentary precinct, which rendered a large portion of the parking facilities and office accommodation unusable. Office accommodation for Chairpersons and Whips was completed by the end of the year. However, ordinary members are still in shared office accommodation, and there is still insufficient office accommodation for all support staff. These matters are, however, receiving attention by the Office of the Secretary to Parliament.

Relationship with the Executive

The ANC Members who are in the Executive, are an integral part of Caucus and, as such, participate in Caucus activities and the relationship is generally positive. Activities of such Members in the Executive include, but are not limited to attendance of and participation in Parliamentary debates; attendance of and participation in Study Group and Committee meetings; attendance of and participation in Caucus meetings and responding to written and oral questions.

Availability due to their many responsibilities both within the party, as part of the Executive, as part of Caucus and within the Party structures, remain a challenge. The second challenge which has continued from the 6th Parliament into the 7th Parliament, is the matter of attendance in the House, mainly on Wednesdays and towards the end of longer sittings. This is due partially to competing requirements of Parliament and Cabinet meetings, and because of travelling arrangements. The clashes with the Parliamentary Programme are being addressed as part of the programming function in the Office of the Chief Whip.

Lapsed business of 6th Parliament revived in 7th Parliament

Twenty (20) Bills which could not be finalised before the end of the 6th Parliament were revived. 11 have already been assented to by the President, with 9 remaining for finalisation. Thirteen (13) Committee Reports lapsed at the end of the 6th Parliament and were revived and adopted.

The following 6th Parliament legacy issues still require attention:

- a. The Kader Asmal Ad Hoc Committee on the Review of Chapter 9 and Associated Institutions
- b. Kgalema Motlanthe Ad Hoc Committee on the Assessment of Key Legislation and the Acceleration of Fundamental Change
- c. Judge Zondo Judicial Commission of Inquiry into Allegations of State Capture, Corruption and Fraud
- d. Public Protector Recommendations
- e. Incorporation of Court judgements into law-making processes to effect remedies to laws, both substantive and procedural matters, that were struck off the roll
- f. Review of pre-1994 legislation
- g. Amendments to the Political Party Funding Act

Legislative Program and Oversight

The ANC Parliamentary Caucus oversight programme for 2024 focused on key programmes per study group and applied a systemic approach to resolve challenges impacting our motive forces and advancing key policy interventions. The ANC Parliamentary Caucus further undertook a reorientation of its oversight to focus on outcomes which the Executive and ANC have largely adopted.

The Caucus prioritised the Census 2022 report and the 30-year review as key aspects of assessing the impact of policy implementation and to communicate the progress of the democratic breakthrough. Late submission of reports/presentations to Parliament within a period that enables robust scrutiny also impacts effective oversight. In the seventh Caucus, Study Groups and Clusters developed a 6-month programme which prioritized key ANC priorities emanating from the 2024 National and Provincial Elections Manifesto.

Highlight of Oversight Visits and Impact on Service Delivery

Various study groups undertook Parliamentary oversight visits in relation to their respective portfolios. Oversight visits result in recommendations that are considered by the National Assembly. The timely response of the National Executive in resolving challenges identified as a result of oversight visits varies, while matters identified through constituency work are also partially resolved.

To strengthen the problem-solving capabilities of the Caucus, the Office of the Chief Whip developed a Service Delivery Team to enhance accountability of constituency work, and to facilitate the resolution of matters by members of the National Executive.

At the beginning of the year, all Caucus Members undertake school reopening visits, which include identifying challenges impacting schools and recommendations are sent to the Basic Education department for resolution at a National, Provincial or District level, depending on the nature of the Challenges.

Legislative Programme of 2024

The Parliamentary programme for the year 2024 was shaped by the prioritization of critical transformative legislation as a result of multiple tabling of legislation by the National Executive. Criteria for priority legislation:

- Legislation linked to the commitments of both the 2019 and 2024 Manifestos. The Manifesto Review informs us that not having legislation to back up commitments results in commitments not being put into government programmes and not being funded from the Budget.
- Legislation that had a direct impact on the elections.
- Legislation that derived from the prioritised list of the Leader of Government Business on behalf of the Executive.
- Where Courts have imposed deadlines on amendments to legislation.

A total of 145 Bills were passed by the 6th Parliament. 11 Bills were introduced in 2024 of the 6th term, with 39 passed, which is relatively the highest number passed in a year since 2014, when 44 bills were passed. Five (5) draft bills are currently before Parliament. The tabling of legislation in the outer years of an administration is a weakness which also delays the impact of policy implementation within a term. The legislative programme of an administration should be prioritized at the beginning of a term to enable implementation and realisation of outcomes of policy objectives.

Key legislation included:

- National Council on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide Amendment Bill [B31B-2022 (s75)]
- National Prosecuting Authority Amendment Bill [B29B-2023 (s75)]
- Expropriation Bill [B23D-2020 (s76)]
- Electoral Matters Amendment Bill [B42B-2023 (s75)]

- South African Post Office Soc Ltd Amendment Bill [B11B-2023]
- Climate Change Bill [B9B-2022 (s76)]
- Public Procurement Bill [B18D-2023 (s76)]
- Basic Education Laws Amendment Bill [B2D-2022 (s76)]
- Divorce Amendment Bill
- Copyright Amendment Bill
- Performers' Protection Amendment Bill
- Municipal Fiscal Powers and Functions Amendment Bill
- Eskom Debt Relief Amendment Bill
- Economic Regulation of Transport Bill
- Cannabis for Private Purposes Bill
- National Road Traffic Amendment Bill
- National Council on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide Amendment Bill
- National Youth Development Agency Amendment Bill
- Revenue Laws Amendment Bill
- Expropriation Bill
- Electoral Matters Amendment Bill
- Independent Police Investigative Directorate Amendment Bill
- Companies Amendment Bill
- South African Post Office Soc Ltd Amendment Bill
- Deeds Registries Amendment Bill
- National Small Enterprise Amendment Bill
- Upstream Petroleum Resources Development Bill

The ANC advanced the finalisation of priority legislation in a period characterised by electioneering. Transformative legislation was not supported by the “Moonshot Pact” with the EFF supporting some of the bills, and Aljama-ah, NFP, AIC and GOOD supporting the majority of legislation. Right-wing and narrow nationalism elements characterised the rejection of key transformative legislation such as the BELA and Public Procurement. Threats of legal challenges were standard yet not undertaken on some of the transformative bills. The ANC ensured all bills are processed, in line with the required public involvement process and ascertained the constitutionality of bills.

Key weaknesses in the legislative process are the lack of coordination of Provincial Legislatures and respective ANC PEC Subcommittees, which results in weakening the involvement of the ANC in public hearings and in shaping resolutions of legislatures. The capacity to mobilise society behind key legislative processes should be enhanced and be a critical focus of the organisation beyond the Caucus.

Legislation and the 7th ANC Caucus

Twenty five (25) Bills are currently before the National Assembly, including the Money Bills, and five (5) bills are before the National Council of Provinces. Amongst the bill are private members bills from opposition parties such as the EFF on the SA Reserve Bank. Key legislation, among others, are the National State Enterprise Bill, the SABC SOC Ltd Bill and the Electoral Commission A/B. Processing legislation under a GNU context will be a contested terrain and in other circumstances, tabling of progressive legislation can be stalled. SABC SOC Ltd Bill is an example of the policy threat.

Relationship with the GNU Executive

The relationship of the Caucus with the National Executive members of the Caucus is relatively reinforcing, with isolated challenges of a low level of engagement by executive members in the work of Study Groups. Where engagements are consistent, the ANC largely asserts the policy direction and wins the battle of ideas, while weaknesses are evident where study groups do not have substantive engagements with the Executive.

The Strategic setback has resulted in a number of opposition members of the National Executive, and the Caucus is grappling with developing an oversight approach anchored on the advancement of ANC manifesto priorities. This remains an area requiring continuous enhancement under the current domestic balance of forces.

To place the ANC at the center of resolving challenges impacting the people, an effective system to enhance coordination in resolving matters identified by the ANC Caucus in their oversight work and constituency work is critical to regain lost ground.

Parliamentary Constituency work

The 54th National Conference of the ANC provided a new orientation towards constituency work. It called for programmes of community and stakeholder mobilisation around the policies and resolutions of the ANC and government. This approach would ensure an integrated, systematic, and coordinated approach to constituency governance, linking PCOs with Parliamentarians, MPLs, Councillors, Ward Committees, community development workers, CBOs, NGOs and ANC branches in a common effort to mobilise all sectors of a community into action around a programme of transforming people's lives for the better with a focus on social and economic mobilisation, linked to the pillars of the ANC Manifesto and facilitating access to government resources and programmes.

The monthly plan and report cover the following areas:

- Plans and reports on service delivery matters addressed by the PCO in the month. This section includes work done by and interactions with National and Provincial government departments and Municipalities.
- Sectoral engagements, including with NGOs, CBOs, social services, and community safety, local economic development initiatives and projects, engagements with the religious sector, sports fraternity, traditional leadership, etc.
- Support to ANC structures, leagues, Alliance, and MDM.
- Planned outreach programmes.
- Meetings of the Constituency Management Committee (CMC).

Summary of Service Delivery issues from Provinces arising from PCOs

Eastern Cape: The Eastern Cape is predominantly rural owing to the segregation that the past apartheid government created. Ineffective operations of municipalities are usually the root cause of ineffective service delivery. The high level of crime results from inequality, poverty, unemployment, social exclusion, marginalisation, and substance abuse. The collapse of infrastructure, especially road infrastructure in the province, poses a danger to society through road accidents, and if the road network is not in good condition, it can result in a failing economy. There is also challenges of scholar transport, an ineffective school nutrition programme and learners without proper school uniforms. If such challenges are not addressed, they end up affecting social cohesion and taking away an opportunity of the learner to learn in a safe and conducive environment.

Free State: The matters referred immediately to PLOs included the issue of the displaced community at Jagersfontein due to the dam collapse and the issue of the Vrede dairy farm, among others. The delay in addressing issues affecting the communities poses a threat to the ANC and the government. Also, the increasing rate of unemployment poses a threat.

Gauteng: Critical service delivery issues that need attention are: GBV, Crime, Electricity, Potholes, Water and infrastructure. The issue of water for most PCOs needed urgent attention. The issuing of correct birth certificates and IDs by the Department of Home Affairs must be fast-tracked. The above-mentioned issues are the persistent challenge facing the people of Gauteng Province; although most are municipality competency issues and where the ANC does not hold power, the current status quo would likely lead to massive service delivery protests that could erode public trust.

KwaZulu-Natal: The KwaZulu-Natal Province faced serious challenge of service delivery throughout the province. The challenges included load-shedding, unemployment, crime, Home Affairs (IDs & birth certificates), Social Development (SASA pay points), roads (potholes), water cuts, and housing.

Limpopo: There was an acute shortage of water in the province, especially around the Northam area and the Mopani region. Road infrastructure is damaged and stock theft was on the rise.

Mpumalanga: The Mpumalanga Province faced service delivery challenges throughout the province. They included load-shedding, Home Affairs (IDs & birth certificates), social Development (SASA pay points), roads (potholes), water cuts, unemployment and housing.

Northern Cape: The Northern Cape Province faced challenges such as ageing infrastructure, poverty, high unemployment, inequality and illegal mining. Sewage spills, water leaks, and a lack of water have made life a living nightmare for residents of several Northern Cape towns. The issues have been blamed on deteriorating infrastructure and a lack of maintenance. Several towns in the Northern Cape have been battling severe sewage spillages for quite some time.

North West: The critical service delivery issues needing attention included the pay-point machines for SASSA, rife unemployment, drug abuse and stock theft in most rural communities of the province. Due to the deteriorating living conditions and unemployment in the North West, many young people are addicted to alcohol and drugs.

Western Cape: Cape Town is ranked 14th on the list of the most violent cities in the world. Furthermore, gang violence in the Western Cape is among the highest in South Africa, with the South African Police Service (SAPS) considering 25 of the Western Cape's 151 police stations as gang-related police stations. Informal settlements in the Western Cape are characterised by a lack of basic services, pollution, overcrowding and poor waste management.

The Constituency Support Unit has established Service delivery war rooms to address these issues raised by PCOs and through ANC MPs, working with the HQ Service Delivery Unit in PMER. It focused on fast-tracking referral and resolution of service delivery matters in provinces. Provincial service delivery war rooms are convened weekly. They identify matters that need to be escalated to the relevant clusters, as PCOs have attempted several interventions without much success.

Activism of ANC MPs

The Constituency Support Unit monitors the activism of MPs during constituency days. This is an attempt to see whether MPs avail themselves for Constituency Mondays. The reports show that there is a high level of absenteeism of MPs in constituencies, which requires the attention of the ANC. Very few MPs attend to their constituency work every week.

The Chief Whip has requested MPs to incorporate legislation advocated by the ANC into their Outreach Programmes, to inform the masses and demystify the facts from the fallacies circulating and designed by other political parties to undermine our democratic gains. These include legislation such as the: Expropriation Amendment Act, NHI Act, BELA Act, Public Procurement Act and the 2025 Budget (Fiscal framework and revenue proposals).

Through our PCO Outreach Programmes, MPs raise awareness and educate our people about these pieces of legislation and how they stand to benefit from them. In addition, MPs are requested to engage communities and stakeholders in their constituencies on resolving service delivery challenges in an effort to revive the activism of the ANC, Alliance and MDM structures

Caucus Induction and Lekgotla

Induction of Caucus Members: The ANC National Department of Political Education and the OR Tambo School of Leadership ran a successful induction based on the following objectives:

- Analyse the balance of forces on an ongoing basis, including the electoral outcomes and their implications for the NDR and approach to governance at the national level, as well as developments across Africa and the world.
- Empower Members of Parliament to play an effective role in parliament and constituencies.
- Understand the role of the Caucus and the Whippers in parliament.
- Understand the Constitution of South Africa and the historical evolution of the ANC policy on transformative constitutionalism.
- Understand the ANC Manifesto Priorities for this term and develop clear approaches to improving delivery by the state and conducting oversight.
- Understand the role of public representatives in organisation-building and renewal.
- Instill discipline and promote self-discipline, self-cultivation, integrity and hard work among the public representatives.

The ANC Caucus held its Lekgotla, which received the programmes of action of the four clusters (Economic Transformation, Social Transformation, Peace and Stability, and Governance and Monitoring) and four subcommittees (Political Education and Development, Media and Communications, Constituency Support, and Finance and Administration). The clusters and subcommittee committed their visions of success at the end of the 7th ANC Caucus term. The Caucus Lekgotla also received and discussed the presentations by the Minister of Health on the NHI and the School of Government Principal on "Parliament as a terrain for the battle of ideas."

Overview of the 2025 Caucus Programme of Action

The Caucus committed to implementing the three strategic priorities of the 7th administration that form the basis of the MTDP:

- Driving inclusive growth and job creation;
- Reducing poverty and tackling the high cost of living; and
- Building a capable, ethical developmental state.

The ANC Caucus and Parliament will play their role in maintaining oversight of the implementation of these priorities, and key aspects of our manifesto will become the core focus of our work during this term. The ANC is leading the Government of National Unity in the National Executive and Parliament - NA (Coalition) and NCOP (ANC Majority). The implication of the current balance of power in Parliament is that the ANC requires the support of other parties to pass legislation and budgets. We therefore need to ensure our comrades are highly conscious and politically developed to advance the policy objectives of the ANC in parliament, engage with others and the battle of ideas. The Caucus will develop a systemic approach to oversight of policy implementation, legislation, and monitoring and evaluation. ANC Parliamentary Caucus own renewal programme to deepen the organisational renewal in the ANC. Caucus approach to contribute to the National Dialogue.

PROVINCIAL REPORTS

EASTERN CAPE

Key Highlights in the Province and Balance of Forces

Electoral outcomes in the Eastern Cape and South Africa reflect diminishing public confidence in the ANC and the political system, with low voter registration and turnout highlighting dissatisfaction. Traditional supporters of the National Democratic Revolution are disengaging, either through abstention, supporting populist or right-wing formations, or anti-state actions. Rising discontent is exacerbated by economic stagnation, escalating violence, and internal factional vulnerabilities, which weaken the ANC's ability to mobilize and lead effectively.

The stagnating national economy fuels mass desperation and destructive behaviors, undermining public trust in democracy and the ANC's transformative agenda. Persistent racialized poverty, inequality, and systemic underdevelopment intensify discontent and threaten stability. The rising cost of living, declining employment opportunities, and escalating debt disproportionately affect the working class and middle strata, eroding confidence in the ANC's capacity to deliver. The collapse of the industrial sector and diminishing professional services exacerbate economic hardships across all social classes.

A deliberate campaign driven by organized business and media seeks to undermine the state's strategic role in the economy, aligning with ruling-class interests to counter progressive transformation. These anti-progressive platforms further destabilize efforts to advance the National Democratic Revolution and consolidate a developmental state.

Strategic Imperatives for 2024

- Reshape the South African economy to counter counterrevolutionary forces, rebuild public trust, and drive inclusive development.
- Equitable Social Adjustment: Address intersecting crises of inequality and underdevelopment by aligning economic policies with political power.
- Organizational Renewal: Foster a cadre of politically conscious and disciplined ANC members capable of addressing contemporary challenges and rebuilding public confidence.
- Strengthened State Capacity: Develop a capable, developmental state to deliver services effectively and drive socio-economic transformation in with the ANC's vision

E Cape Action Plan on 112th January 8 Tasks

ANC Renewal

Many branches in the province are overdue for their Branch Biennial General Meetings (BBGMs) due to challenges with the membership system and election directives. Of the 710 total branches in the province, 296 are in good standing, while 414 require BBGMs. Notably, regions like Chris Hani and Sarah Baartman have no branches in good standing.

Region	Total No Branches	Branches in Good Standing	Branches Due for BBGM
Alfred Nzo	106	40	66
Amathole	121	80	41
Chris Hani	110	0	110
Dr W.B Rubusana	50	2	48
Joe Gqabi	45	24	21
Nelson Mandela	60	26	34
O.R Tambo	147	124	23
Sarah Baartman	71	0	71
Total	710	296	414

Membership in good standing totals 55,459, though challenges with the membership system updates and renewals persist.

Region	Membership in Good Standing
Alfred Nzo	9418
Amathole	5218
Chris Hani	10731
Dr W.B Rubusana	5787
Joe Gqabi	2285
Nelson Mandela	4691
O.R Tambo	14617
Sarah Baartman	2712
Total	55 459

The PEC has planned Regional Conferences in 2025 for Alfred Nzo, Joe Gqabi, Nelson Mandela, and OR Tambo as their terms ended in December 2024. Other regions' terms will expire by May 2025, except Amathole, which is due in April 2026.

Unity and Cohesion of the ANC

The ANC in the Eastern Cape demonstrates strong political and ideological unity. Previous divisions and defiance have diminished, thanks to effective PEC interventions. ANC leagues have elected structures that complement the ANC's work, particularly during the 2024 elections.

The PEC has unified SANCO in the province, resulting in one cohesive structure.

Sustained unity and renewal efforts are prioritized through clear organizational programs. Political education and training are essential for cadre development, emphasizing ANC values and history to empower members as community change agents.

ANC Campaigns in the Broader Society

The PEC subcommittees, including Organizing and Gender Relations, lead numerous campaign programs. Community campaigns address social issues such as drug abuse, GBV, child abuse, and crime, alongside solidarity campaigns for Palestine and Lebanon, as well as collaboration with government and law enforcement focuses on combatting expired goods sales in spaza shops. These campaigns are cascaded through subcommittees to branches and sub-branches.

The E Cape ANC renewal program emphasizes:

- Establishing sub-branches in concentrated areas to address micro-level challenges.
- Developing a branch activism index.
- Strengthening campaigns against rising costs of living.
- Incorporating minority groups into campaigns.
- Mobilizing communities across racial, gender, and class lines for progressive policy advocacy.

Ethics, Integrity, and Discipline in the ANC

Ethical behavior, integrity, and discipline are foundational to the ANC's renewal agenda and its efforts to maintain hegemony as a leading social force. Major disciplinary cases were limited despite a few members joining opposition parties during the 2024 campaign period. Actions aligned with the ANC Code of Conduct were taken against those who campaigned for opposition parties.

The Provincial Executive Committee (PEC), Provincial Integrity Commission, and Provincial Disciplinary Committee are fully operational and efficiently handle referrals, ensuring timely reporting to the PEC.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The PEC launched a pilot project to evaluate the performance of ANC deployees in government against key performance indicators (KPIs) and the implementation of ANC Lekgotla resolutions. After each assessment, detailed reports are prepared and presented to the PEC, highlighting progress and challenges encountered by deployees. These reports aim to guide holistic responses to identified challenges.

Given the substantial workload associated with monitoring deployees, the PEC recognizes the need to strengthen the administrative capacity of the monitoring unit. The PSO (Provincial Secretary's Office) will address this by involving capable members in the unit.

ANC Relations with Alliance in the Eastern Cape

The ANC in the province maintains strong relations with alliance partners, emphasizing the need for programmatic collaboration and mutual support beyond formal meetings. Recognizing divisions in lower structures, the alliance has committed to cascading provincial unity to these levels through carefully planned

programs.

A framework, “Alliance Unity in Action,” has been adopted to operationalize collaborative efforts. Alliance partners have endorsed this framework as a long-overdue step toward implementing practical, collective actions. The thematic focus areas of the alliance’s program of action include:

- Bouncing Back Program
- Ideological and Political Work
- Addressing Gender Relations, GBV, and Femicide
- Tackling High Levels of Crime
- Renewal of Organizations
- Socio-Economic Response
- Social Transformation
- Promoting Good Governance and Service Delivery
- Democratic Participation
- Building a Better World Order
- Pragmatizing Alliance Work.

Preserving the revolutionary alliance is seen as essential, particularly for the benefit of the masses. Renewed and pragmatic relations with alliance partners are critical to the ANC’s bounce-back strategy. As part of reconnecting with stakeholders and addressing divisions, the ANC prioritizes repairing and solidifying alliance relations to prevent animosity, especially given tensions at the national level.

Sectoral Work

The recent National and Provincial Elections improved relations between the ANC and various strategic sectors, progressive stakeholders, and NGOs across the province. During electioneering, the ANC successfully engaged critical sectors, including interfaith organizations, business leaders, traditional authorities, and youth groups.

The Chaplaincy played a pivotal role in leading interactions with the faith-based sector, working closely with the PEC to support its programs.

The PEC continues outreach efforts and interventions across diverse sectors, including: Taxi Associations; NGOs and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs); Business Sectors; Black Lawyers Association; Sports Fraternity and Young People and Persons Living with Disabilities. These engagements must be extended to the voting districts (VD) and street levels, guided by the ANC Renewal Programme.

International Solidarity

The people of the Eastern Cape have a moral and political duty to support colonized and oppressed peoples worldwide. This commitment has driven regional marches and engagements with communities, churches, and organizations to show solidarity with Palestine. The PEC firmly opposes human rights violations, advocating for ANC structures and Leagues to lead programs denouncing such abuses both domestically and internationally. The PEC fully supports the struggles of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, demonstrating the ANC’s unwavering solidarity with oppressed communities.

Elections

The ANC retained majority support in the Eastern Cape, securing 62.16%, a 6.58% decrease from 68.74% in 2019. Overall voter turnout in the Eastern Cape decreased to 58.64% in 2024 from 59.51% in 2019.

ANC Performance in the Eastern Cape % Party Support (a comparison of two terms (2019 vs 2024))			
Party	2019	2024	% Change
ANC	68.74	62.16	(-6,58)
DA	15.7	14.89	(-0,81)
EFF	7.48	10.14	+ 2,66
UDM	2.60	3.71	+ 1,11
ATM	1.52	1.55	+ 0,04
FF+	0.58	0.58	0

Regional turnout changes: Dr. WB Rubusana dropped from 64.50% (2019) to 58.33% (2024). Nelson Mandela Bay dropped over 8%, from 65.93% to 57.58%. O.R. Tambo dropped from 52.29% to 45.64%. Alfred Nzo's LETs dropped below 50% in turnout (Winnie Madikizela Mandela: 49.04%, Umzimvubu: 47.43%, Ntabankulu: 46.53%). In Amathole, only Great Kei stayed above 60% turnout at 63.97%, a decline from 68.74%. Mbhashe (46.76%) and Mnquma (49.40%) dropped below 50%.

ANC Support in Local Electoral Teams (LETs): High support areas notably are Port St Johns (83.21%), Ngqushwa (81.57%), Ntabankulu (81.34%), AB Xuma (80.28%), Intsika Yethu (80.16%). Low support areas include: Sarah Baartman: Kouga (30.88%), Koukamma (38.55%), Dr. Beyers Naude (41.25%).

Relationship Between Voter Turnout and ANC Support

In some areas, lower turnout correlated with reduced ANC support. These include: O.R. Tambo: Turnout dropped to 45.64%; ANC support fell from 77.18% (2019) to 73.23%; and Nelson Mandela Bay: Turnout dropped to 57.58%; ANC support fell from 46.15% to 38.14%.

Despite lower turnout, ANC maintained strong support in some areas: Mzimvubu: 47.43% turnout, 76.95% ANC support. Port St Johns: 48.52% turnout, 83.21% ANC support. Ntabankulu: 46.53% turnout, 81.34% ANC support.

Key Factors Influencing Voter Behavior in the E Cape

Economic Performance: Persistent unemployment, poverty, and inequality eroded voter confidence in the ANC. **Service Delivery and Governance:** Poor service delivery and corruption scandals weakened trust. **Leadership and Internal Divisions:** Factional battles and leadership concerns damaged the ANC's image. **Opposition Dynamics:** Parties like the EFF and UDM capitalized on ANC vulnerabilities, attracting disgruntled voters.

By-Elections Results Post-NPE2024

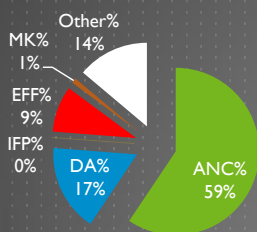
The ANC in the E Cape contested 12 ward-based by-elections since the National and Provincial Elections in May 2024. We retained 10 of these wards and lost two (2) wards to the DA in Nelson Mandela Metro.

Region	Subregion	Ward #	Outcomes
Amathole	Amahlathi	07	ANC retained the ward
		11	ANC retained the ward
	Raymond Mhlaba	23	ANC retained the ward
Chris Hani	Enoch Mgijima	31	ANC retained ward unopposed
	Intsikayethu	12	ANC retained the ward
		15	ANC retained the ward
Dr.WB Rubusana	Mdantsane	12	ANC retained the ward
		20	ANC retained the ward
Nelson Mandela	NMM	02	ANC lost the ward to DA
		09	ANC lost the ward to DA
OR Tambo	PSJ	11	ANC retained the ward
Sarah Baartman	Koukama	01	ANC retained the ward

Eastern Cape: By-election Results since LGE2021

Number of **Votes** won per Party

RegisteredVoters	TotalVotes	TurnOut	ANC%	DA%	IFP%	EFF%	MK%	Other%	ANCVotes	DAVotes	IFPVotes	EFFVotes	MKVotes	OtherVotes
154313	58415	38	59	17	0	9	1	14	34724	9873	0	5478	317	8023



RESULTS (NUMBER OF WARDS WON)

TOTAL	ANC	DA	EFF	IFP	MK	OTHER
32	21	5	0	0	0	6
	65.6%	15.6%	0%	0%	0%	18.8%
GAIN / LOSS (MOVEMENT)						
	ANC	DA	EFF	IFP	MK	OTHER
ANC	0	1	0	0	0	0
DA	-1	0	0	0	0	0
EFF	0	0	0	0	0	0
IFP	0	0	0	0	0	0
MK	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	-1	1	0	0	0	0

15 JAN 2025. (C)ANC2025

State of Governance

The Eastern Cape smoothly transitioned into the 7th administration after an ANC victory, albeit with a reduced majority.

The Premier appointed a capable provincial cabinet considering gender, geographic spread, continuity, and competence.

The 7th-term Executive Council (EXCO) comprises: Premier: Cde Lubabalo Oscar Mabuyane and MECs for Finance, Education, Health, CoGTA, DEDEAT, DSRAC, Social Development, Public Works, Transport, and Agriculture. The Eastern Cape Provincial Legislature leadership includes as Speaker, Cde Helen Sauls-August. Other roles such as Deputy Speaker, Chief Whip, and Deputy Chair of Chairs are well-coordinated.

Governance improvements are noted in audit outcomes and leadership stability, but implementation challenges persist. Departments with clean audits increased from zero (2011) to eight (2022/23). Of 39 municipalities in the E Cape (2023/24): 23 received unqualified audits with findings; 13 with qualified opinions and 3 had disclaimer outcomes. Financial systems and record-keeping need improvement for clean audits and service delivery enhancement.

Service Delivery Progress has been made in access to housing and basic services, though water access and refuse collection need further improvement. Improved life expectancy reflects advancements in healthcare and managing social determinants of health. Education programs (e.g., school nutrition, sanitary dignity, scholar transport) have enhanced access to quality education.

Infrastructure and Economic Recovery: The province supports the National Health Insurance and BELA Bill for healthcare reforms. Infrastructure projects include road networks, healthcare facilities, schools, and Special Economic Zones (SEZs) along the coastal belt to boost development.

Unemployment and Economic Challenges: The unemployment rate dropped from 42.4% (Q3 2023) to 37.2% (Q3 2024), but youth unemployment remains high. The South African Human Rights Commission (SAHRC) has highlighted child hunger in the province as a disaster-level issue. Efforts are needed for re-industrialization, entrepreneurship, and skills development aligned with labor market needs.

Investment and Economic Sectors: International partnerships and MOUs aim to attract investment. The province seeks to diversify from the automotive sector into renewable energy, ocean economy, manufacturing, and oil refinery. TRANSNET's presence in the Eastern Cape is seen as pivotal for economic growth, leveraging port capacity, and stimulating investment.

Local Government and Interventions: Most municipal councils are stable, except Nelson Mandela Metro, which faces political instability due to coalition challenges. The PEC has intervened to stabilize the Metro and support its ANC-led Government of Local Unity. Various municipalities are under Section 139 interventions, led by the Provincial or National Treasury and CoGTA.

Crime and Gender-Based Violence: Contact crimes, including mass murders and extortion, have increased. The fight against gender-based violence, femicide, and child abuse requires strengthening.

Government of National Unity (GNU): The PEC appreciates the GNU framework but is dismayed by the Democratic Alliance's (DA) frequent disassociation from collective GNU decisions. The inability of the GNU to present a unified stance, especially on international matters, threatens national interests and public confidence. A 6% provincial vote decline and the ANC's national loss of a majority necessitate redoubled efforts in governance and service delivery.

Legislature and ANC Caucus: The legislature fulfills its mandate of lawmaking, oversight, and public participation, with Portfolio Committees actively processing reports and making recommendations. The ANC Caucus is stable and coordinated, effectively managing legislative matters. A successful two-day ANC Caucus Induction (November 29-30, 2024) reinforced a collective commitment to serving the province with agility.

State of the E Cape ANC Provincial Executive Committee (PEC)

The PEC, elected at the 9th Provincial Conference in May 2022, serves a four-year constitutional term. PEC Officials are Chairperson: Cde Lubabalo Oscar Mabuyane, Deputy Chairperson: Cde Mlungisi Mvoko, Secretary: Cde Lulama Ngcukayithobi, Deputy Secretary: Cde Helen Sauls-August, Treasurer: Cde Zolile Williams

PEC Members: The committee includes a diverse group of comrades, with only one vacancy due to the passing of Cde Williams Ngozi in September 2023. This vacancy will be filled following Rule 19.8 of the ANC Constitution. League leaders, regional chairpersons, and secretaries serve as ex-officio members, while MK Liberation War Veterans representatives are permanent invitees.

The PEC is fully functional, providing support to lower structures and maintaining political oversight. PEC meetings are well-attended, with apologies managed through the Provincial Secretary's Office. Work is guided by a PEC calendar adopted in early 2024. A Program of Action has been adopted to address electoral decline and drive ANC renewal.

The PWC was elected in the first PEC meeting and is fully functional, filling vacancies caused by NEC elections in 2022. The PEC Officials meet regularly for strategic planning and compile reports for the PWC and PEC.

E Cape PEC Subcommittees

Sub-committees monitor the implementation of ANC resolutions and PEC Makgotla, ensuring alignment with government programs, strategic sector consultations, and policy contributions. Subcommittees conduct advocacy, organizational campaigns, and educational programs, with regional, Alliance, and League representatives ensuring broad participation.

Communications and Battle of Ideas: The subcommittee has been active despite lacking a convener since 2022. The communications unit uses bulletins and digital media to publicize ANC programs but seeks to improve by encouraging members to write articles and engage in public discourse; promoting positive ANC narratives on platforms like Umhlobo Wenene radio and countering negative narratives and falsehoods online.

Political education is central to renewal efforts. The Foundational Course launched by the NEC in November 2024, covering: History of South Africa and the ANC. Vision, values, and principles of the ANC. Country and global perspectives. Constitution, governance, and the role of ANC members. The roll-out plan of the province include the nomination of 20 facilitators to the national Foundation Course training of training, with Eastern Cape achieving high attendance. The province set a target to by December 2024, to train three members per branch (Chair, Secretary, Convener). Roll-out to branches branches will start in January 2025, followed by broader member induction. An additional 20 modules for NEC, PECs, and Caucuses will be launched in mid-2025. Responsibility lies with the Political Education Subcommittee, supported by veterans and facilitators equipped to guide training.

The Renewal Program in the ANC is built on five foundational pillars. It mandates compulsory political education for all members, focusing on the past, present, and future. A new approach to recruiting members is emphasized, targeting the best in society and fostering activism within the organization. The ANC branch's role and structure are being rethought to reconnect with the people. Ethics and integrity are placed at the center of operations, while a steadfast commitment to non-racialism, non-sexism, unity, democracy, and a prosperous South Africa is reaffirmed.

The Organizational Building and Campaigns Subcommittee ensures that all ANC structures are operational and effective in reaching all corners of the province. It oversees the establishment and development of ANC structures, monitors the membership system, and strengthens Leagues and MKLWV structures. It has also spearheaded various public and solidarity campaigns, with detailed activities included in the broader section on ANC campaigns.

The Political Education and Cadre Development Subcommittee

ubcommittee focuses on developing cadres educated in ANC policies and values who can act as agents of change. It meets monthly to plan its programs and address political developments. The subcommittee is actively rolling out the ANC Foundation Course and contextualizing it to the province as part of the renewal agenda.

The Economic Transformation Subcommittee works to foster a people-centered economy to combat poverty in the province. It adheres to six strategic priorities for transforming the economy and creating jobs. While meetings have been intermittent, the subcommittee reflects on socio-economic challenges and national economic discourse for the province's benefit.

The Finance and Resource Mobilization Subcommittee oversees resource mobilization and financial management. Despite challenges due to declining electoral support, it has met financial obligations and plans to strengthen resource mobilization strategies to ensure sustainability.

The Health Subcommittee provides oversight for public health service delivery. It advocates for the NHI Act against opposition and encourages ANC members and allies to apply for positions on hospital and clinic boards to influence these institutions positively.

The Education Subcommittee addresses issues in basic and higher education, such as scholar transport, school safety, NSFAS challenges, and mobilizing public support for the BELA Bill. It ensures departmental readiness for each term and smooth examinations while preparing for the 2025 school year.

The Legislature and Governance Subcommittee aims to deepen the National Democratic Revolution through legislative review and governance oversight. It monitors municipal performance, demarcation processes, and the development of a Traditional Leadership Summit framework.

The Social Transformation Subcommittee tackles issues like illegal housing sales, housing list manipulation, gender-based violence, and substance abuse. It promotes women's empowerment and community activities while advocating for geographical name changes.

The Peace and Stability Subcommittee confronts rising violent crimes, the proliferation of guns, and the culture of extortion. It appreciates reinforced SAPS deployment in the province to address these issues.

The International Relations Subcommittee has underperformed, prompting the PEC to review its structure. It engages in campaigns related to international crises, such as the genocide in Palestine, the Sudan conflict, and the Ukraine/Russia war.

The Policy, Monitoring, and Evaluation Subcommittee becomes active during major organizational events. It plays a critical role in strengthening the ANC's monitoring and evaluation capabilities, tied to the work of the Rapid Response team, to ensure effective service delivery, particularly at the local government level.

The Gender Relations and Vulnerable Sectors Subcommittee leads 16 Days of Activism campaigns against GBVF and aims to expand these efforts year-round. It plans to involve vulnerable groups and progressive stakeholders in its programs.

The Provincial Elections Team Subcommittee operates effectively, particularly during by-elections, with its activities detailed in the elections section of the report.

The Provincial Deployment Committee ensures capable individuals are deployed to government institutions, meeting whenever deployment matters arise. The Provincial Disciplinary Committee functions independently and by ANC principles, implementing conference resolutions to instill discipline within ANC structures and membership. Its recommendations and findings uphold the ANC Code of Conduct and Constitution.

The ANC Provincial Disciplinary Committee (PDC) and Provincial Integrity Commission (PIC) have been active in addressing organizational misconduct and legal matters involving members. The PDC handled cases referred by the PEC, including those related to members contravening organizational directives or aligning with opposition parties during the elections. Outcomes included resignations, suspensions, and disciplinary actions to maintain organizational discipline.

The PIC processed cases involving members whose actions could damage the ANC's reputation, particularly those facing legal charges. Members charged in court were required to update the organization on their case progress and were often asked to step aside until legal proceedings were finalized.

The Provincial Dispute Resolutions Committee (PDRC) focused on resolving disputes arising from organizational processes such as Branch General Meetings (BGMs) and list processes. Its workload increased significantly during Branch Biennial General Meetings (BBGMs) and ahead of elective conferences.

ANC Leagues in the Eastern Cape

ANC Women's League: The ANCWL has been active in community struggles and political education while maintaining a firm stance on social justice issues. The league has engaged in various activities, including Cadres Forums, "blousing ceremonies," and campaigns against Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF). They have also continued to advocate for the incarceration of rape-accused pastor Timothy Omotoso, providing unwavering support to victims.

Notably, the ANCWL recently launched "Umrhabulo Sundays," a political education initiative designed to enhance the political consciousness of its members and leaders. Additionally, the league has raised concerns over the increasing violence against elderly women in the province, emphasizing its commitment to protecting vulnerable groups and fostering societal transformation.

ANC Veterans' League (ANCVL): The ANCVL remains a cornerstone of the ANC, serving as a repository of wisdom and discipline for the organization. The Veterans' League is instrumental in promoting the ANC's renewal agenda, particularly through its leadership in rolling out the foundational political education courses mandated by the NEC.

The league's commitment to organizational renewal and its dedication to upholding the ANC's values and principles have further solidified its role as a guiding force within the movement and Province. The ANCVL continues to inspire younger generations, entrenching the discipline and ethos required to strengthen the ANC's structures and programs.

State of PCOs and ANC Offices

The number of seats in the Eastern Cape Legislature has increased from 63 to 72 in the 7th administration. The ANC gained one seat, increasing its representation from 44 to 45 seats.

The ANC Caucus has rationalized its PCOs from 50 to 45, aligning with the number of ANC MPLs. Each MPL has been assigned a PCO and inducted by the Legislature and the ANC. Processes are underway to renew or establish lease agreements for PCOs in this term. Most PCOs have successfully appointed and inducted Constituency Management Committees (CMCs).

ANC Provincial Office are located in Qonce, the Provincial Office is fully equipped with staff having the necessary tools for trade and access to ANC HQ's network connectivity. However, landline telephones have remained non-operational since the COVID-19 pandemic.

ANC Regional Offices: The eight regional offices are functional and equipped to meet working standards. Some offices located in rural areas face occasional connectivity issues

Looking ahead to 2025

The PEC has outlined key strategic priorities to strengthen organizational renewal, governance, and community engagement in 2025. These include:

- **On Organizational Renewal:** Roll out foundational courses for all ANC members to promote political education and cadre development. Strengthen the organizational renewal program to instill discipline and reinvigorate ANC structures.
- **Alliance Building:** Build on robust relationships with Alliance partners. Convene Alliance Plenary sessions and regional councils to strengthen collaboration.
- **Strategic Planning and Governance Alignment:** Host two Makgotla sessions to align the 7th-term government's priorities with ANC Manifesto aspirations.
- Convene five Regional Conferences for regions with lapsed terms.
- Intensify preparations for the 2026 Local Government Elections. Oversee the candidate selection process to ensure capable and representative leadership.
- **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Enhance the ANC's monitoring and evaluation capacity to oversee the performance of departments, municipalities, MPLs, and Councilors.
- **Community Engagement and Campaigns:** Launch programs to reconnect with the electorate, as part of the ANC's bounce-back strategy. Expand stakeholder engagements to reach all sectors of society.
- **International Solidarity:** Strengthen campaigns addressing injustices through international and local se on international institutions to advocate for global justice and equality.
- **Policy Advocacy and Society Mobilization:** Leverage the Government of National Unity (GNU) to solidify ANC's progressive policy positions. Mobilize society behind ANC policies

FREE STATE

Highlights in the Province and Balance of Forces

The African National Congress (ANC) in the Free State continues to maintain its dominance as a political force in the province, achieving a significant electoral victory in the 2024 provincial and national elections. Despite experiencing a decline in support from 57% in the 2019 elections to 51% in 2024, this result represents a modest recovery from the 46% attained during the 2021 local government elections. This performance reinforces the ANC's continued role as a trusted representative of the people, even amidst challenges.

The Free State political environment is marked by competition from key opposition parties such as:

- Democratic Alliance (DA): The DA shows patterns of growth, which require serious strategic attention.
- Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF): The EFF's growth has stagnated compared to previous elections.
- Freedom Front Plus (FF+): Similarly, the FF+ has seen limited change in support.
- Breakaway Parties: The MKP and ACT, led by former ANC leaders, have a minor presence and are perceived as counter-revolutionary subsidiaries.

The Free State remains critical as the birthplace of the ANC, placing a significant historical and political burden on the provincial leadership to sustain dominance and advance progressive transformation. The provincial leadership recognizes the impact of internal strife, service delivery failures, and organizational decay on electoral outcomes. Addressing these challenges is vital for reclaiming the ANC's past hegemony and strengthening its position as the dominant political force.

The ANC's connection with the people has been weakened by:

- Service Delivery Deficiencies: Failures in government institutions to meet legal and constitutional obligations for sustainable and quality basic services have eroded public trust.
- Sins of Incumbency: Leadership failures and organizational decay have contributed to the disconnection between the movement and its base.

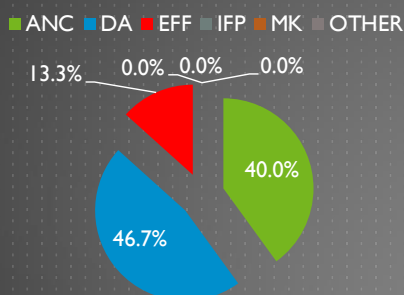
Despite this, the ANC is still viewed as a genuine representative of the people's aspirations. The electoral campaign also witnessed:

- Resurgence of Political Activism: Grassroots mobilization within wards and voting districts led by dedicated ANC volunteers has played a significant role in rallying support.
- Civil Society Engagement: Increased involvement of civil society in election activities reflects growing community interest in political processes.

Free State: By-election Results since LGE2021

Number of **Votes** won per Party

RegisteredVoters	TotalVotes	TurnOut	ANC%	DA%	IFP%	EFF%	MK%	Other%	ANCVotes	DAVotes	IFPVotes	EFFVotes	MKVotes	OtherVotes
71221	24094	34	24	56	0	9	1	10	5729	13506	48	2105	290	2416



RESULTS (NUMBER OF WARDS WON)						
TOTAL	ANC	DA	EFF	IFP	MK	OTHER
15	6	7	2	0	0	0
	40%	46.7%	13.3%	0%	0%	0%
GAIN / LOSS (MOVEMENT)						
	ANC	DA	EFF	IFP	MK	OTHER
ANC		0	1	0	0	0
DA	0		0	0	0	0
EFF	-1	0		0	0	-1
IFP	0	0	0		0	0
MK	0	0	0	0		0
OTHER	0	0	1	0	0	
TOTAL	-1	0	2	0	0	-1

15 JAN 2025. (C)ANC2025

FREE STATE JANUARY 8 TASKS AND IMPLEMENTATION

Organisational Renewal

The PSO initiated a comprehensive functionality audit to assess branch existence and performance, guided by the Organising and Mass Mobilisation Sub-Committee. Key findings include:

Many branches are dysfunctional, with terms of office expiring in November-December 2024.

Of 319 branches, only 158 are in good standing, with significant gaps in functionality across regions.

Region	Total Branches	Good Standing	Not in Good Standing
Fezile Dabi	73	38	35
Lejweleputswa	74	34	40
Mangaung	51	32	19
Thabo Mofutsanyana	98	36	62
Xhariep	23	18	5

Membership Challenges: the province is showing increased membership numerically, but highlighted weaknesses in member quality and alignment with ANC strategic objectives. Bulk Membership Buying: remains a Persistent issue, where individuals purchase memberships en masse, fostering loyalty to factions rather than ANC principles. Gatekeeping with Branch Secretaries continuing to restrict access to membership

applications, excluding skilled activists. Membership fluctuation related to major electoral events: for example, Free State recorded 142,062 total members 2021 and 27,779 in good standing and by January 2024 recorded 149,345 total members with only 12,296 in good standing. The decline and fluctuations can be attributed to bulk buying, poor quality recruitment, and superficial engagement.

Leadership and Structural Issues: ANC membership lacks racial diversity, especially in affluent areas, detracting from ANC's non-racial values. Embedded factionalism and deliberate infiltration (sleepers) undermine branch cohesion. The PEC deployed members to support branches and prioritize renewal, targeting leadership development and local campaigns.

Free State Programmes of Action: Branch Mandates Renewal: PEC launched a renewal process to address historical inefficiencies and dysfunctions. **Deployment:** PEC members actively engage with branches, offering guidance and oversight.

Key Weaknesses: Quality over quantity with recruitment neglecting political education and alignment with ANC ideals. **Superficial Structures:** Branches surface during elections, undermining sustained organizational efforts. **Internal Divisions:** Strategic disagreements within leadership reflect cracks in cohesion.

PEC Interventions: Each PEC member oversees and actively engages with seven branches. Focus on political campaigns, mentorship, and organizational renewal. **Renewal Programs:** Developing annual action plans to strengthen branches. Addressing systemic inefficiencies and revitalizing dysfunctional branches.

Free State PEC Subcommittees

Provincial Political Chairperson's Forum: Focus on unity, renewal, and key ideological debates. Engages alliance structures to share perspectives and strategies.

Monthly Secretariat Meetings: Encourage collaborative problem-solving among regional and provincial administrators. Drive operational and strategic improvements.

Economic Transformation: has not functioned effectively. The PEC is reassessing and plans to reconstitute the committee with capable members to fulfill its mandate.

International Relations: Despite developing a program, the subcommittee has failed to implement its intended initiatives. The PEC is considering reconfiguring the committee to ensure functionality and execution.

Finance Committee: The committee, led by the Provincial Treasurer, has mobilized resources critical for National and Provincial elections. Secured a significant number of movable assets for the PEC. Adopted the auditing framework from the Treasurer-General's Office. Regular financial reports are presented to the PEC for approval.

Financial sustainability remains a constraint due to limited sustainable revenue streams. The provincial balance sheet remains under pressure despite ongoing efforts to improve it.

State of the Alliance

The alliance is recognized as a cornerstone for achieving the strategic objectives of the National Democratic Revolution (NDR). Weaknesses in the alliance, including a lack of cohesive joint programs and internal fragmentation, have been identified as barriers to effectiveness.

Key Issues: Persistent Alliance Reconfiguration Debates have led to unnecessary tensions. **Union Fragmentation:** The fragmentation of progressive trade unions and declining membership weaken the alliance's impact. **Party's Strategic Role:** The ANC's role in providing strategic analysis and leadership within the alliance has diminished.

Achievements: cordial working relations, Alliance partners maintain supportive and collaborative relationships. Joint campaigns and initiatives have been successfully undertaken, such as Worker's Day celebrations and solidarity campaigns for Palestine.

Engagement Platforms: Provincial Alliance Secretariat and Alliance Political Councils meet regularly to plan collaborative programs; address governance and policy issues; and intervene on matters requiring alliance-wide focus.

GAUTENG

Key Highlights and Provincial Balance of Forces

The National and Provincial General Elections of 2024 marked a critical moment for the ANC and the people of Gauteng, prompting a deep reflection on the state of the organization and the trajectory of the country. These elections underscored the urgency for the ANC to reimagine its role, reassess its strategies, and rebuild trust with its constituency.

Post-Election Reflection and Strategic Realignment: The electoral outcomes signaled an opportunity for renewal and repositioning, compelling the ANC to craft deliberate strategies and tactics to regain lost ground.

The Provincial Executive Committee (PEC) convened multiple engagements, including the PEC Lekgotla (17-18 August 2024), to develop a comprehensive Action Plan titled "Consolidating a Tangible Action Plan: Unity, Renewal, and Accelerated Service Delivery Towards the 2026 Local Government Elections."

Despite electoral challenges, the ANC-led provincial government achieved notable milestones:

- Accelerated service delivery in critical areas such as energy efficiency, job creation, crime prevention, township development, housing, healthcare, and education.
- Introduction of innovative solutions to address the energy crisis and economic challenges, positioning Gauteng as a leader in renewable energy initiatives and infrastructure development.

Organizational Renewal:

The ANC PEC conducted successful regional visits to communicate key decisions from the Ordinary PEC meeting (17 August 2024) and PEC Lekgotla outcomes. The PEC collaborated with the National Working Committee (NWC), culminating in a provincial meeting on 9 September 2024 to consolidate renewal efforts.

Organizational Challenges:

The ANC faced significant obstacles, including disunity, leadership contestations, and ineffective structures. A large number of branches were not in good standing during the election campaign, highlighting internal organizational weaknesses that require urgent redress:

- While the ANC mounted commendable campaign efforts, including mobilization by structures, members, and volunteers, it was unable to secure a decisive victory in Gauteng.
- Persistent service delivery challenges, exacerbated by complex governance factors, fueled voter dissatisfaction.

The PEC has prioritized unity, renewal, and service delivery in its post-election agenda. The adopted Action Plan focuses on building cohesive structures, intensifying political education, and enhancing the ANC's presence among communities and motive forces.

Gauteng Action Plan on Implementation of January 8 Tasks in 2024

The January 8th statement by the NEC at the ANC's 112th anniversary emphasized four renewal pillars, which the Gauteng PEC has integrated into its strategic direction:

- Improving Organizational Quality: Focusing on building a credible membership, effective cadreship, and strong leadership.
- Raising Ethical Standards: Instilling intellectual and moral discipline across all organizational levels.
- Enhancing Discipline and Process Adherence: Enforcing respect for ANC processes and principles.
- Strengthening Leadership and Representation: Elevating the quality of leadership and public representatives.

These directives guide the ANC's activities in Gauteng, ensuring a robust presence in communities while addressing service delivery and organizational challenges.

State of Branches

The Gauteng PEC has prioritized branch-level activism, emphasizing their role as the backbone of community engagement. Despite challenges, branches have shown significant progress, particularly in traditional ANC strongholds.

REGION	TOTAL NUMBER OF BRANCHES PER REGION	TOTAL NUMBER OF AUDITED BRANCHES	TOTAL NUMBER BRANCHES ABOVE 100 MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING	TOTAL NUMBER OF BRANCHES LESS THAN 100 MEMBERS
EKURHULENI	112	110	57	53
JOHANESSBURG	135	135	64	71
TSHWANE	107	106	39	67
SEDIBENG	73	73	14	59
WEST RAND	102	86	04	82
TOTAL	529	510	178	332

Gauteng Membership

REGION	TOTAL REGIONAL M/SHIP IN GOOD STANDING	TOTAL NEW RECRUITS	TOTAL M/SHIP RENEWALS
EKURHULENI	12 330	1 892	855
JOHANESSBURG	14 377	1 568	594
TSHWANE	9 919	2 798	999
SEDIBENG	4 995	2 729	1 715
WEST RAND	4 421	193	171
TOTAL	46,042	9,180	4,334

ANC Presence Amongst the People and Motive Forces

The ANC in Gauteng continues to maintain visibility through mass-based campaigns and active community participation, particularly in traditional strongholds. However, the province faces unique challenges due to its status as a political hub.

Gauteng has become a launchpad for new political parties (e.g., ACTIONSA, RISE Mzansi, and BOSA) and community movements like Operation Dudula. These entities actively oppose the ANC's principles, particularly in regions grappling with immigration and service delivery challenges.

Community Engagements:

The ANC has expanded its outreach, engaging with communities through sectoral mobilization, addressing crime, and promoting solidarity programs. Alliance relations remain stable at the provincial level, though they require strengthening at branch and sub-regional levels.

Unity and Cohesion of the ANC

Internal disagreements, particularly around leadership contests and coalition dynamics, continue to pose challenges. However, the PEC has successfully fostered unity through: Political education campaigns emphasizing collective goals. Collaborative initiatives such as sectoral mobilization and international solidarity programs. Resolution of coalition disputes with dialogue and engagement.

Campaigns

The ANC in Gauteng has implemented a range of campaigns, addressing both organizational priorities and community needs. Key campaigns include: Education and Awareness, Back to School Campaigns, Membership Recruitment Drive, OR Tambo Memorial Lectures, Save Water Campaign, Cleaning Campaign, Mama Albertina Sisulu Commemoration, Palestine Solidarity Candlelight Vigil and March, Cooperation Agreement to Combat Crime in Gauteng Metros, Elections Preparation, Regional Siyanqoba Rallies and National Volunteers Assemblies.

Promoting Integrity and Discipline: The Provincial Disciplinary Committee addressed several cases of misconduct, focusing on resolving minor infractions through political dialogue. The PEC is reinforcing discipline through: Political education sessions on the Code of Conduct. Enhanced oversight in ANC caucuses to mitigate issues arising from coalition complexities.

Political Education and Cadre Development: The PEC addressed cadre development challenges caused by factionalism and weakened leadership pipelines. Efforts include: Accelerating political education at all levels. Mobilizing former activists and leaders to re-engage with ANC structures. Conducting Train-the-Trainer sessions to enhance leadership capacity.

Monitoring and Evaluation The PEC adopted a comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework to: Ensure accountability of ANC deployees in government. Transition from quantitative to impact-based assessments for government programs. Strengthen political oversight mechanisms.

State of the Alliance: Alliance relations remained stable but require consistent engagement to address challenges. The PEC has: Presented the ANC POA to alliance partners, securing endorsement with minor reservations. Committed to regular meetings through the Alliance Secretariat and Political Council.

Sectoral Work: Sectoral mobilization remains a priority for the ANC in Gauteng. Recent initiatives include: Business Dialogues, Cultural Diversity Festivals and Engagements with Hostel Dwellers and their leadership

International Solidarity: The ANC in Gauteng has championed international solidarity programs, focusing on: Advocacy for Palestine through vigils, marches, and prayers. Public engagement on the ICJ's rulings and related issues.

Preparations for LGE 2026 The PEC identified the 2026 Local Government Elections as a critical milestone in reversing the ANC's electoral decline. Preparatory measures include: Accelerating voter registration drives. Enhancing volunteer training programs. Developing a comprehensive service delivery monitoring system. Strengthening alliances with community organizations and labor groups.

State of Provincial Executive

The leadership of the ANC in Gauteng, both at provincial and regional levels, has faced significant challenges stemming from complex coalition dynamics, internal disputes, and the demands of organizational renewal. Despite these hurdles, the leadership has demonstrated resilience, discipline, and commitment to the ANC's mission. Following the 14th Provincial Conference, leadership structures have maintained organizational synchronization and political discipline to address challenges effectively.

Provincial Office Bearers (POBs): Convene weekly to address key political and organizational matters. Provincial Working Committee (PWC): Meets bi-weekly and as needed to tackle urgent issues. Provincial Executive Committee (PEC): Holds monthly meetings, guided by a standing schedule for POB, PWC, and PEC meetings, which is subject to adjustments when required. PEC members balanced their dual roles in governance and organizational tasks, ensuring strategic alignment between these responsibilities.

The PEC engaged in consultative processes with regional structures, ensuring a flow of regular reports and maintaining transparent communication with the NEC on major political and administrative challenges.

Work Done by Gauteng PEC Sub-Committees

While all PEC members were deployed to sub-committees and regions with defined mandates, functionality and efficiency remain areas for improvement. The PEC committed to a more active, hands-on approach to sub-committee work, ensuring alignment with the broader goals of the renewal program and the PEC's Program of Action (POA).

Reconfiguration and Support Mechanisms: The Provincial Secretary's Office (PSO) reconfigured sub-committees to align ANC PEC sub-committees with those in the Provincial Legislature, after elections. A sub-committee workshop involving regional, zonal, and branch-level structures was planned to optimize functionality. A comprehensive support system for sub-committees was being developed and will be presented to the PEC for approval.

State of Regional Structures

Regions play a crucial role in building and supporting vibrant ANC branches, uniting communities, and ensuring effective implementation of ANC programs and decisions. The state of regional structures is summarized below.

All regions except Ekurhuleni have fully constituted RECs. Ekurhuleni is currently led by a Regional Task Team (RTT), which has exhausted its mandate. The PWC is reviewing its status. Gauteng has a total of 49 Zones/Sub-Regions, with 35 launched and 14 pending.

Region	REC/RTT Status	Launched and Conference Due	Total Zones/Sub-Regions	Zones/Sub-Regions Launched	Zones/Sub-Regions Pending
Johannesburg	Good Standing	June 2022 – June 2025	16	16	0
Ekurhuleni	RTT	Appointed Oct 2023	10	0	10
Tshwane	Good Standing	June 2022 – June 2025	10	9	1
Sedibeng	Good Standing	June 2022 – June 2025	10	10	0
West Rand	Good Standing	June 2023 – June 2026	3	0	3

Key Regional Functions include: Implement the ANC's rebuilding and recovery programs to ensure branches comply with the ANC Constitution and fulfill conference mandates. Provide strategic leadership and oversight to ANC branches, focusing on unity, governance, and service delivery.

Improving Regional Support: Strengthen RTT leadership structures, particularly in regions like Ekurhuleni, to ensure operational continuity. Enhance capacity-building initiatives to align regional programs with the ANC's overarching renewal agenda. Encourage greater coordination between regional and provincial leadership to address organizational challenges effectively. Promote engagement across branches and sub-regions to strengthen unity and cohesion within the ANC in Gauteng.

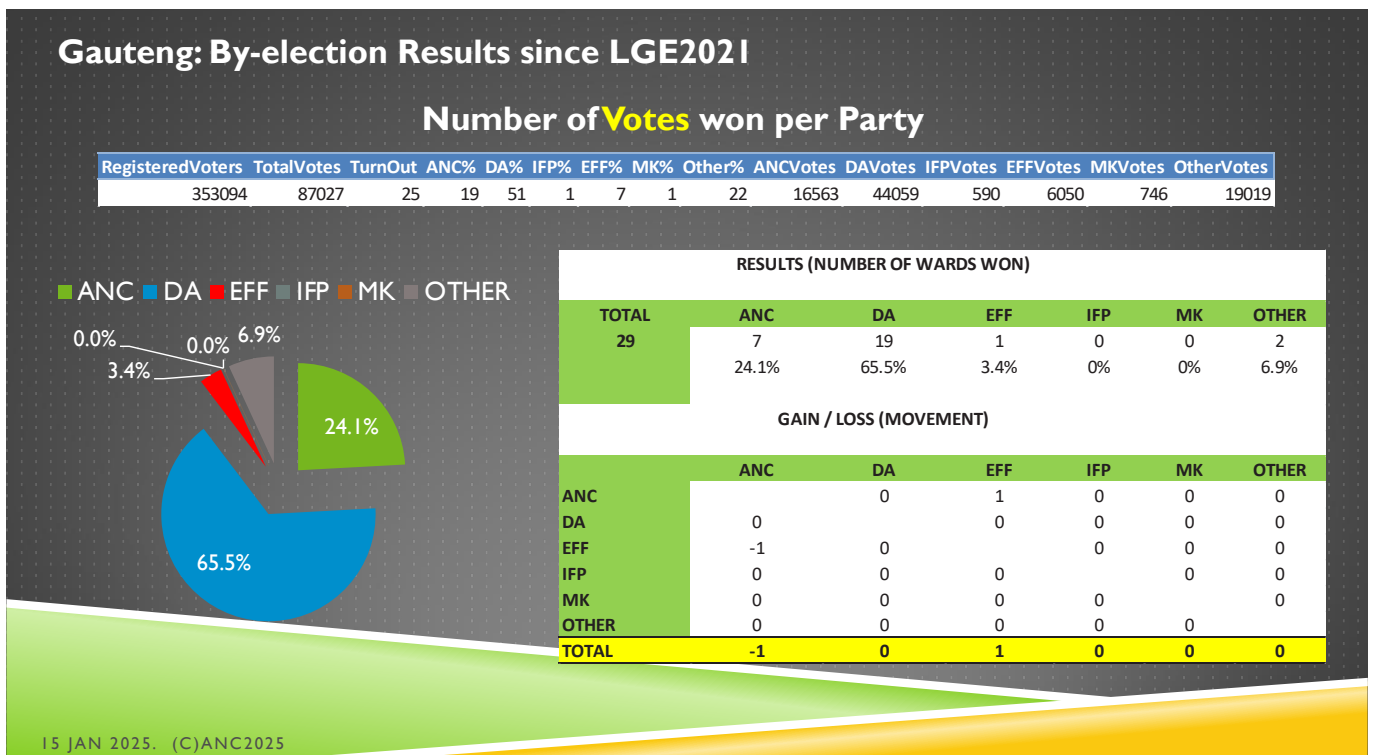
State of the Leagues in Gauteng

All three ANC Leagues continued to operate as critical components of the organization.

ANC Women’s League (ANCWL): The PEC hosted a Political Induction Workshop for members; celebrated Heritage Month in September across all regions, with a focus on honoring the life and legacy of Mama Winnie Mandela. The ANCWL maintains a strong collaborative relationship with the ANC, reinforced by regular engagements between ANC and ANCWL Provincial Office Bearers (POBs). The ANCWL has established relationships with Alliance partners, with plans to expand collaborations in upcoming programs.

ANC Youth League (ANCYL) made preparations for the 15th Provincial Congress, scheduled for November 29 to December 2, 2024. The Provincial Congress will elect new leadership, discuss policy proposals, and define the League’s strategic direction. The PTT oversaw Branch Annual General Meetings (BAGMs) to elect Branch Executive Committees and delegates for the Provincial Congress. Programmes of the ANCYL leading up to this conference include the launch of Congress discussions document, and formalizing inputs from branches for congress discussions. The League also had an OR Tambo Lecture scheduled for November 23, 2024, at Jabulani Civic Centre, Soweto.

ANC Veterans League (ANCVL): The Veterans League focused on establishing branches at the zonal and sub-regional levels, as mandated by the amended Constitution. The VL PTT held two virtual meetings since August 2024, with an upcoming physical meeting scheduled for October 30, 2024. Workshops and regional meetings were held in Greater Johannesburg and Greater Tshwane, supported by two functioning RTTs in these regions. The ANCVL continues to prioritize the establishment of branches and engage in programs that align with the ANC’s broader renewal objectives. It remains committed to contributing to cadre development, organizational renewal, and integrity-building within the ANC.



Lessons from 2024

2024 presented significant challenges and opportunities for the ANC in Gauteng. Drawing lessons from the outcomes of the National and Provincial General Elections, the ANC has initiated a strategic path toward renewal, rebuilding, and revival. This comprehensive process emphasizes sectoral and community activism, service delivery acceleration, and stabilizing local government structures. Key Learnings from 2024 therefore included:

- a. **On Renewal, Rebuilding, and Revival:** The ANC's in Gauteng primary focus has been on enhancing sectoral and community activism. This includes reconnecting with communities and ensuring that ANC structures remain visible and responsive. Efforts to revive ANC structures and stabilize ANC Leagues have been prioritized to ensure all organizational components are aligned and effective. Stabilization efforts include strengthening local governance structures, addressing inefficiencies, Monitoring and evaluation systems, adopted by the PEC, play a critical role in ensuring accountability and transparency
- b. **Strengthening Alliance Relations:** The ANC in Gauteng recognizes the importance of alliance cohesion. The Alliance Political Summit, planned for 2025, aims to solidify relations with alliance partners and align strategies for the 2026 Local Government Elections.
- c. **Sectoral Engagement and Recruitment:** An extensive sectoral engagement program initiated to attract diverse sectors, professionals, and skills into the ANC fold, thereby broadening its influence and capacity.
- d. **Political Education and Training:** To ensure that all ANC members and structures understand and implement the organization's values and goals, extensive political education and training programs are being rolled out.

Key Priorities for 2025

The ANC in Gauteng outlined key priorities to ensure organizational readiness for future challenges and elections:

- **Implementation of the PEC Action Plan:** A core focus will be on the full execution of the PEC Action Plan, which includes delivering services, renewing ANC structures, and driving sectoral and community activism.
- **Renewing Organizational Structures:** Revitalizing ANC branches and leagues to ensure they are active, functional, and aligned with the broader goals of the organization.
- **Preparation for the 2026 Local Government Elections:** The PEC will activate structures and deploy resources to build a strong election machinery, focusing on voter mobilization, coalition strategies, and service delivery improvements.
- **Strengthening Governance and Service Delivery:** The ANC aims to stabilize governance structures at provincial and local levels to enhance their responsiveness and effectiveness in addressing community needs.
- **Enhancing Monitoring and Evaluation:** The PEC will prioritize strengthening M&E frameworks to ensure transparency, track progress, and hold structures accountable for their performance.
- **Reconfiguring ANC Sub-Committees:** Aligning and empowering sub-committees to optimize their functionality and align them with provincial priorities.

KWAZULU NATAL

State of Branches in the Province

The decline in ideologically grounded members has led to loyalty being directed toward individual leaders rather than ANC values. Political education classes are being rolled out to combat factional tendencies and promote ANC principles. Social media debates focused more on defending leaders than service delivery.

State of the Regions

eThekweni: Active branch engagement through broader forums and cadre meetings in zones like Umlazi Maweleni and Pinetown Civic Centre. Political disputes in wards such as Archie Gumede (Ward 19) and Dorothy Nyembe (Ward 78). Comprehensive branch verification conducted post-2024 elections needed to strengthen structures.

Josiah Gumede: Factionalism persists due to leadership preferences ahead of conferences, with members shifting between ANC and IFP. Intensive political classes targeting subregions initiated to address disunity.

General Gizenga Mpanza: Minimal community engagement due to lack of resources and branch dysfunctionality. PEC's political education program is supporting leadership development in 40 critical branches.

Harry Gwala: Functional branches dominate, though support from traditional leaders has waned. Money politics and factionalism have affected unity in the region.

Moses Mabhida: Membership system outages have delayed branch renewals. Some subregions are experiencing factionalism tied to NEC interference.

Mzala Nxumalo: Nongoma and Ulundi subregions face fraud in BGMs linked to Home Affairs systems, undermining legitimate processes.

Musa Dladla: Organizational rebuilding includes branch forums and councilor workshops. Service delivery failures and money politics have eroded community trust.

Strengthening Relations with Key Stakeholders

Zulu Royal Household: Visits with His Majesty the King and participation in events like the Coronation have improved relations. Challenges include the King's appointment of an IFP leader as traditional prime minister, which may lead to political tension.

Nazareth Baptist Church: Efforts to rebuild relations include leadership introductions and coordinated event support. Some leadership defections to splinter groups like MKP have strained ties.

Council of Elders: Originally formed to leverage senior cadres' experience, but most members defected to MKP.

State of Governance

Provincial Unity Government (GPU): ANC leadership deployed across departments, including MEC for

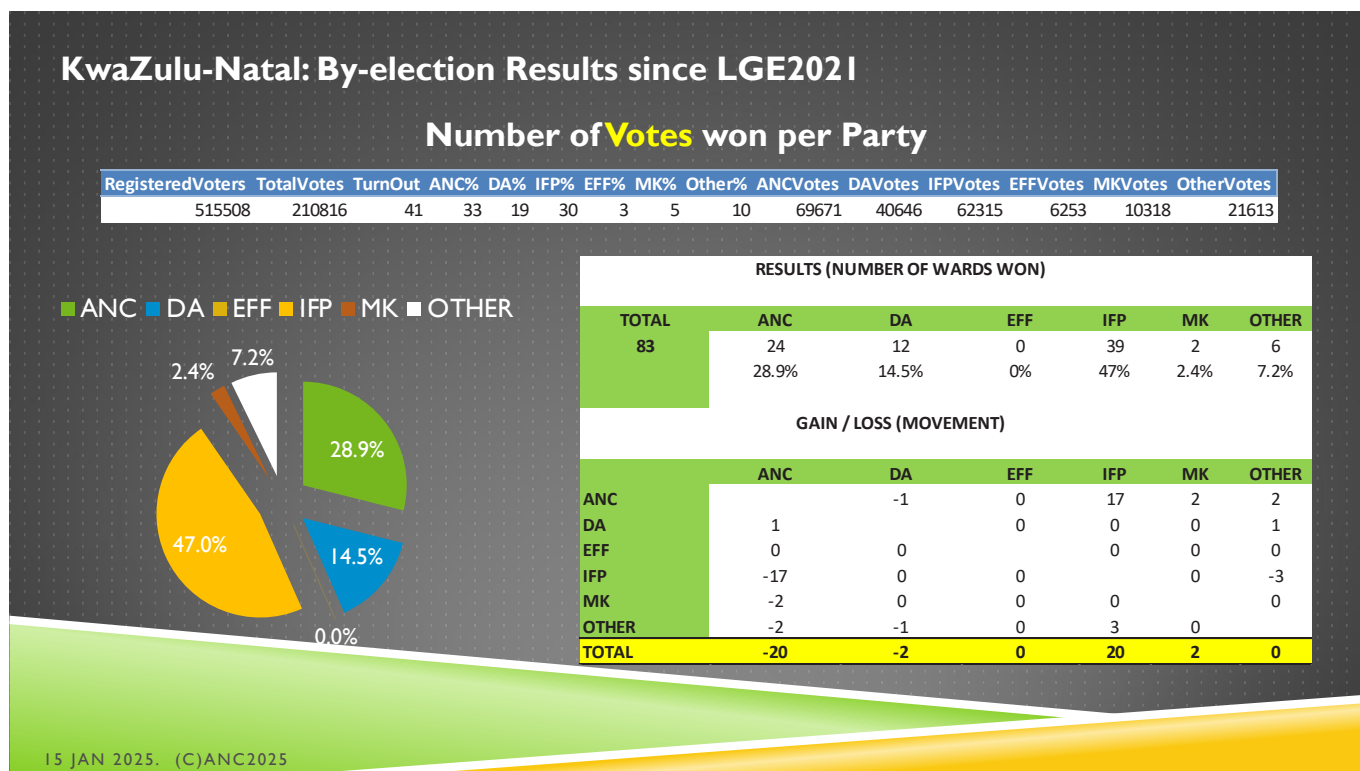
Transport and Human Settlements, MEC for Health, and Speaker of the Legislature. Financial pressures in education (R3.88 billion rescue request), health (7 billion lost due to budget cuts), and human settlements have created urgent challenges.

Catalytic Projects in eThekweni: Ntshongweni Urban Development, a mixed-use project worth R8 billion requires investment in bulk infrastructure like electricity and wastewater treatment. Cato Ridge Dry Port: A R10 billion project with potential for job creation, hampered by delays in infrastructure and transport developments.

Disaster Management: R4.2 billion in disaster relief funding requested to address damages and risks in eThekweni. Projects like the Umlazi Canal upgrade and Warwick Node development are critical to reducing disaster risks and supporting local economies.

Alliance Relations

Alliance partners like COSATU and SACP have actively participated in outreach programs, such as in Umlazi and Ethekweni zones. Challenges Post-Elections: Discontent arose over the GPU, especially regarding DA involvement, but alliance partners resolved issues to refocus on service delivery. Alliance partners aim to strengthen regional visits and hold a second alliance summit in 2025 to address broader issues affecting society and the economy.



LIMPOPO

KEY HIGHLIGHTS IN THE PROVINCE FOR 2024

2024 has been a year of remarkable achievements and significant progress for the ANC in Limpopo. Several key milestones demonstrate the province's unwavering commitment to its mission of serving the people and advancing the core principles of the ANC. Below are some of the most notable highlights:

Limpopo emerged as a stronghold for the ANC, securing 73% of the votes—the highest percentage achieved across all provinces. This resounding victory reflects the continued trust and confidence of the people in the ANC's leadership, policies, and commitment to addressing their needs.

The 10th Provincial Executive Committee (PEC) implemented comprehensive campaign strategies, including targeted outreach to youth, women, and marginalized communities.

The ANC made history by appointing Cde Phophi Ramathuba as the first female Premier of Limpopo since 1994. This aligns with the ANC's commitment to non-sexism and gender equality. Both the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Provincial Legislature are also female, underscoring the province's dedication to promoting women in leadership roles.

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs): New partnerships between the government and the private sector played a crucial role in creating jobs and promoting local businesses. SMMEs and Youth-Driven Enterprises received priority, with targeted initiatives aimed at stimulating agriculture, tourism, and mining sectors.

The 7th Provincial Administration hosted an Investment Conference from 7th to 8th November 2024. The conference attracted R120 billion in investment pledges, reflecting growing confidence in Limpopo as an investment destination.

The achievements in 2024 reflect the ANC's continued efforts to: Strengthen its non-sexist character by advancing gender equality in leadership. Promote economic transformation through support for local entrepreneurs and inclusive growth strategies. Deliver on its manifesto commitments, ensuring tangible benefits reach the people of Limpopo.

PROVINCIAL ACTION PLAN TO IMPLEMENT JAN 8, 2024 TASKS

State of Branches

The branches of the ANC in Limpopo remain the cornerstone of its identity as a campaigning mass movement. Upon election, the 10th Provincial Executive Committee (PEC) inherited a challenging environment where projections suggested a potential decline in support to 55% if no intervention was made.

The PEC launched the Letšema Campaign, which mobilized all structures of the organization, including branches, in community programs. This demonstrated the ANC's non-racial and non-sexist character, with branches actively engaging in grassroots initiatives. While Branch Executive Committees (BECs) are generally committed, improved communication and coordination are necessary for sustained impact. Continuous training and support for BECs will further strengthen their effectiveness.

State of Membership

The table below outlines the membership statistics for the province:

Region	Total Number of Wards	Wards < 100 Members	In Good Standing	Grace Period	Not in Good Standing
Norman Mashabane	129	0	32,587	2,021	27,336
Vhembe	127	0	29,581	3,657	24,952
Peter Mokaba	117	1	23,830	1,506	33,786
Sekhukhune	113	1	18,063	2,483	25,809
Waterberg	82	8	13,446	1,173	22,584
Total	568	10	117,507	10,840	134,467

Key Issues Identified: Pending Approvals and Rejected Memberships: Many memberships remain unapproved or rejected due to issues such as factionalism, administrative inefficiencies, and deliberate blocking by some branch secretaries. Hanging Memberships: Lephalale Ward 3 has 404 memberships hanging since 2021, contributing to the underperformance of certain wards.

Region	Membership Pending Approvals	Rejected Memberships
Norman Mashabane	5,241	4,547
Vhembe	3,570	3,393
Peter Mokaba	3,794	1,850
Sekhukhune	2,593	1,603
Waterberg	3,726	1,803
Total	18,924	13,196

Unity and Cohesion: The PEC has made important strides in fostering unity and cohesion: Strengthening Leadership: Ensured inclusivity in decision-making, with a focus on gender and youth representation. Deployment Practices: Continued inclusive deployment practices to uphold the principles of the 7th Administration.

Campaigns: Election Campaigns: Door-to-door mobilization, manifesto launches, regional and provincial rallies. Specific programs by ANC leagues, including youth, veterans, and women’s initiatives. Service Delivery Campaigns: Emphasis on water and roads through engagement sessions in all regions. Coordination with national and provincial governments to address key service delivery issues. Sector-Specific Engagements: Meetings with traditional leaders, interfaith forums, and churches, including active participation with the ZCC.

Promoting Integrity and Discipline: Monitoring Social Media: The PEC has taken action against WhatsApp groups used to criticize the organization unfairly. Disciplinary Actions taken against members, including the Thabazimbi Local Municipality Caucus, for defying decisions. Anti-Corruption Efforts: Engagements with stakeholders to restore trust post-VBS scandal and lobby for the bank’s resuscitation.

Political Education and Cadre Development: Organized memorial and political lectures honoring stalwarts such as Chris Hani, Oliver Tambo, and Peter Mokaba. Conducted inductions for ANCWL and ANCVL, as well as BET Coordinator Training in Thabazimbi.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E): Performance Reviews: The PEC undertakes regular assessments of governance and service delivery through structured reports and engagements. Governance Oversight: Improved monitoring of municipalities to ensure accountability and improved service standards.

Sectoral Work: Engagements with churches, interfaith forums, and traditional leaders reflect the ANC’s commitment to community-oriented governance. Collaborative efforts with ZCC and other religious organizations.

International Solidarity: Hosted delegations from countries like Venezuela. Participated in the Palestinian Solidarity March.

State of the Alliance

The alliance with SACP, COSATU, remains strong. Regular Alliance Secretariat meetings and collaborative campaigns on issues such as unemployment and inequality. Mutual support, including alliance participation in elections and deployments.

ELECTIONS 2024

The 2024 National and Provincial Elections (NPE) in Limpopo reflect both achievements and challenges for the ANC. The party achieved 73%, the highest percentage among all provinces, although it fell short of the 80% target. Key observations include:

Decline in Voter Turnout: Voter participation has steadily declined since 1999, reaching 51.4% in 2024. This marks the lowest turnout since 1999, with a significant drop in turnout compared to previous elections:

- 1999:** 91.1%
- 2004:** 74.8%
- 2009:** 67.1%
- 2014:** 60.7%
- 2019:** 56.4%
- 2024:** 51.4%

The gap between registered and unregistered voters continues to widen, contributing to increasing voter apathy. Causes of Voter Apathy:

- Persistent service delivery challenges, including access to water, roads, and the elimination of pit latrines in schools.
- Unemployment and migration patterns: Many Limpopo voters relocate to Gauteng for job opportunities but remain registered in Limpopo.
- Mushrooming informal settlements in areas like Thabazimbi without adequate municipal services.
- Limited engagement with professional groups within the province.

Based on historical data, voter turnout in the 2026 elections is anticipated to fall below 50% unless substantial interventions are made. Voter registration before the 2024 elections was slightly above 61%, leaving 39% of the voting-age population unregistered.

Table 6: Targets vs Actual Performance by Sub-Region

Sub-Region	Registered Voters	70% Turnout Target	Actual Voter Turnout	80% ANC Target	Actual ANC Votes
Giyani	136,176	95,323	71,459	76,259	56,527
Letaba	118,778	83,145	64,597	66,516	51,698
Mark Shope	195,998	137,199	101,592	109,759	76,269
Phalaborwa	81,146	56,802	41,513	45,442	26,533
Maruleng	58,900	41,230	31,977	32,984	22,822

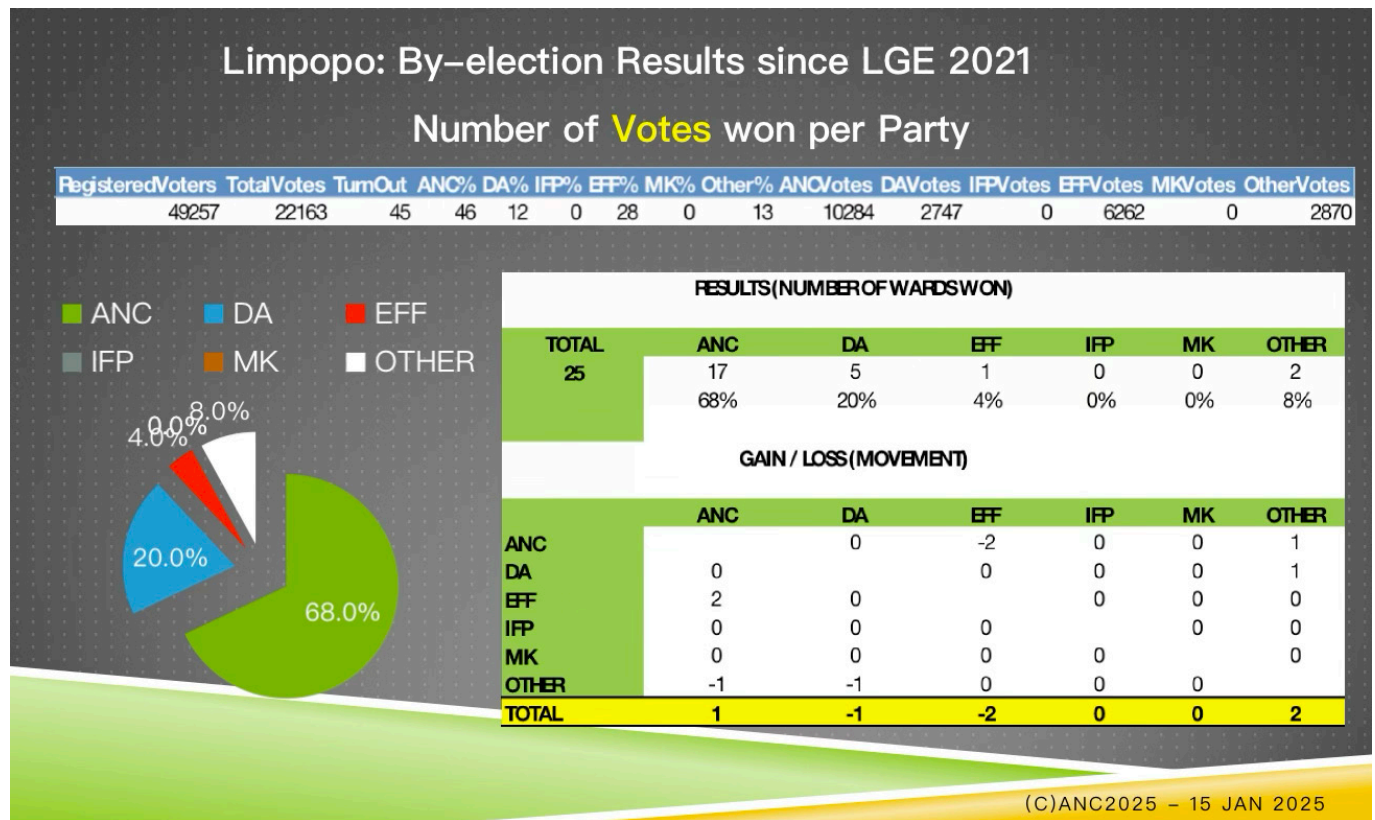
The ANC achieved a provincial average of 73.3%, indicating strong support, but highlighting areas for improvement in voter turnout and targeting opposition strongholds.

Election 2024 Results by Region in Limpopo

Region	Registered Voters	Total Votes Cast	Spoilt Ballots	Voter Turn-out (%)	ANC Votes	ANC %
Norman Masha-bane	590,998	311,138	3,054	52.65	233,849	75.16
Vhembe	664,067	345,557	2,787	52.04	293,859	85.04
Peter Mokaba	619,350	313,325	2,743	50.59	204,055	65.13
Waterberg	356,102	183,599	1,849	51.56	112,486	61.27

Sekhukhune	549,140	275,767	3,358	50.22	193,041	70.00
Limpopo Total	2,779,657	1,429,386	13,791	51.42%	1,037,290	73.30%

By-Election Campaigns and Results



Key by-elections demonstrated the ANC's ability to regain lost ground:

- Polokwane Ward 10 (April 2024): ANC surpassed EFF votes through strong community engagement and strategic candidate selection.
- Lepelle-Nkumpi Ward 17 (June 2024): The ANC maintained dominance despite EFF competition.
- Makhado Ward 35 (August 2024): ANC secured a significant victory,
- Thabazimi 12 wards (December 2024): The by-elections took place at 57 voting stations, including three voting centres, spread across the 12 wards of Thabazimbi Local Municipality. With a 38.55% turnout, 19 812 votes out of 51 399 registered voters, contested by 21 parties and five independents. The ANC won 10 out of 12 wards, but failed to get even one PR seat on the council.

Limpopo Governance and Performance

Industrialisation Programme for Economic Growth and Job Creation. Limpopo is advancing its industrialisation agenda through Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and Industrial Parks Programmes, aiming to reduce reliance on raw mineral exports and foster economic growth. Key highlights include:

- **Musina-Makhado Special Economic Zone (MMSEZ):** Located strategically near the SADC region along the N1 North-South route, it promotes industrialisation in Vhembe District. Two sites identified: North Site (Farm Antonvilla) 3,500 hectares dedicated to light and medium manufacturing, logistics, and agroprocessing. South Site: Focused on heavy industries, including metallurgy and mineral beneficiation. Target industries include hydrogen fuel cells, battery manufacturing, and mineral processing.
- **Fetakgomo Tubatse SEZ:** Located in Sekhukhune District, leveraging the Bushveld Igneous Complex, home to the world's largest platinum group metals (PGMs) reserves. Infrastructure funding aligns with the Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP). A quadripartite agreement signed with the DTIC, Limpopo Province, Sekhukhune District, and Fetakgomo-Tubatse Local Municipality.
- **Industrial Parks Programme:** Managed by LEDA, with 554 investment properties, including 268 factories/warehouses, creating 9,599 jobs. Maintenance challenges due to aging infrastructure, with most properties over 40 years old.

Energy Security: Limpopo seeks to improve energy reliability, expand renewable energy use, and support a Just Energy Transition. Access to Electricity reached 97.1% in 2022, up from 92.7% in 2020, the highest in South Africa. Challenges include load-shedding and aging infrastructure impacting industrial and mining sectors. Renewable Energy: Limpopo's high sunlight levels position it as a solar energy hub. Increasing private investments in off-grid solar solutions for rural areas, farms, and mining operations. The provincial Renewable Energy Strategy aligns with South Africa's Integrated Resource Plan (IRP).

Provincial Roads Network: Limpopo's logistics network faces significant challenges: over 13,000 km of roads remain unpaved, limiting connectivity. Gravel roads, which make up 65% of the network, are in poor or very poor condition, especially in rural areas. Key Initiatives include; Dikgerekgere Wednesday Campaign to improve gravel road maintenance using internal resources. Welisizwe Rural Bridges Programme: Allocated R190.4 million, with four modular steel bridges under construction.

Rail Freight Infrastructure: Limpopo's rail network includes major lines like Pretoria–Polokwane–Musina–Beitbridge and others serving freight transport. Challenges include aging infrastructure, vandalism, and operational inefficiencies. Proposed High-Speed Rail Project: Connecting Gauteng to Musina and Beitbridge to enhance regional trade and passenger transport.

Catalytic Infrastructure Projects: Provincial State Theatre, Polokwane, the construction of a 600-seat main theatre and a 200-seat secondary theatre, alongside amenities to support the arts and create 100 jobs.

Prolonged Infrastructure Projects: 17 incomplete projects from the 6th Administration carried forward to the 7th, with some near completion.

Fight Against Crime and Corruption: Limpopo is the safest province, according to SAPS data for April–June 2024. Decreases in murder (-3.3%), rape (-13.7%), and assault categories. Carjacking incidents dropped by 20 cases, while cash-in-transit heists reduced from 11 to 1. Increases in kidnapping and residential robberies highlight areas requiring additional focus.

State of Local Government: Limpopo consists of 27 municipalities, 22 local municipalities and 5 district municipalities. Most municipalities remain stable, except Thabazimbi, under Section 139(1)(c) intervention. Service Delivery Challenges: Water access in the province decreased from 86% (2011) to 79.5% (2022), with aging infrastructure cited as a primary cause. Road maintenance: Gravel roads hinder connectivity for rural residents. Electricity access: Improved by 8.2% between 2011 and 2022. Municipal Performance: Good performers - Maruleng LM managed significant spending increases despite challenges. Low performers: Vhembe, Sekhukhune, and Thabazimbi municipalities spent below 90% of allocated budgets.

Legislature and Governance: The Limpopo Provincial Legislature increased from 49 to 64 seats, reflecting population growth. ANC secured 48 out of 64 seats (73.30%), reaffirming its stronghold in the province. Dr. Phophi Ramathuba was elected as Limpopo's first female Premier, with Hon. Makoma Makhurupetje and Hon. Tebogo Mamorobela as Speaker and Deputy Speaker, respectively.

Governance Oversight: The PEC has integrated governance reports into its regular meetings to maintain oversight of service delivery. The Rapid Response Task Team (RRTT), led by the Provincial Deputy Chairperson, monitors PEC resolutions related to critical service delivery issues, such as: Chronic water shortages and Poor road infrastructure. Key Interventions: The RRTT ensures that Water Services Authorities, Eskom, and the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) address inefficiencies. Stalled projects have resumed, with Eskom energizing key projects and DWS resolving bottlenecks in water infrastructure projects

State of ANC Leadership Collectives

Provincial Executive Committee (PEC): The 10th Provincial Executive Committee (PEC), elected in June 2022, has demonstrated unity and cohesion in leadership and management of ANC structures across Limpopo. The PEC adheres to monthly meetings as per Rule 19.9.1 of the ANC Constitution, with exceptions during the 2024 NPE Election Campaign, where meetings were held as Provincial Election Team (PET) sessions. These meetings include oversight of sub-structures, ensuring responsive and effective action.

Provincial Working Committee (PWC): The PWC serves as the operational arm of the PEC, processing issues on behalf of the PEC and NEC, and preparing for ordinary PEC meetings. It ensures that Regional Executive Committees (RECs), parliamentary caucus, and other structures execute ANC decisions effectively.

Provincial Office Bearers (POBs): The POBs maintain a consistent and unified approach, meeting before PWC sessions and as needed to address political and governance matters.

Work by PEC Committees

PEC Sub-Committees are active and meet regularly to implement resolutions and programs on behalf of the PEC. Each sub-committee submits reports for PEC review, ensuring progress aligns with provincial priorities

State of Regional Structures

Limpopo comprises five regions: Norman Mashabane, Peter Mokaba, Waterberg, Sekhukhune, and Vhembe. Waterberg Region is the only region not due for a Regional Conference in 2024. The Norman Mashabane Region REC was dissolved in June 2024, with members reconstituted as a Regional Task Team (RTT) to prepare for its Regional Conference. Peter Mokaba, Norman Mashabane, Sekhukhune, and Vhembe Regions are set to hold Regional Conferences in early 2025.

The Provincial Secretary's Office (PSO), in collaboration with the Secretary General's Office, oversees adherence to administrative protocols before convening conferences

State of ANC Leagues In Limpopo.

ANCYL (African National Congress Youth League): The Provincial Executive Committee (PEC) WAS stable, with 23 members. Regular PEC and Special Provincial Working Committee (PWC) meetings from June to October 2024 ensured alignment on priorities. These sessions focused on organizational momentum, governance, and planning for impactful programs. The ANCYL programs and campaigns included the Back to School and Right to Learn Campaigns: January 15–30, 2024, focusing on education and youth empowerment. Magoshi Fridays Program: Strengthened ties with traditional leaders through courtesy visits and cultural engagement. Massive Door-to-Door Campaigns and Blitz Campaigns: Enhanced grassroots mobilization ahead of elections.

Memorial Lectures: Events such as the Collins Chabane Memorial Lecture honored ANC stalwarts and promoted party values. To address outdated Regional Executive Committees (REC), four YL regions (Peter Mokaba, Waterberg, Sekhukhune, and Norman Mashabane) were dissolved, with new Regional Task Teams (RTTs) inducted on August 24, 2024. This restructuring aims to strengthen regional capacity ahead of the Provincial and Regional Congress. A critical Congress is planned, requiring ANC support for the ANCYL to continue its impactful role in youth mobilization and leadership development.

African National Congress Veterans League: A verification team of senior cadres with exemplary political and military credentials was established to ensure a transparent membership process. The ANCVL successfully launched formal structures with logistical support from ANC provincial and regional offices. Regional structures actively participated in ANC and alliance campaigns, including January 8th celebrations, May Day activities, and various commemorations. ANCVL engaged traditional and religious leaders to promote the ANC manifesto and mobilize communities. Efforts were made to counter the influence of opposing parties, such as the MK Party, ensuring ANC's dominance in critical regions.

ANCWL (African National Congress Women's League): The ANCWL has 506 branches in good standing out of a potential 568, with a total membership of 38,685. New RTTs were appointed post-2024 elections to prepare for upcoming Regional Conferences in all five regions. The ANCWL prioritized addressing the surge in GBVF cases, with leaders actively supporting families and attending court cases, including high-profile incidents in Sebayeng and Seshego. Continued advocacy and community engagement aim to combat GBVF and support affected families. Leaders showed solidarity in cases involving brutal murders of women, ensuring justice and community support. Courtesy visits to victims' families.

ANC Operations in Limpopo

Human Resource Management: The appointment of new staff in 2023 enhanced the election machinery and contributed to the overwhelming electoral victory in Limpopo. Temporary staff, including campaign truck operators and bakkie drivers, were hired during elections. Their services are expected to continue in preparation for the 2026 Local Government Elections.

Training and Development: Bursary schemes from both the head office and the provincial caucus support staff in furthering their studies. Ten staff members are currently pursuing accredited academic qualifications.

Staffing in Regional Offices: All five regions operate with skeleton staff: three administrators in Peter Mokaba, Vhembe, and Waterberg regions. Volunteers fill gaps but are not formally employed or registered for UIF or pension, posing legal and compliance risks. The Organizational Reengineering process by the Head Office is anticipated to address these challenges.

Provincial Office Building Renovations and Maintenance: roof repairs, replacement of tiles and ceilings. Upgraded ablution facilities and air conditioning systems. Fire safety upgrades: Installation of smoke detectors, fire extinguishers, and water hydrants. Protective clothing provided to staff exposed to hazardous substances.

Fleet Management: Procurement of One campaign truck. Five additional campaign bakkies, significantly contributed to the success of the election campaign.

State of Provincial Constituency Offices (PCOs)

Limpopo operates 28 fully functional Provincial Constituency Offices. The allocation of MPLs to these offices is pending PEC approval. Four new offices are planned for Lephalale, Mogalakwena, Makhado, and Maruleng, operational in the next financial year. Twenty three (23) additional Parliamentary Constituency Offices are active and allocated MPs, with most staffed by Field Workers. Five PCOs are yet to finalize the appointment of Constituency Support Staff.

Recommended Operational Priorities for 2025: Appointment of Organisers in all five regions. Appointment of Administrators for the remaining three regional offices. Development of a filing system with clear classification, retention, storage, and disposal guidelines for documents (physical and electronic). Registration of all staff under the Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act (COIDA).

Looking ahead to 2025 and Recommendations

As we move closer to the 2026 Local Government Elections, the African National Congress (ANC) in Limpopo must solidify its commitment to effective governance, economic growth, and community development. The following priorities are proposed for 2025 to ensure the ANC remains the party of choice for the people of Limpopo:

- a. **Strengthening Service Delivery and Improving Governance:** Expedite completion of delayed projects, including roads, bridges, schools, and healthcare facilities, especially in rural areas. Ensure engineers from DWS and MISA assist water-authority municipalities in building water infrastructure. Improve the state of roads throughout the province.
- b. **Capacity Building in Local Government:** Provide targeted training and support to local municipalities to enhance governance and financial management. Focus on municipalities with a history of poor performance to improve their service delivery capacity.
- c. **Guarantee 24-hour healthcare availability across communities.** Address shortages of medicines, medical equipment, and healthcare personnel in public hospitals and clinics.
- d. **Job Creation and Economic Development: Skills Development:** Expand programs aligned with provincial economic priorities such as agriculture, tourism, mining, and renewable energy. **Support for SMMEs and Local Entrepreneurs:** Facilitate access to low-interest loans, mentorship programs, and partnerships with large corporations. Prioritize support for youth and women entrepreneurs.
- e. **Revitalization of Key Sectors:** Advance integrated industrial strategies to position Limpopo as a leader in agriculture, mining, and tourism. Promote sustainable and inclusive economic growth.
- f. **Education and Skills Empowerment: Improvement in Education Infrastructure.** Ensure rural schools have adequate infrastructure, including classrooms, safe bathrooms, textbooks, and technological resources. Engage with TUT to open the Giyani campus, utilize donated land for the TUT Polokwane campus, and establish a TUT campus in Sekhukhune. Initiate partnerships with other institutions of higher learning to open a campus in the Waterberg Region.
- g. **4. Unity and Strengthening the ANC** Address internal divisions and foster a cohesive leadership focused on service delivery and the ANC's values. Strengthen ANC structures at all levels to improve responsiveness to community challenges. **Grassroots Engagement:** Increase direct interactions with communities through outreach programs, consultations, and mass mobilization campaigns.
- h. **Preparing for the 2026 Local Government Elections** Develop a strong and unified message showcasing ANC's achievements and future plans. Conduct voter education campaigns to encourage higher turnout. Engage ANC supporters through active campaigning and community meetings.
- i. **Strengthening Alliances Relations:** Build strong relationships with Alliance partners and social movements that align with the ANC's vision of strengthening the tripartite alliance

MPUMALANGA

Key Highlights in 2024 and Balance of Forces

The ANC in Mpumalanga successfully constituted the 7th Administration following the challenging May 2024 elections. Despite a reduced majority, the ANC demonstrated resilience by ensuring stability in the Legislature and Executive. Key leadership positions, including Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Chairperson, and Premier, were secured by capable cadres from ANC ranks. The Provincial Executive Council appointments reflected inclusivity.

However, the 2024 elections exposed a decline in ANC support in sub-regions such as Mkhondo, Msukaligwa, Dipaleseng, and Mbombela. The lowest support was recorded in Mkhondo, where ANC votes fell below 50%. Despite these challenges, post-election recovery efforts showed progress, with by-election victories in Nkomazi Ward 17 and Steve Tshwete Ward 10, demonstrating community confidence in the ANC's renewed efforts. Additionally, a successful vote of no confidence in Lekwa Municipality reaffirmed the ANC's leadership.

Internal organizational weaknesses, including factionalism, gatekeeping, and resource constraints, affected campaign momentum. The dissolution of ANCWL and ANCYL structures before the elections further demoralized members. Externally, socio-economic challenges, such as unemployment and service delivery failures, compounded public discontent, exacerbated by the rise of new political players like the Mkhonto Party. Despite this, engagements with CONTRALESA and traditional leaders maintained strong alliances, underscored by the inclusion of a CONTRALESA PEC member in the Provincial Legislature.

The ANC's election campaign revealed gaps in branch capacity and strategic execution, necessitating focused efforts to rebuild trust, strengthen campaign machinery, and deliver on manifesto commitments.

Mpumalanga Action Plan to Implement 2024 January 8 Tasks

The ANC in Mpumalanga has placed significant focus on implementing the January 8 Tasks, aligning its efforts with the priorities of the movement to strengthen branches, engage communities, and address socio-political challenges. Two PEC Lekgotlas were held in 2024—on February 18–19 and August 18–19—to guide and assess the implementation of these tasks.

State of ANC Branches

The revamped ANC membership system became partially functional in September 2024, a necessary step in addressing historical inefficiencies. However, challenges persist, including:

- Renewed members not appearing as updated in the system.
- System outages and difficulty accessing data.
- Errors in membership registration and payments.

As of March 2024, only 254 out of 400 branches in the province were in good standing, with declining membership as a significant challenge. The table below outlines branch standings:

Region	Total Branches	Good Standing	Not in Good Standing
Ehlanzeni	130	104	26
Gert Sibande	127	80	47
Nkangala	143	70	73
Total	400	254	146

While many branches participate actively in PEC and REC activities, others face resource limitations that hinder their ability to fully engage with their communities. A lack of consistent monthly reporting to RECs has also been identified as a weakness.

ANC Presence Amongst the People and Motive Forces

The ANC remains active within Mpumalanga communities through various initiatives, including:

- Anti-crime campaigns such as “Reclaim the Nights and Streets.”
- Church visits before and after elections to strengthen ties with religious communities.
- The Letsema Campaign, involving community-driven activities like pothole repairs, planting vegetable gardens, and youth sporting events.

Unity and Cohesion of the ANC: The PEC prioritized unity and organizational discipline within the ANC. Key actions included engaging former leaders, alliance partners, and branch structures to address issues of division. The PEC also emphasizes fair treatment and inclusivity for all members, fostering a collaborative environment. The electoral outcomes of 2024, which reduced available seats, led to the exclusion of experienced cadres from public office, impacting organizational morale. The PEC has responded by deploying leaders to support branches and align efforts towards unity and renewal.

Campaigns: The ANC in Mpumalanga conducted a range of campaigns throughout 2024, focusing on both local and broader socio-political issues: Thank-you campaigns after the elections. Protests against toll-gate fees, load-shedding, and the rising cost of living. GBVF awareness and clean-up drives in areas like Mkhondo. Agricultural campaigns promoting vegetable gardens to combat hunger and poverty. Solidarity campaigns for Palestine and Eswatini.

Promotion of Integrity and Discipline: The Provincial Disciplinary Committee continues to handle disciplinary matters with transparency and accountability. In 2024: One PEC member voluntarily stepped aside. One member was suspended. Two members were expelled. Plans are underway to establish a Provincial Integrity Commission by November 30, 2024, to reinforce the ANC’s values and uphold its standards of discipline.

Political Education and Cadre Development: To strengthen the capacity of its members, the ANC rolled out training programs for volunteers and party agents, as well as sub-regional political education which included Memorial lectures honoring figures like Winnie Madikizela-Mandela and OR Tambo. Participation in the ANC Foundational Course Program in November 2024. Branches have submitted names of members for further training as part of the foundational course rollout.

Monitoring and Evaluation: Monitoring and evaluation in Mpumalanga are coordinated through: The M&E Subcommittee, chaired by the Deputy Provincial Secretary, the Provincial Secretariat, which includes regional and league secretaries, as well as War Rooms established at provincial and regional levels oversee service delivery and implementation of PEC resolutions. Additionally, 100-day progress reports have been delivered across the province, providing communities with updates on the government's achievements.

State of the Alliance: The Alliance remains a critical pillar of the ANC in Mpumalanga, contributing to mass mobilization and addressing socio-economic challenges. The SACP has been active in supporting ANC campaigns and addressing political issues in the province. COSATU continues to champion workers' rights and participates actively in ANC programs. SANCO remains instrumental in civic campaigns, particularly through its Khulumamhlali initiative.

Constituency Work and Sectoral Engagement: The ANC manages 37 Parliamentary Constituency Offices (PCOs) in Mpumalanga, providing direct links to communities. However, challenges persist with staffing and resource availability. Engagements with key societal sectors, including traditional leaders, labor unions, and young professionals, ensure that the ANC remains responsive to diverse stakeholder needs.

International Solidarity: The ANC has reinforced its international solidarity efforts, supporting Palestine, Eswatini, and FRELIMO in Mozambique. Public demonstrations, marches, and collaborative campaigns highlight the ANC's commitment to global justice and liberation struggle

Elections 2024 Campaign in Mpumalanga Province

The ANC's 2024 elections campaign in Mpumalanga was robust, guided by functional election management structures at all levels. The Provincial Election Team (PET) received weekly reports and ensured alignment with the NEC's campaign themes. While the campaign was vigorous, challenges included insufficient resources, sustainability of volunteers, and addressing service delivery concerns.

Ehlanzeni Region demonstrated strong ANC support, achieving a 60.19% electoral victory. However, challenges emerged in Mbombela, where the MKP gained ground, and in Nkomazi, where the EFF performed well. Bushbuckridge: 77.16% for National elections and 76.40% for Provincial elections. Nkomazi: 62.50% for National elections and 62.06% for Provincial elections. Mbombela: 50.25% for National elections and 50.14% for Provincial elections.

Nkangala Region: The ANC faced significant challenges in Nkangala, including water shortages, poor labor-municipality relations, and the rise of the MKP. Performance in key municipalities: Victor Khanye where ANC support decreased from 64.19% in 2019 to 47.90% in 2024. Emalahleni: ANC dropped from 60.09% in 2019 to 39.98% in 2024, with the MKP emerging as a key competitor at 18.70%. Steve Tshwete: ANC support declined by 20.09%, with the MKP capturing 13.88%. Only two municipalities, Thembisile Hani (58.48%) and Emakhazeni (57.13%), achieved above 50% support.

Gert Sibande Region: The emergence of a party led by a former ANC leader affected Gert Sibande, particularly in border areas influenced by KwaZulu-Natal dynamics. Key insights: Chief Albert Luthuli Municipality achieved 57.29%, the highest in the region. Mkhondo and Lekwa municipalities recorded the lowest support, at 27.57% and 39.32%, respectively..

Analysis of results and ANC performance in Mpumalanga

Research indicates a loss of trust due to unresolved socio-economic issues and internal divisions. The ANC is working to rebuild trust and address service delivery failures Independent research commissioned in 2024 identified key factors contributing to the ANC’s decline:

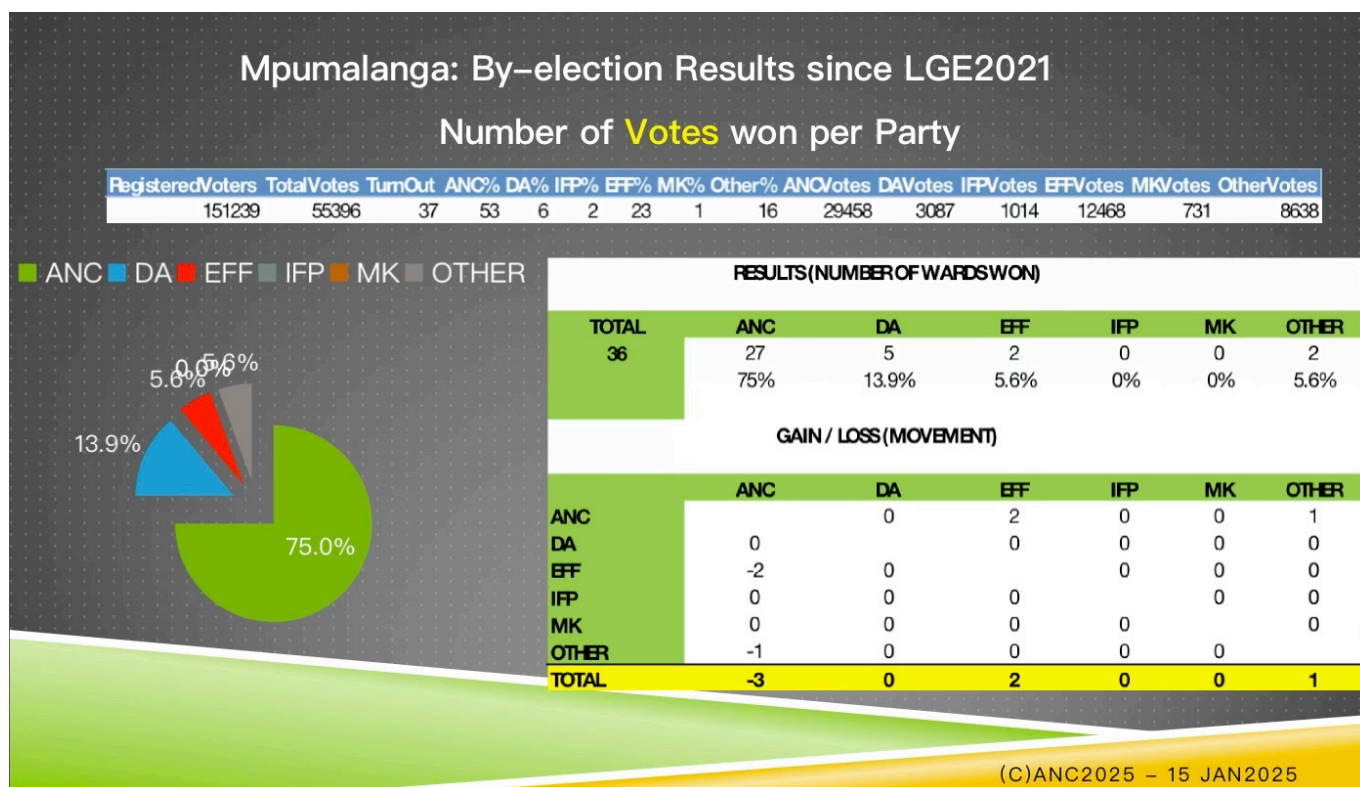
- Service Delivery Issues: Communities expressed frustration with water shortages, load reduction, and unfulfilled promises.
- Public Representative Engagement: A lack of public meetings and communication from ANC representatives fueled discontent.
- Unemployment and Economic Struggles: High unemployment and mine closures created dissatisfaction.
- Electoral Fatigue: Communities voiced fatigue with elections that fail to deliver tangible improvements.

The ANC remains the province’s most popular party but must address these issues to regain trust and support.

By-Elections Campaigns and Results

The ANC contested by-elections throughout 2024, with mixed results:

- Retained strongholds in Bushbuckridge Ward 3 (66.77%) and Nkomazi Ward 17 (81%).
- Marginal wins in Govan Mbeki Ward 4 (50.84%) and Steve Tshwete Ward 10 (52%).
- Limited success in DA-dominated wards in Emalahleni and Msukaligwa.



Preparations for Local Government Elections 2026

State of Leadership Collectives in Mpumalanga

Provincial Executive Committee (PEC): The PEC, elected during the 13th ANC Mpumalanga Provincial Conference in April 2022, has provided strategic oversight for ANC structures and government in the province. Successfully convened regional conferences and addressed vacancies caused by members transitioning to the ANC NEC. Implemented comprehensive election machinery for the 2024 campaign, demonstrating a strong commitment to organizational renewal and community engagement.

Provincial Working Committee (PWC): Ensured effective implementation of PEC resolutions and facilitated day-to-day operations. Addressed service delivery bottlenecks through targeted interventions and coordination with Regional Executive Committees (RECs).

Provincial Office Bearers (POBs): Led high-profile community engagements, including the ANC's 100 Days in Office feedback sessions and service delivery assessments. Provided direct support to municipalities facing governance challenges, ensuring alignment between government actions and ANC priorities—strengthened coordination with alliance partners and stakeholders to drive the ANC's renewal program.

PEC Sub-committees

Political Education and Training: Facilitated political education programs to strengthen ideological clarity and organizational discipline. Conducted foundational courses and trained 22 trainers to roll out mass political education across branches.

Economic Transformation: Collaborated with the provincial government to support smallholder farmers, SMMEs, and youth entrepreneurs. Engaged stakeholders on the Just Energy Transition and launched significant projects, including the Carbon Capture Utilisation and Storage site in Leandra.

Social Transformation: Coordinated 16 Days of Activism campaigns, distributed essential supplies to vulnerable communities, and supported GBVF awareness programs. Implemented initiatives to revive Branch Social Transformation Sub-Committees.

Elections: Managed 2024 elections and subsequent by-elections, with an emphasis on readiness and volunteer mobilization. Conducted elections results assessments and began preparations for the 2026 Local Government Elections.

Peace and Stability: Addressed crime and security challenges, ensuring peaceful election campaigns and events. Worked with the NEC to manage threats during the Siyanqoba Rally and January 8 celebrations.

Finance: Secured funding for key ANC events, including the January 8th Rally and Gala Dinner, ensuring financial sustainability for provincial activities.

Gender and Equity: Led outreach initiatives and supported campaigns for gender equity and rural development.

State of Regional Structures

Ehlanzeni Region: Implemented Project "Buyela Ekhaya," a membership recruitment drive as part of the ANC Renewal Program. Successfully hosted the 112th of January 8th Anniversary and various political programs, including Letsema campaigns and GNU briefings. Maintained regular REC meetings and facilitated service delivery engagements.

Gert Sibande Region: Addressed leadership vacancies through special regional conferences and managed political programs effectively. Coordinated community rallies, sectoral meetings, and assessments of branch functionality. Strengthened engagement with alliance partners and addressed service delivery challenges.

Nkangala Region: Managed leadership transitions and maintained a fully functional REC. Focused on sectoral work, Letsema campaigns, and GNU feedback sessions. Addressed governance issues through REC meetings and community engagements...

State of the Leagues

ANC Veterans' League (ANCVL): The ANC Veterans' League (ANCVL) in Mpumalanga is fully functional, with an elected structure actively contributing to the organization's programs and strategic goals. However, the league continues to face challenges related to limited resources, particularly funding and operational support. The Veterans league has restructured its Provincial Working Committee (PWC) and established a Political Education and Cadre Development Subcommittee, led by Cde Wilson Mudau. It launched the "ANC Renewal Plan," previously known as the "ANCVL Renewal Base Document," adopted by the ANC NEC as a guiding framework for organizational renewal. Subcommittees on Renewal, Policy Development, and Elections and Campaigns are driving key initiatives in alignment with the ANC's renewal objectives. The ANCVL has a fully operational with a Provincial Executive Committee (PEC) and regional structures. The League reports regularly to the ANC PEC and plays an advisory role on integrity and cadre development matters. Resource constraints remain a key challenge, impacting program implementation. The welfare and tools of trade for war veterans require urgent attention.

ANC Women's League (ANCWL): The ANCWL is currently led by a Provincial Task Team (PTT) as appointed by the ANCWL NEC. The reconfigured PTT includes officials and additional members with clear mandates to prepare for the provincial conference. Programs by the League to empower women: Advocacy against Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF), including preparations for the National Women's March on November 29, 2024. Skills development and empowerment workshops targeting rural women and young girls. Collaboration with the ANC and government departments on women's issues. The League conducted an induction workshop for PTT and RTT members on November 16, 2024 as part of its preparations for the ANCWL Provincial Conference. Regional Task Teams (RTTs) are fully operational, ensuring the league's presence and functionality across the province. The league has been active in engaging women's organizations and communities to strengthen its grassroots support. Limited resources for implementing large-scale programs.

ANC Youth League (ANCYL): The ANCYL in Mpumalanga, led by a Provincial Task Team (PTT), successfully held its 13th Provincial Conference from November 22-24, 2024. The conference elected a new Provincial Executive Committee (PEC) to lead the league in the coming term. September 2024 was dedicated to finalizing membership recruitment, with an extended deadline set by the NEC. The YL established sub-branches and branches in institutions of higher learning.

Political and Social Programs: Mobilized young people for the 2024 elections through targeted campaigns, including door-to-door engagements and voter registration drives. Hosted Youth Month celebrations and career expos to empower the youth. Successfully campaigned for SASCO in the University of Mpumalanga (UMP) Mbombela SRC elections.

The newly elected YL PEC is fully functional and has submitted its program of action to the ANC PEC. The ANCYL continues to lead the Progressive Youth Alliance (PYA) in the province. Financial and logistical challenges remain a barrier to executing some programs effectively.

Umkhonto weSizwe Liberation War Veterans (MKLWV): The ANC has a strong working relationship with the Liberation War Veterans, ensuring their voices are represented in the province's strategic planning. Collaborations between the MKLWV and ANC to address veterans' welfare and organizational challenges. Advocacy for improved living conditions and the provision of resources for veterans. Funding and tools of trade, particularly transport, remain significant concerns. Strengthening working relations at the regional level is a priority.

Readiness for 2026 Local Government Elections

Preparations for the 2026 elections are underway, with key initiatives including strengthening Election Machinery: Relaunching volunteer programs and verifying ANC volunteers. Service Delivery Reports: Conducting report-back sessions at the community level. Volunteer and Party Agent Training: Prioritizing training to ensure campaign readiness. Campaign Focus Areas: Addressing water challenges, engaging churches, and maintaining sectoral work. The PEC actively monitors progress and addresses gaps to ensure readiness for the 2026 elections.

The ANC in Mpumalanga is currently building the capacity of its members and structures through Political Education. ANC branches were required to verify the status of the ANC Volunteers and remove those that have openly defected. The ANC in the province will continue to contest By-Elections until the year 2026.

The ANC has reactivated all LETs to continue with Electoral Work and will strengthen the election machinery where there are gaps. The ANC will continue to roll out Letsema and Massive Sector Engagements The ANC is conducting Community Feedback Sessions. Dealing with Ward Delimitation processes. TRAINING of LET and Volunteers is central to our victory. Strengthening the Elections structures.

Looking Ahead to 2025

- Mpumalanga will coordinate 1,000 members to attend the 113th Anniversary celebration in the Western Cape.
- Provincial General Council: The Provincial General Council will be held in Q1 2025 to assess progress and strengthen structures.
- 2025 marks the year for Mpumalanga's Regional Conferences to renew leadership.
- A PEC Lekgotla will review progress from August 2024 and adopt SOPA 2025 priorities.
- The province will consolidate election machinery in preparation for the 2026 elections.
- Collaboration with Traditional and Religious Leaders and sectoral stakeholders will continue.
- PEC, RECs, Zonal Structures, and BECs will intensify political education, training and renewal programs.
- Service Delivery Monitoring: Assessments of ANC-led institutions and opposition-governed areas will ensure accountability.
- Matric Results: Anticipation of improved 2024 results in January 2025 highlights the focus on education.

NORTHERN CAPE

Key Highlights of 2024 and Balance of forces in Province

The ANC remains the largest political formation in the Northern Cape, enjoying significant support among African communities, followed by the Colored communities. Despite this, the political landscape in the province has shifted.

The Democratic Alliance (DA) is the main opposition party, with strongholds in the Namakwa, ZF Mgcawu, and Frances Baard regions. The Economic Freedom Fighters (EFF) maintain influence in John Taolo Gaetsewe, parts of Pixley ka Seme, and Frances Baard. The Patriotic Alliance (PA) has emerged as a significant fourth opposition party, mobilizing within Colored communities on racial lines, challenging the ANC's vision of non-racialism. Its race-based mobilization threatens nation-building efforts and aims to perpetuate apartheid-era divisions among Black communities.

For the first time since 1999, the ANC's provincial support fell below 50% in the 2024 National and Provincial Government (NPG) elections, marking a significant setback. The province faces challenges with politically inactive youth, a less-than-friendly NGO sector, and limited engagement with organized business, professionals, and sports bodies.

The absence of historically significant opposition parties like the Pan African Congress (PAC) and AZAPO presents an opportunity for the ANC to solidify its influence.

The party must focus on revitalizing youth engagement, intensifying outreach to strategic sectors, and consolidating its hold on state power to prepare for the 2026 local government elections.

Elections 2024 Campaign and Performance in Northern Cape

The ANC adopted a targeted, data-driven approach for the 2024 National and Provincial Elections (NPE), focusing on: demographic targeting, identified 10–14 populous areas informed by the 2022 Census and previous election analyses. Limited resources were strategically allocated to maximize voter contact in high-density ANC-support regions. Scenario-Based Planning: Developed targets at Provincial, RET, LET, and BET/VD levels for efficient campaign implementation.

Provincial Outcome: The ANC secured 49.34% of the vote, reflecting challenges in mobilizing support. Variability in performance across regions highlighted the need for nuanced strategies. Registered Voters: 546,443; ANC secured 161,986 votes (49%); opposition received 165,542 votes (51%). With 15 seats, maintained control of the government without requiring a coalition.

Namakwa Region: ANC: 41.57% (below provincial average). Key concerns: Opposition growth (PA: 17.42%, DA: 29.29%), racialized voting trends, and low turnout in populous areas like Namakhoi. ANC lost three seats to the PA.

Pixley Ka-Seme Region: ANC Strength in Umsombomvu (61.62%) but challenges from DA, NCCM, and EFF in other LETs. ANC retained five municipalities but lost three, with overall support at 52%.

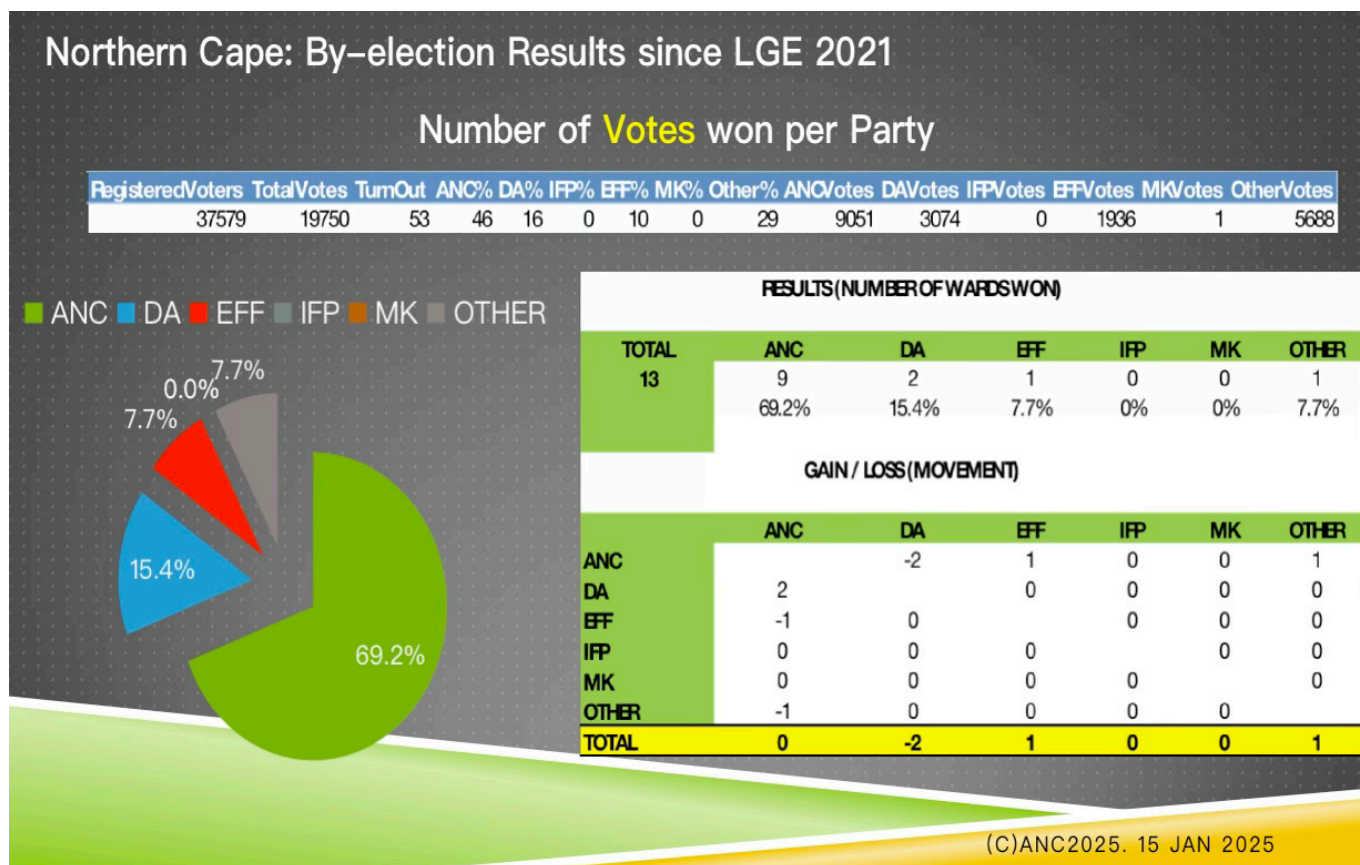
John Taolo Gaetsewe Region: ANC stronghold with 55.56%. Challenges: EFF influence (22.96%) and weak mobilization among mining sector workers.

ZF Mgcawu Region: ANC failed to secure 50% in all LETs. EFF and DA made gains, indicating risk to ANC dominance. ANC received only 30,000 out of 81,000 votes.

Frances Baard Region: ANC: 47.62%. Sol Plaatje, the region’s most populous LET, saw ANC support dip below 50%, with opposition from EFF (17.67%) and DA (17.17%). ANC won three municipalities, but lost Sol Plaatje Municipality, a key area with 33% of the province’s voters.

By-Election Campaigns and Results

2023: Five by-elections held; ANC lost one ward in Sol Plaatje to PA. 2024: Four by-elections held; ANC retained all contested wards. By-election performance showcased the ANC’s ability to recover in some areas but highlighted gaps in voter mobilization and internal coordination.



Key Challenges and Lessons Learned

Voter apathy, low turnout, and registration challenges. Inadequate campaign coordination and resource constraints. Increased opposition strength in traditionally strong ANC areas.

Internal Weaknesses: Lack of strong regional leadership in ZF Mgcawu and Frances Baard, compounded by leadership resignations and criminal charges. Poor coordination and mobilization in Namakwa and ZF Mgcawu regions. In Sol Plaatje, leadership was “juniorized,” impacting governance and electoral strength.

Emergence of the Patriotic Alliance, which drew support from Colored communities, undermining the ANC’s vision of non-racialism.

Persistent voter apathy, with the ANC failing to mobilize an additional 2,700 votes needed for an outright majority.

Limited financial and human resources hindered campaign execution, particularly in rural and opposition-leaning regions.

Observations from the Western Cape and Gauteng underscore the risks of losing metros and smaller municipalities to opposition coalitions.

Lessons: Data-driven targeting and grassroots mobilization are critical. Effective communication and community involvement can mitigate dissatisfaction. Sustained sectoral engagement fosters trust and loyalty.

Recommendations for Renewal and Growth in Northern Cape

Strengthen Regional Leadership: Address gaps in leadership and ensure strategic deployment aligns with local priorities. Rebuild trust in Namakwa and ZF Mgcawu regions through community-driven initiatives.

Reinforce Sol Plaatje: Launch extraordinary interventions to regain support in the capital. Avoid “unionizing” leadership in key municipalities. Increase youth and Colored community outreach to counter opposition narratives. Focus on voter registration and turnout in underperforming areas. Prioritize retaining ANC control in Sol Plaatje and Dawid Kruiper.

Learn from past coalition dynamics in KZN and Gauteng to strengthen municipal governance. Optimize campaign funding and human resources for strategic areas. Leverage provincial oversight to enhance service delivery and voter trust.

Implementation of January 8, 2024 Tasks in Northern Cape

Strengthened Coordination: Enhanced alignment between ANC structures and government entities to ensure smooth implementation of organizational campaigns at all levels.

Improved Monitoring Capability: Increased capacity to oversee the implementation of programs and identify gaps.

Challenges: Difficulty adapting to intensified public criticism and political opposition. Inability to analyze the shifting socio-political landscape effectively. Weak branches are unable to nurture political consciousness among members, leaving new recruits underprepared. Members use ANC structures for personal gain, undermining unity and mission-driven objectives.

PEC Subcommittees met bi-monthly and actively contributed to assigned responsibilities. PEC members reassigned to new regions to reinvigorate leadership and support structures. Regional interim structures were established to prepare for upcoming Regional Conferences.

Membership Challenges and Status

Delays in reopening the membership system hindered growth and renewal processes. Factionalism disrupted recruitment efforts, with personal conflicts and gatekeeping preventing fair access. Significant declines reported, however, a recruitment campaign led by the Provincial Secretary aims to reverse this trend.

Frances Baard: 57 potential branches, 52 within the term of office, 45 branches with over 100 members. Namakwa: 40 potential branches, only 12 with membership over 100. Total Membership: 50,514 members (33,481 in good standing).

The 2024 elections revealed dissatisfaction with the ANC's performance. Regions like Namakwa and Sol Plaatje showed significant declines due to service delivery failures and factionalism. A renewed focus on grassroots mobilization, branch strengthening, and addressing service delivery bottlenecks.

Campaigns in 2024

Letsema Campaign: Improving local infrastructure. Engaging volunteers to address community needs. Strengthening organizational structures at grassroots levels. Boosted the ANC's profile as a responsive movement, with positive community participation.

Making Schools Work: Stabilize schools and create better learning environments. Support disadvantaged schools with special developmental programs. ANC PEC members adopted schools, fostering direct involvement in educational improvements. Mobilized community support for schools, fostering a culture of engagement among parents and educators.

HIV and AIDS Awareness: Delivered through ANC branches and government partnerships. Focused on education, behavioral change, and supporting affected individuals. Successful recruitment of caregivers; however, further training is needed for long-term impact. Shifted focus to behavior change and comprehensive community support.

Fighting Crime and Corruption: Community Policing Forums (CPFs) reduced crime in high-risk areas. Decrease in school gangsterism in the John Taolo Gaetsewe region. Increased community reporting of crimes and successful court demonstrations led by ANC Leagues. Addressing domestic violence and fostering police-community partnerships. Achieved significant reductions in crime hotspots through community-led initiatives

Unity and Cohesion of the ANC

Factionalism and Resource-Driven Divisions: Notable in regions like Frances Baard, ZF Mgcau, and John Taolo Gaetsewe, where disputes are rooted in personal and material interests rather than ideology. Viewed as an opportunity to rebuild public trust and strengthen ANC's presence in communities. Developing a coordinated alliance political program to address current societal challenges and build unity.

Promoting Integrity and Discipline

Regular sessions held by PEC with RECs and branches to ensure democratic practices and mandate-driven leadership. Emphasis on members' rights to debate and discuss within organizational structures. Branches struggle with their capacity to manage disciplinary processes. Some members misuse disciplinary measures for personal vendettas, sidelining others, or settling scores.

Training programs initiated in 2024 to capacitate branches in handling disciplinary matters effectively. The Provincial Disciplinary Committee (PDC) remains functional and provides guidance to lower structures.

Political Education and Cadre Development

The Department of Political Education and Training was tasked with resuming structured training programs to strengthen branches. PEC and REC members to work closely with branches to provide support and guidance.

Inductions held for RECs and branches, though broader cadre development programs remain underdeveloped. PEC members formed political discussion cells named after ANC historical figures to promote internal political education.

Political education sessions conducted for election volunteers, including training for election day preparation and party agents. Training sessions conducted at LET level with Party Agents participating across regions: Total Party Agents Trained: 2,363 Regions with Highest Participation: John Taolo Gaetsewe and ZF Mgcawu.

Regional structures did not establish political education cells as directed, weakening the overall political life of the ANC.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Elections Research: Strategic questions explored voter eligibility, registration, and turnout. Research informed campaign adjustments, focusing on understanding voter behavior and electoral environment trends.

Findings During Elections: IEC logistical issues and technical glitches impacted voting flow. Missed opportunities to dispute results due to inadequate objection filings. Voter education gaps led to confusion about Section 24(A) applications and voting station assignments. Protests, though minimal, slightly disrupted the voting process in certain areas.

State of the Alliance

The ANC reaffirmed its commitment to the National Democratic Revolution (NDR) as the shared program uniting the Alliance. A Provincial Alliance Council was established to strengthen unity and implement joint programs addressing socio-economic challenges. Develop and implement joint campaigns to foster unity and address community needs. Regular meetings of the Alliance Secretariat to ensure alignment and effectiveness.

Sectoral Work

N Cape targeted 16 sectors during 2024, achieving meaningful engagement with 12, focusing on mobilization, voter contact, and manifesto promotion. These are:

- Women: Organized International Women's Day events and advocacy marches, including a successful blousing ceremony attended by 5,000 women.
- Christian Community: Extensive church visits and engagement with over 300 religious leaders across regions.
- Traditional Leaders: Recognized and elevated senior traditional leaders, with ceremonies attended by over 10,000 people.
- LGBTQI+: Addressed inclusion in government programs and proposed symbolic initiatives like a "rainbow crossing."
- Farm Workers and Mine Workers: Visits to farms and mines to engage with workers and address their concerns.
- Creative Industries and Sports: Hosted youth, arts, and culture engagements, alongside Easter tournaments to enhance ANC visibility.

International Solidarity

Mobilization campaigns, demonstrations, and picketing in support of Palestine, coordinated through a forum comprising the Alliance and MDM.

Provincial Governance

The ANC in the Northern Cape undertook significant restructuring of the Provincial Executive Council (PEC) and legislature to optimize governance. A streamlined cabinet of seven MECs was established, focusing on continuity and efficiency in delivering critical services like education, health, and infrastructure. Despite challenges such as limited legislative seats and Transnet's logistical constraints affecting mining exports, the province prioritized renewable energy development, infrastructure expansion, and economic growth.

Key Interventions and Focus Areas:

Economic Reconstruction The province focuses on fostering an inclusive and sustainable economy through:

Agricultural Growth: Expanding exports and processing markets for agricultural products.

Industrialization: Developing Special Economic Zones and promoting local industries.

Climate and Fisheries: Supporting fishing industries and implementing a climate change strategy.

Regulatory Reform: Reducing red tape and reclaiming township economies through strengthened bylaws.

Delivery of Basic Services and Infrastructure: Despite progress, challenges remain in maintaining and integrating infrastructure to drive social and economic transformation: **Maintenance Gaps:** Skills developed during construction are not adequately utilized for long-term maintenance. **Rural Integration:** Linking rural schools, clinics, and roads with broader initiatives like electrification and water access is critical. **Spatial Development:** Infrastructure projects aim to integrate communities, reduce inequality, and deracialize the province.

Better Africa and World: The province seeks to strengthen regional and international economic ties by: Implementing the African Continental Free Trade Area. Increasing trade with neighboring countries and foreign direct investment. Supporting mining industrialization and renewable energy infrastructure.

State of Local Government: The Municipal Mid-Term Review revealed significant governance and service delivery issues: Out of 31 municipalities, 4 were stable, 18 at risk, and 9 dysfunctional. **Ward Committees:** Nearly all were established, but functionality issues persist, including non-implementation of plans and inadequate community engagement. **Service Delivery Protests:** Common issues include water shortages, electricity outages, and unemployment.

Recommendations:

Improving Governance: Fully implement the District Development Model (DDM) to enhance coordination and resource distribution. Activate Rapid Response Teams to address service delivery blockages.

Accountability and Financial Discipline: Implement consequence management linked to performance systems. Develop debt servicing strategies and improve revenue collection.

Community Engagement: Strengthen ward committees and increase community participation in planning to reduce protests and dissatisfaction.

State of Leadership Collectives

The Provincial Executive Committee (PEC) actively executed its mandate, convening regular and special meetings to address urgent matters. PEC members are deployed to regions to assist and stabilize lower structures, addressing political challenges and fostering community stability. Despite challenges, the PEC has maintained control of the province and upheld the ANC's positive profile, as evidenced by favorable by-election outcomes.

The Provincial Working Committee (PWC) met regularly, reporting to the PEC on resolutions and seeking mandates when required. The PWC has effectively intervened in regional hotspots, resolving internal political tensions and ensuring the smooth execution of ANC programs.

The Provincial Office Bearers (POBs) met weekly to operationalize PEC decisions. Their responsibilities include directing ANC structures, supervising provincial and local government caucuses, managing ANC leagues, and ensuring effective governance and organizational functionality.

State of Regional Structures

Namakwa Region: The region remains stable but faces challenges with membership management. ANC municipalities are submitting Annual Financial Statements (AFS) on time, and leagues are mostly active. However, the ANC Women's League is less active, requiring revitalization.

Frances Baard Region: The region faced instability initially due to RTT inactivity and slate politics but is now recovering through strengthened leadership and branch engagement. Service delivery issues, particularly in Sol Plaatje Municipality, have led to community dissatisfaction and protests over water shortages, road infrastructure, and unfulfilled housing promises. Efforts are underway to address these concerns and stabilize the region.

John Taolo Gaetsewe Region: Membership declines due to system delays are being addressed through recruitment campaigns. Governance structures are stable, but challenges in Gamagara, including migrant labor issues and opposition growth, require attention. Positive developments include reduced tensions and enhanced collaboration ahead of upcoming conferences.

ZF Mgcawu Region: The RTT has made progress in organizing meetings and addressing instability. Key areas such as Kai Garib and Tsantsabane face challenges with internal conflicts and inactive ANC programs, enabling opposition influence. The RTT is focusing on reactivating ANC caucuses and improving relations between councillors and branch leadership.

Pixley Ka Seme Region: The region is focused on recruiting new members and revitalizing BEC programs. All branches are in good standing, with ongoing support provided for scheduled BBGMs.

STATE OF THE LEAGUES

Women's League (WL): The Women's League played an instrumental role during the election campaigns through its blousing ceremonies, which mobilized existing supporters, particularly young women. However, these efforts largely attracted current members rather than engaging new supporters or converting them into ANC voters. The lack of diverse and additional programs limited their impact on mobilizing a broader base of women from various sectors of society. The WL's main focus has been on building and strengthening its branches and lower structures. However, it faces challenges in mobilizing young women and uniting various women's organizations into a cohesive, progressive movement under its leadership. To improve, the WL must implement a wider range of initiatives aimed at engaging diverse groups of women.

ANC Youth League (YL): The Youth League aggressively participated in the election campaign, focusing on engaging youth voters through initiatives like Hope Mondays, designed to restore dignity to youth-headed households. Despite these efforts, the campaign started late and was hampered by inadequate resources, limiting the league's ability to execute its plans effectively. The YL focused on recruiting new members, building sustainable branches, and engaging first-time voters and young people hesitant to vote. Their engagement with institutions of higher learning, dominated by opposition parties like the EFF, was insufficient. The YL successfully convened its Regional and Provincial Congresses in 2022, although the ZF Mgcawu region required intervention and restructuring due to dysfunctionality. Moving forward, the Youth League needs to prioritize timely campaign planning, creative youth engagement programs, and sustained efforts in higher education spaces to counter opposition influence and attract more youth to the ANC.

ANC Veterans' League (VL): The Veterans' League was visible during the election campaign, contributing to mobilization efforts across the province. However, it faces challenges in recruitment and engagement, particularly in regions like Namakwa. The lack of resources, including visible regalia, hampers its effectiveness. Membership verification is ongoing, with 183 members verified and 321 unverified. Regular audits are conducted monthly, with a template used to verify long-serving members. The VL also emphasizes improving mobilization and recruitment, especially in regions with low engagement. The Veterans' League requires more resources, enhanced visibility, and stronger mobilization strategies to effectively support the ANC's objectives and expand its influence across the province.

Modernization of Provincial and Regional Offices

The ANC has prioritized the modernization of its Provincial and Regional offices to enhance organizational efficiency and service delivery. The Provincial and Regional offices aim to serve as hubs for effective political coordination, capacity-building, and administration to support the ANC's overall mission.

Parliamentary Constituency Offices

The ANC's Parliamentary Constituency Offices (PCOs) are designed to ensure direct accountability to the public by elected representatives. These offices provide administrative support, act as information hubs for government programs, and facilitate direct engagement between communities and the government.

The Chief Whip's Office oversees 17 PCOs across 5 regions, a reduction from the 20 offices in the 6th administration, due to the ANC's electoral decline. Despite resource constraints, PCOs play a key role in electioneering and serve as vital components of the ANC's electoral machinery.

Resources and Support: Each PCO is equipped with basic ICT infrastructure, including photocopiers, computers, and internet connectivity, supported by 200 minutes and 50GB of data per office monthly. These resources are scaled up during election periods to ensure operational efficiency.

Challenges include limited funding for salaries, office rentals, and essential supplies. Insufficient resources for activist programs and constituency-based work. Vacancies, such as the Springbok PCO Administrator, remain unfilled.

Provincial Legislatures and Caucus

Achievements of the 6th Legislature: Developed the Five-Year Legacy Report (2019–2024) as a guide for the 7th Legislature. Adapted to challenges like COVID-19 by innovating with online meetings and revised systems to maintain oversight and public participation. Strengthened municipal performance through focused oversight. Created platforms like Party Caucuses and Study Groups for strategic discussions.

Challenges: Electoral decline reduced ANC seats in the Legislature from 18 to 15, resulting in increased proportionality issues. The ANC lost some committee chairpersonships to opposition parties (e.g., the Standing Committee on Public Accounts to the DA). Resource limitations due to increased committee sizes and reduced MPL numbers created additional pressures on ANC members.

Key Leadership Changes The transition from the 6th to the 7th Legislature retained experienced leaders while introducing fresh representation from the ANCWL, ANCYL, and SACP. Leadership roles were adjusted to reflect the proportionality of seats in the Legislature, leading to shared chairpersonships with other parties such as the Patriotic Alliance (PA) and Freedom Front Plus (FF+).

Strategic Focus for 2025

To address the challenges of poverty, unemployment, and inequality, the following priorities must be pursued:

- **Alignment of Municipal Development Plans**
Municipal Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) must align with the economic activities of their respective areas. Strengthening the planning, administrative, budgetary, and implementation capacities of municipalities is critical for fostering local economic development beyond public employment programs.
- **Apex Government Priorities: Large-Scale Employment Creation. Poverty Eradication:** Advance social security reforms, including universal basic income grants and the full implementation of the National Health Insurance (NHI). **Reduction of Inequality:** Expand access to education, promote a skills revolution, and accelerate gender equality initiatives. **Economic Transformation:** Enhance financial sector transformation, establish a sovereign wealth fund, adopt prescribed assets, and support cooperatives and SMMEs across all sectors.
- **Infrastructure and Services:** Resolve the energy crisis and ensure uninterrupted power supply. Modernize and expand port and rail networks. Expand access to water, sanitation, and adequate housing. Guarantee safety and security in communities and the economy.
- **Land Reform and Food Security:** Accelerate land redistribution and agrarian reform. Ensure national food security and tackle the high cost of living.
- **Accountability and Governance:** Strengthen measures against corruption and crime. Ensure accountability within governance structures.

Pillars for Regaining Lost Ground

Defend Ideological Stance: The ANC must reaffirm its revolutionary outlook as a disciplined force of the left. Resuscitating the Jack Simons Political School and engaging in strategic discussions is essential.

Defend State Power: Use the advantage of incumbency to maintain the ANC's position as the governing party, ensuring effective governance and public trust.

Rebuild Trust and Hegemony: Acknowledge the erosion of trust and the loss of societal leadership. Regain public confidence by demonstrating consistent, honest, and transparent action.

Consolidate the Base: Build on the 49% electoral support in the province by managing internal processes transparently and avoiding divisive behavior.

Embrace Honesty: Foster an environment of honest self-assessment and accountability among ANC members and structures.

Create a Moment of Resurgence: Demonstrate seriousness about transformation by instilling discipline and commitment among ANC deployees. Actively reorientate efforts toward tangible improvements and a renewed sense of purpose.

NORTH WEST

Key highlights in the Province for 2024

The North West Province held its Provincial Conference in August 2022, where the current PEC leadership was elected. The PEC has stabilized the organization and governance to a large degree, with isolated incidents where drastic decisions had to be taken in the interest of the organization.

Chief highlights for the ANC in the North West in 2024 include:

- Political stability of both the provincial and local government spheres in the province.
- Retaining the Province after the National and Provincial Elections of 2024 with 58% electoral support for the ANC.
- Seamless transition from the 6th Provincial Administration to the 7th Administration.
- Assessment of all municipalities in the Province and making necessary interventions as a direct result of the observations and outcomes of the assessments. The interventions were aimed at strengthening the municipalities and improving service delivery.
- Political assessment of all the Regions and Branches across the Province, to have a clear account of the true state of the organization.
- Good performance in majority of the By-Elections held in the Province.
- Implementation of the Kgalema Motlhanthe report for the irregularities that occurred in certain wards in the Province.
- Successful PEC Makgotla
- Launching and Roll-Out of the Foundation Course across the Province
- The ANC in the Province has successfully managed the program of repatriation and reburial of Veterans who died and were buried in foreign countries. One reburial of Cde Aron Tiro has already been conducted.

Balance of forces in the North West

The ANC still has a significant support base amongst various sectors and communities in the Province. One of the key indicators was the By-Elections in 2024, as well as how we performed comparatively in the 2021 Local Government elections.

The performance of the ANC in the 2024 NPE has demonstrated this support for the ANC among the people of the province, the ANC managed to get 58% of the total vote. Whilst this is a positive indicator, we must also be worried that comparatively speaking the ANC has dropped 4% in comparison with gaining 62% in the 2019 NPE.

The ANC in the Province needs to be more engaging and employ more time and efforts in doing sectorial work. One of the challenges and concerns raised by various sectors is the inability of the ANC to consistently engage them and develop program orientated relations that must be executed even beyond the election periods in order to solidify relations. The ANC has the capacity to sustain its electoral support base and even increase it to a certain degree, we must as the ANC in province ensure that we are diligent and approach the upcoming LGE with evidence based strategy.

The opposition in the province are unlikely to erode the support base of the ANC, however the introduction of MKP serves as a threat that must be carefully managed politically. Importantly the ANC must insist on our government employees both in the Provincial Government and Local Government to expedite service delivery.

PROVINCIAL ACTION PLAN ON IMPLEMENTATION OF JANUARY 8 TASKS

Intensify ANC renewal: State of Branches.

The ANC in the North West Province started a serious Imvuselelo campaign with the intention to resuscitate organizational structures. Most ANC branches are not activist branches of the movement and lack organizational capacity to discharge the work of the ANC.

Over 70% of overall potential branches are not in good standing, a cause of concern for the provincial leadership. The PEC has rolled out a program of meeting all the branches in the Province to make an assessment of the state of the organization and further make necessary interventions to revive and renew the organization.

For the better part of last year and 2024, branches focused on election work, consequently majority of branches did not go for their BGMS and did not elect new leadership leading to the lapse of the terms of office. The transition of the Membership Management System at the beginning of 2024, also meant that the majority of branches faced challenges with accessing Member Registers and roles not allocated to branches to access the system for verification of branch membership.

The province thus started a programme geared towards building of branches and ensuring that we have branches that are fit for purpose and are constitutionally compliant. Below are the statistics of branches in good standing in the Province.

BOJANALA REGION

Sub Region	Wards	Branches in good Standing	Branches not in good standing	Branches that did not attend the assessment
Rustenburg	45	4	19	22 (not in good standing)
Moses Kotane	35	5	28	2 (not in good standing)
Moretele	26	0	26	0
Madibeng	41	0	41	0
Kgetleng	07	0	7	0
BOJANALA TOTAL	154	9	121	24
%	100 %	6%	78%	16%

NGAKA MODIRI MOLEMA

Sub Region	Wards	Branches in good standing	Branches not in good standing	Branches that did not attend assessment
Mahikeng	35	5	13	17 (not in good standing)
Ditsobotla	20	6	11	3 (not in good standing)
Ramotshere Moiloa	19	2	15	2 (not in good standing)
Tswaing	14	3	11	0
Ratlou	14	4	4	6 (not in good standing)
NMM TOTAL	102	20	54	28
%	100 %	20%	53%	27%

DR KENNETH KAUNDA

Sub Region	Total	Branches in good standing	Branches not in good standing	Branches that did not attend
Maquassi Hills	11	0	11	0
JB Marks	34	6	20	8 (not sure of status)
Matlosana	39	5	10	24 (not sure of status)
DR.KK TOTAL	84	11	41	32
100 %	100 %	13%	49%	38%

DR RUTH SEGOMOTSI MOMPATI

Sub Region	Total	Branches in good standing	Branches not in good standing	Branches that did not attend
Naledi	09	0	09	0
Kagisano Molopo	15	3	12	0
Greater Taung	24	2	22	
Mamusa	08	1	7	0
Lekwa Temane	07	0	7	0
RSM TOTAL	63	7	57	0
%	100 %	11%	89%	0%

SUMMARY NORTH WEST PROVINCIAL STATUS OF BRANCHES

Region	Total Branches	Branches in good standing	Branches not in good standing	Branches that did not attend assessment
Bojanala	154	9	121	24
Dr. Kenneth Kaunda	84	11	41	32
Dr. RS Mompoti	63	7	57	0
Ngaka Modiri Molema	102	20	54	28
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	403	47	272	84
%	100 %	12%	67%	21%

ANC presence amongst the People and Motive forces in North West

The ANC North West identified social distance between the movement and the people as one of the issues it should work hard to correct. Leaders and members of the ANC should become one with the different sectors of society they are leading. We cannot rightfully claim to be leaders of society when we are not present to the very society we supposed to be leading.

To close this gap between the organization and the society, structures of the ANC were directed to engage on the following programs:

- Letsema campaign
- Engagement with faith based organizations.
- International Solidarity work 3 Marches across the Province to highlight the plight of the people of Palestine.
- Eskom Meter conversion/decoding program.
- Engagement with Senior Traditional Leaders across the Province.
- Leading the Repatriation and Reburial

The Officials of the PEC led the above programs also at the Provincial level. The ANC in the Province has tried its utmost best to close the distance between the society and the organization

The Provincial Government also identified this gap between the government and the people, and introduced the THUN TSA LEROLE Accelerated Service Delivery programme that address various economic and social challenges our various communities are confronted with including service delivery issues.

The ANC must always have a clear program of interacting with communities and various sectors to ensure that it lives among the people. The PEC is investing in building strong and vibrant branches that will be able to take up societal problems.

Unity and cohesion of the ANC

The PEC, to foster unity and cohesion in the Province has taken an attitude of ensuring that comrades who are not elected in the provincial conference and regional conferences are not marginalized in their organization. Many such comrades are utilized in various sub-committees and general work of the organization. The Foundation Course program will further assist this effort of building unity and cohesion in the organization as it is aimed at capacitating comrades and create unity of purpose.

The North West Province over the past few years has been characterized by political infighting and instability in governance and organizational structures. These unpleasant attributes could be apportioned to warring factions that existed in the province and lack of elected leadership. The current leadership has successfully managed to stamp the authority of the organization and has carefully managed to provide roles and participation to all ANC members. This had assisted to stabilize the movement in the Province.

Promoting integrity in the ANC

The ANC in the North West reaffirms the Conference resolutions to fight crime and corruption within its ranks and in government in its efforts to promote and protect the integrity of the organization. In the past a number of arrests have been made on high profiled politicians, prominent business people and senior ranking government officials by our law enforcement agencies.

These developments are highly welcomed by the ANC, as this clearly demonstrates the appetite by the ANC-led government to fight crime and corruption. This will inevitably enhance the integrity of the ANC and its standing in society.

Campaigns

The ANC in the North West had a number of campaigns during 2024 to ensure a consistent ANC presence amongst the people, by attending to societal challenges. These campaigns assist to entrench the hegemony of the ANC in society. The campaigns have been listed above.

Political Education and Cadre Development.

There is a dire need for intense and consistent political education of both the leadership of the ANC and membership across the province. The level of organizational understanding and political consciousness leaves much to be desired.

The sub-committee of political education has made strides in inducting regional executive committees and a number of council caucuses to understand organizational process and principles. This work ought to be done in collaboration with the OR Tambo Political School. As part of augmenting this work, the sub-committee of political education as directed by National has identified a team of trainers who have been trained to roll out the ANC Foundation Course.

The PEC has convened all MDM structures PECs to officially launch the Foundation Course Program, which will later be rolled out to all branches in the Province. This Foundation Course has come at the right time and is extremely needed in the Province to assist the current efforts undertaken by the sub-committee of Political Education.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The ANC in the Province has been doing Monitoring and Evaluation through the service delivery war room, this war room convenes all accounting officers that are cadres of the ANC every morning to receive progress on service delivery challenges that are regularly submitted. This had helped to a certain degree to improve our service delivery.

Despite this good work we still need to improve in monitoring and evaluation instruments and provide support to the sub-committee entrusted with this crucial function. The ANC should know performance of all its municipalities, provincial departments and organizational structures.

M & E plays a pivotal role to provide the organization with early warning system in order for appropriate interventions to be made in time where challenges exist that could serve as impediments to the program of the ANC of providing services to our people and effecting the much needed socio-economic transformation.

State of the Alliance

The relationship in the Alliance in the North West is cordial, we have done exceptionally well in as far as ensuring that the Alliance relationship is healthy and progressive. The Alliance Secretariat is meeting on regular basis to deliberate on various issues that affect the Alliance. There is proper communication and consultation on matters of mutual interest that affects the alliance. The Alliance Political Council was recently convened to deliberate on the program of the Alliance and the functionality of the Alliance, due to many apologies the Alliance Political Council had to be postponed.

There has been a bit of a challenge with SANCO in the province, which has communicated that it is disengaging from the ANC until their demands are met. The ANC made efforts to meet with SANCO in the Province including its SG to try and find each other. Unfortunately the meeting has not yielded the desired outcomes, nonetheless the ANC remain committed to work with SANCO and will continue to engage them until an amicable solution is arrived at.

Sectoral Work

The ANC in the North West needs to do more in terms of sectoral work and ensuring that the movement is engaging with all sectors that exists in society. To have a thorough understating of what are the challenges that are confronting different sectors and how best the movement can work with them to address such challenges.

The ANC as the leader of society must be seen to be involved with sectors that exists in shaping the societal discourse and trajectory. A clear program will be developed in the coming year that speaks to engagement of all sectors that exists in the Province.

International Solidarity

The ANC in the North West Province pledges solidarity with the people of Palestine against the inhumane onslaught meted out by the Apartheid Israel of State that continues the occupation of Palestine and continues to mercilessly bombarding of Gaza, in the process hundreds of innocent lives continue to be lost. In solidarity with the people of Palestine the Province has held two peaceful marches to highlight the plight of Palestinians and mobilize support for Palestine.

Elections 2024 Campaign and Results in the North West

Heading into the elections, the ANC in the NW had the following profile of VDs which had to be sustained or grown:

VD TYPE	VD TYPE DESCRIPTION	NO OF VDs
STRONG	ANC wins with more than 65%	772
SAFE	ANC wins with more than 55% but less than 65%	367
WEAK	ANC wins with more than 50% but less than 55%	358
OPPORTUNITY	ANC receives more than 35% but less than 50%	183
Hostile	ANC receives more than 0% but less than 35%	56 VDs

The targets set for the Election Day was premised on a projected turnout of 70% of the voters. With 1 753 739 registered voters only 1 227 617 was expected to turnout. From that projected turnout, the ANC targeted 796 472 voter support = 64.8% (22 seats). These targets were set by the NET.

The PET set a more ambitious target for its Elections Battalion. The rationale was to increase the targets for the hostile, opportunity, weak and safe VDs in order to elevate their status. The approach was not to have a single VD as hostile. This renewed the target for the battalion on the same expected turnout as follows = 879 644 (25 seats).

ANC PERFORMANCE 2019 AND 2024 ELECTIONS IN NORTH WEST

Election Year	Votes	Percentage	Seats
2019	590,777	61.87	21
2024	510,994	57.73	23
Difference	-79.783	- 4.14	+2

The following are a synopsis of unique actions done to win NPE 2024:-

- **Service Delivery:** the PET established effective war rooms at PEMT, RET and LET level in order to rigorously fast-track, monitor and streamline service delivery. War-rooms at all levels will be sustained to effectively deal with service delivery challenges. This was supported by the Thuntsha Lerole Programme of provincial government to fast-track service delivery to the people.
- **Unity of Purpose of the Alliance:** All Alliance partners were united in defense of the NDR through a coherent campaign.
- **On Campaign funding:** Regardless of the financial challenges faced, election campaign at all levels got their share of the small financial pie which contributed to the work of the ANC Campaign machinery in the North West Province.
- **On Deployment of Leadership:** All leaders of the Alliance, Leagues, fraternal organisations and candidates were actively involved in the election campaign; with effective Monitoring of Deployment with a consolidated list of deployments, centralised at the Provincial Operation Centre. Most Deployees were accountable as required.
- **Love for the ANC in the Province:** Volunteers of the ANC at all levels showed unparalleled commitment and the deep love for the ANC and the people regardless of the low morale due to difficult conditions.
- **Effective DCIP campaign** across all social media platforms, using virtual meetings to facilitate internal communications, use ANC Cloud to report and track voter outreach and mobilization;
- **Effective mobilization tools,** door to door work, sectoral outreach, use loud-hailing bakkies and trucks; ANC Fridays, target driven campaigning, and work for special voters.
- **Maintain discipline and deal with ill-discipline, use dispute resolution mechanisms effectively.**

Performance in By-elections in 2024

The North West contested a number of By-Elections in the year under review. A well-coordinated election machinery has been in place for By-Elections. The table below provides a number of Elections held this year and ANC performance, in comparison with 2021 Local government elections.

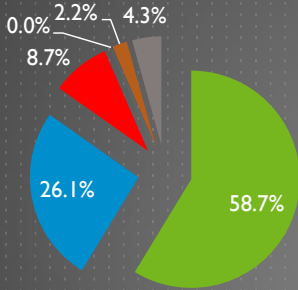
Date of By Election	Ward & Sub-Region	LGE 2021 Performance ANC %	NPE 20 2024 Performance ANC %
17 July 2024	Ward 1 Matlosana	71.01%	85.74%
17 July 2024	Ward 25 Matlosana	72.06%	83.14%
15 May 2024	Ward 1 Madibeng	56.72%	70.33%
24 April 2024	Ward 18 Moses Kotane	71.98%	66.92%
13 March 2024	Ward 17 Moretele	70.31%	76.17%
14 Febr 2024	Ward 07 Madibeng	67.98%	80.33%
28 August 2024	Ward 45 Rustenburg	43,36%	32.70%
28 August 2024	Ward 17 Madibeng	61,01%	74.12%
28 August 2024	Ward 30 Madibeng	16,67%	40.60%
28 August 2024	Ward 26 Moretele	50,63%	57.92%
11 September 2024	Ward 39 Matlosana	5,27%	6.18%
11 September 2024	Ward 07 Naledi	16,90%	21.03%
11 September 2024	Ward 07 JB Marks	16,90%	6.47%
11 September 2024	Ward 22 JB Marks	3,57%	0.27%
11 September 2024	Ward 24 JB Marks	3,69%	4.88%
04 December 2024	Ward 05 Maquassi	43.06%	37.77%

North West: By-election Results since LGE2021

Number of Votes won per Party

RegisteredVoters	TotalVotes	TurnOut	ANC%	DA%	IFP%	EFF%	MK%	Other%	ANCVotes	DAVotes	IFPVotes	EFFVotes	MKVotes	OtherVotes
172930	66836	39	43	18	0	21	3	15	28680	12219	0	14216	1716	10005

■ ANC ■ DA ■ EFF ■ IFP ■ MK ■ OTHER



RESULTS (NUMBER OF WARDS WON)

TOTAL	ANC	DA	EFF	IFP	MK	OTHER
46	27	12	4	0	1	2
	58.7%	26.1%	8.7%	0%	2.2%	4.3%

GAIN / LOSS (MOVEMENT)

	ANC	DA	EFF	IFP	MK	OTHER
ANC		1	4	0	1	1
DA	-1		0	0	0	0
EFF	-4	0		0	0	0
IFP	0	0	0		0	0
MK	-1	0	0	0		0
OTHER	-1	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	-7	1	4	0	1	1

15 JAN 2025. (C)ANC2025

In the North West, the DA and Freedom Front Plus collaborate in different Wards, assessing between the two parties which one has more support, decide which party gets to contest the elections and give the support to the contesting party.

Preparations for Local Government Elections have been on-going. The PEC directed that the elections structure post the National and Provincial Elections must remain intact in order to prepare for the Local Government Elections.

Provincial Governance and Performance

The North West Provincial Government has been adversely affected by austerity measures. The budget cuts had a detrimental impact on the overall performance of government and provision of services. Nonetheless the Province attempted to optimize the little financial resources to provide services to citizens.

The 2023/24 audit cycle which ended on 31 March 2024 serves as glimmer of hope when compared to previous financial years. Nine (9) Provincial Departments received unqualified audit outcomes with two receiving clean audits and only one department receiving a qualified audit opinion with reduced qualification paragraphs.

This foundation has eased our transition as we managed to finalize and table the 2024/2025 Provincial Budget by focusing primarily on the immediate task of rolling out key service delivery programmes as well as job creation. Similarly, audit outcomes in Municipalities continue to demonstrate signs of improvement as some have been able to move out of the negative audit category.

Of the twenty-two (22) municipalities, twenty-one (21) submitted Annual Financial Statements for the 22/23 financial year with the exception of Ditsobotla Local Municipality. Three (3) municipalities, namely Dr Kenneth Kaunda, Matlosana and Moses Kotane obtained unqualified opinions in 2021/22 and 2022/23 financial years. Progress was also registered in Moretele Local Municipality which moved from Qualified to Unqualified, Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality from Adverse to Qualified and lastly Kgetleng-Rivier Local Municipality from Disclaimer to Qualified Audit outcomes. All these efforts are as a consequence of the Financial Recovery Plans that has been initiated through the deployment of Provincial Executive Representatives in line with National Treasury Guidelines, as it is important for these municipalities adopt sustainable and funded budgets to meet the developmental needs of residents.

Economic Reconstruction: social impacts, jobs, investments and empowerment.

We note the latest Quarterly Labour Force Survey with optimism. The creation of 69,000 jobs in the third quarter of 2024 indicates that efforts for economic reforms and job creation are starting to pay off. While this is a step in the right direction unemployment is a cause for concern in our province hovering around fifty-one percent. Moreover, more than half of the province's population are suffering from severe hunger.

In response to the latter, the provincial government has initiated food distribution programmes to assist families in need. Through the Presidential Stimulus Package for the 2024/2025 period, R48m has been allocated to the province targeting 2400 households through commodities such as vegetables and fruits, grains, broilers and small stock aquaculture & fisheries. We also paid a visit to the Taung Irrigation Scheme to find lasting solutions to challenges confronting farmers in the area.

In due course we will be announcing intervention measures that will be over 2700 farmers who are dependent on the scheme. In addressing challenges of unemployment, we have appointed the Premier's Economic and Investment Advisory Council to assist the province drive the growth and development path of our province through the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy.

To date the Provincial Government has garnered investments to the tune of over ten billion rand in the N14 Mixed Development, Manufacturing as well as Renewable Energy. We have also signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Henan province of China and renewed our economic ties with the Gyeosangbuk-Do province of South Korea during our visit to the two countries.

These efforts should culminate into various investment opportunities that will create employment for the people of this province and address high levels of poverty and unemployment afflicting our communities. The Premier has met with the Chief Executive Officers of leading Indian companies in the country through the Indian Business Forum and they have also expressed interest in investing in Agriculture, Tourism, and Mining which are primarily the province's economic drivers.

The Provincial Government also advertised over two hundred and forty funded vacant posts across all the departments of government targeting vulnerable groups such as women, youth and people with disabilities to take a lead in job creation.

In mitigating the impact of poverty and hunger in our communities we have set aside over two hundred and eighty million to bolster subsistence, smallholder and commercial farmers to enhance and boost food production in the next financial year.

Basic services and maintenance of Infrastructure

_Water and Sanitation: The stabilization of municipalities enabled the Provincial Government to focus energies on rolling-out various water and sanitation projects at a cost of over sixty-six million rand benefiting over forty-one thousand residents. Through the Bi-Weekly Thuntsha-Lerole initiative, provincial government officially opened a ninety-seven-million-rand bulk sewer and water reticulation project at Rekgaratlile Township near Stella in Naledi Local Municipality.

Similar projects are being implemented while some have been completed in Moretele, Kgetleng, Ramotshere Moiloa, Mahikeng, Matlosana, Tswaing, Greater Taung and Kagisano-Molopo Local Municipalities and in total twenty-nine water projects are being rolled out across the province.

Road Infrastructure Projects: Our investment drive will only find traction if we prioritize infrastructure development particularly through the construction and upgrading of our roads. We have managed to introduce contractors to various communities for the construction of several road projects including the upgrading of Road P202 in Ramokokastad in partnership with Anglo Platinum, who have contributed R50 million towards the project.

Furthermore, the upgrading of Road D533 from the Manamakgotheng intersection through Sandfontein to Dikweipi, where Anglo Platinum contributed R108 million towards this project, is in full swing. The provincial government also opened a completed one hundred and ninety million rand second phase road construction project between Schweizer Reneke and Christiana in Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality.

Maubane community in Moretele Local Municipality was also handed over the newly repaired D625 road which was upgraded at the cost of over forty-seven million rand. This is over and above the several roads that we have been officially handed over across the province since June this year, with a combined total of over R1,1 billion.

Fight against crime, GBV and corruption.

We commend the South African Police Service and the South African National Defense Force in their unwavering commitment to root out illegal mining activities in the province and in particular City of Matlosana Local Municipality. To date, over one thousand illegal miners affectionately known as Zama-Zamas have been arrested through Operation Vala Umgothi.

This ongoing operation formed part of the Safer Festive strategy, which ran for 123 days until the end of January next year. This is an all-inclusive crime fighting initiative which is centered on tackling illicit mining, murder, attempted murder, rape, gender based violence and femicide, drug offences, illegal dealing in liquor and burglaries as well as traffic violations and illegal immigration among others.

In combating the scourge of Gender-based Violence and Femicide we have opened a safe house, donated by Anglo American, in Rustenburg to protect vulnerable women and children, providing among others psycho-social services, trauma counselling, and long term accommodation for victims of GBV.

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Energy crisis and ending load shedding

The ANC in the province as part of assisting the power utility encourages all state institutions that owe Eskom to service their Eskom accounts in order to improve the financial position of the power utility.

The ANC and all government institutions that are led by it must be seen educating our communities of why is the country experiencing loadshedding and the importance of using electricity prudently and sparingly. Eskom must be aided in every way possible to attain and improve energy availability factor.

Legislature, Caucus and Constituency work

The 2024 election outcome in the North West has positioned the ANC to govern with 58% which translates into 23 seats of the ANC in the Legislature. In the 6th administration, the number of seats for North Provincial Legislature was 33, while the ANC was leading with 21 seats. As a result of the amendments of the Electoral Act, the North West Province increased with 5 seats from 33 to 38 seats. After the NPE2024, the ANC won 23 seats, while opposition parties share the remaining 15 seats.

The compositions of Executive Council (EXCO) members require 11 deployees including the Premier. As a result of the appointment of EXCO members, the oversight wing in the Legislature was left with 12 ANC deployees; four of them were elected and appointed as Speaker, Deputy Speaker, Chair of Committees and Chief Whip. Initially the appointment in the EXCO was not in line with the ANC gender parity and equality policy consequently the ANC Nationally directed the Province to correct it and apply the 60/40 principle in Provinces where a male is a Premier. A total of eight ANC MPLs are responsible for Committee work, while opposition parties have 15 members in the Legislature. The table provides the data of the NW 7th legislature:

PARTY	PERCENTAGE	NUMBERS OF MEMBERS
ANC	58%	Total 23 members: EXCO (11) Office Bearers (4) Committees (8)
EFF	17.3%	7
DA	13.2%	5
VF Plus	2.6%	1
MKP	2.06%	1
Action SA	1.7%	1

The ANC currently has no Majority to lead the Rules Committee, and the compounding circumstances has led the ANC Wing in the Legislature to sort a mandate from the ANC PEC Officials to take advantage of the Government of National Unity Principles to propose the restructuring of the Portfolio Committees and further made preposition to the DA and VF Plus to chair one portfolio committee and a Standing committee. This tactical intent was pursued to retain political management in the Rules Committee as it is a strategic governance structure in driving the affairs of Legislature as an institution but also harness the responsibilities executed through EXCO.

The induction for ANC MPs and MPLs was conducted by the Oliver Tambo Political School led by Political Education Head, Cde David Makhura and two NEC members, sub-committee responsible for political education in the province and the Provincial Secretary. A total of 15 members of the caucus attended the induction while other members had either apologized or were part of the delegation to China led by the President of the ANC. It must however be noted that EXCO members were not in full complement during the induction hence it was agreed that another induction be organized specifically for EXCO deployees.

Post the deployment of all members of the ANC where each member was assigned executive or oversight responsibilities; the caucus structures were established where the Chief Whip and Deputy Chief Whip were supplemented through a structure of Whips of Study Groups.

In the 7th sitting of caucus there are 4 whips, each assigned a responsibility to oversee a cluster while the Deputy Chief Whip Overseas the implement of the program of the Custers. This formulation of new whips seeks to strengthen the caucus and be deliberate to focus on implementation of the ANC Manifesto.

Parliamentary Constituency Offices

The North West Provincial Caucus manages twenty-three (23) Parliamentary Constituency Offices from the sixth administration term. Eighteen (18) of these were operated in terms of the Shared Governance Model. Five (5) of them being solely Provincial Caucus offices. The decline in the organization's electoral fortunes at the May 2024 General Elections had an impact on offices which have been operated in terms of the Shared Governance Model.

The May 2024 electoral decline drastically reduced the number of seats at the National Assembly, had a negative bearing also on the number of Parliamentary Constituency Offices governed in terms of a Shared Model. National Caucus resolved after thorough engagements with the Provincial Chief to reduce the total number of North West shared PCOs from eighteen (18) to sixteen (16).

The intention was to close those offices because of lack of financial capacity to continue with their operations. However, the Provincial Caucus resolved to inherit them from National Caucus after consideration of the vastness of the province and the distance between those offices and their neighboring constituency offices.

The PCO staff's contracts came to an end at the end of June 2024, however, they got extensions until end of September. National office of the Chief Whip then advertised the Constituency Field Workers' posts internally, the interviews of which were held from the 14th to 15th October at the North West Provincial Legislature Chief Whip's boardroom.

The decline in the number of seats nationally resulted in the province having only thirteen Members of Parliament, two of whom are National Executive Committee members deployed by the organization in Gauteng and the Western Cape respectfully. The reality therefore, is that as the province only eleven of the thirteen can be deployed at sixteen PCOs that are governed in terms of the Shared Governance Model.

It was against this background that the Provincial Chief Whip implored the National Chief Whip to deploy National Executive Committee members deployed in the North West who are Members of Parliament to the other PCOs so as to mitigate the shortage for other five PCOs. It is within that context that today, we have deployees at all sixteen PCOs governed in terms of the Shared Governance Model. The office has in consultation with the Provincial Secretary's office deployed Members of the Provincial Legislature to all the PCOs in line with deployment guidelines.

The first task given to the Constituency Unit at the commencement of this term, was to conduct an audit of all PCOs. The purpose of the audit was to establish the state of readiness of offices to provide a seamless and conducive working environment for the deployees of the seventh administration. The task was performed, and the report was compiled which reflects on the state of all offices. The majority have the necessary tools of trade and where there were shortages like at Potchefstroom, the problem has been resolved.

The North West Province has four regional offices and out of the four, two are permanently accommodated in Parliamentary Constituency Offices, those are Bojanala REC operating from the Rustenburg PCO and Dr. Ruth Mompati REC operates from the Naledi PCO. The Ngaka Modiri Molema REC has its own office but it operates from the Mafikeng PCO. The Naledi PCO however is too small, hence the REC uses only one office and this is because during the 6th administration National Caucus has since made a determination that their rental mark-up for the North West PCOs is R17000.00. It is therefore difficult to find an office space that will be spacious enough in Vryburg for such an amount.

The provincial caucus is constrained financially, yet national caucus has abandoned its responsibility of providing the cleaning equipment and groceries to the shared offices, such responsibility is now taken by the province.

The Constituency Field Workers employed at the shared offices have always been reluctant to submit reports of work done by both MPs and MPLs in their respective PCOs because they are “employed by National Caucus” according to them and only accountable thereto.

The Taung PCO 420 has been in an appalling state for the past ten (10) years and cannot be relocated because of the National Caucus’s rental mark-up. The Provincial caucus has for years been trying to help secure alternative office space without success because the cheapest building at Taung which meets the PCO specifications was still too high.

State of Local Government in North West

The table below provides statistics in terms of categorizing our municipalities in the province and to share the type of the mayoral council system per municipality.

C1	District Municipalities which are Not Water Services Authorities
C2	District Municipalities which Are Water Services Authorities
B1	Local Municipality with a Large Budget and Containing a Secondary City
B2	Local Municipality with a Large Town as a Core
B3	Local Municipality with a Small Town, with relatively Small Population and Significant proportion of Urban Population but with no large town as Core.
B4	Local Municipality which are mainly Rural with Communal Tenure and with, at most, One or Two Small Towns in their Area.

MUNICIPALITY	CATEGORY (LGTAS)	COUNCIL SYSTEM	# OF WARDS	# OF COUNCILORS PR+WC
1. Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality	C 2	Executive Mayor, Mayoral Committee, Speaker and Council Committees.	0	14
2. Mahikeng Local Municipality	B2	Executive Mayor, Mayoral Committee, Speaker and Council Committees.	35	69
3. Tswaing Local Municipality	B4	Mayor, Speaker, Executive Committee, and Council Committees.	15	29
4. Ditsobotla Local Municipality	B3	Mayor, Speaker, Executive Committee, and Council Committees.	20	40
5. Ratlou Local Municipality	B4	Mayor, Speaker, Executive Committee, and Council Committees.	14	28
6. Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality	B3	Mayor, Speaker, Executive Committee, and Council Committees.	19	38
7. Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality	C 2	Executive Mayor, Mayoral Committee, Speaker and Council Committees.	0	16
8. Naledi Local Municipality	B3	Mayor, Speaker, Executive Committee, and Council Committees	10	10
9. Mamusa Local Municipality	B3	Mayor, Speaker, Executive Committee, and Council Committees	9	18
10. Greater Taung Local Municipality	B4	Mayor, Speaker, Executive Committee, Speaker and Council Committees.	24	48
11. Lekwa Teemane Local Municipality	B3	Mayor, Speaker, Executive Committee, and Council Committees	8	16
12. Kagisano Molopo Local Municipality	B4	Mayor, Speaker, Executive Committee, Speaker and Council Committees.	15	29
13. Bojanala Platinum District Municipality	C 1	Executive Mayor, Mayoral Committee, Speaker and Council Committees.	0	29

MUNICIPALITY	CATEGORY (LGTAS)	COUNCIL SYSTEM	# OF WARDS	# OF COUNCILORS PR+WC
14. Kgetleng rivier Local Municipality	B3	Mayor, Speaker, Executive Committee and Council Committees.	8	15
15. Moses Kotane Local Municipality	B4	Mayor, Speaker, Executive Committee and Council Committees.	34	68
16. Madibeng Local Municipality	B1	Executive Mayor, Mayoral Committee, Speaker and Council Committees.	41	81
17. Rustenburg Local Municipality	B1	Executive Mayor, Mayoral Committee, Speaker and Council Committees.	45	89
18. Moretele Local Municipality	B4	Mayor, Speaker, Executive Committee, and Council Committees.	26	52
19. Dr. Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality	C 1	Executive Mayor, Mayoral Committee, Speaker and Council Committees.	0	16
20. City of Matlosana Local Municipality	B1	Executive Mayor, Mayoral Committee, Speaker and Council Committees.	39	77
21. JB Marks Local Municipality	B1	Executive Mayor, Mayoral Committee, Speaker and Council Committees.	34	67
22. Maquassi Hills Local Municipality	B3	Mayor, Speaker, Executive Committee and Council Committees.	11	22

The audit outcomes of municipalities, over the last 7 years show a very mixed picture, which is not encouraging. majority of municipalities have been adopting unfunded budgets. There is some improvements, as some municipalities in the province have adopted funded budgets. More work through the support of Provincial Treasury and Department of Cooperative Governance must be done in this regard to ensure that all municipalities adopt funded budgets as should be a norm. Unauthorised, irregular and fruitful and wasteful expenditure also remain a major challenge, despite improvements.

The debt to ESKOM at twelve (12) remains a huge challenge, and payment arrangements have been made, though some have already defaulted, failing to pay the utility in 2024. Debts are also owed to the Magaliesberg Water Board and the Midvaal Water Board.

State of ANC Leadership Collectives

The PEC continues to discharge its organizational responsibilities on an on-going basis. The PEC convenes its meetings as expected to process matters that warrants the attention of the PEC. The PWC meetings are also convened as expected before the meetings of the Provincial Executive Committee. The Officials of the ANC continue to hold meetings on Mondays to address day to day issues of the organization. Essentially the PEC structure and its committees as outlined above are functional.

PEC Sub-Committees leaves much to be desired. Despite the efforts to strengthen the PEC sub –committees by providing them with technical people to assist with technical capacity, the committees still requires more work to improve their performance. The PWC and PEC must extensively deliberate in terms of what more must be done to build the necessary impetus for the sub-committees to function and provide reports on the work they are conducting.

The importance of the work of sub-committees cannot be overemphasized, without functional sub-committees the work of the entire structure gets to be severely impeded. The sub-committees on Elections, Social Transformation and Political Education are the three (3) sub-committees that continue to regularly report. We must note that some sub-committees do actually do some work but they do not report on the work they are doing, this undermines the very work they do as it is not properly recorded or accounted for. The PEC is in the process of reviewing sub-committees in order to strengthen and make them more effective.

State of Regional structures.

The ANC has four regions in the Province. Out of four regions, three have been taken to their regional conferences. The only region that continues to work under an interim structure is Dr. Kenneth Kaunda Region. Efforts are made to ensure that the region is stabilized and is able to go to congress. The other three regions namely Bojanala, Ngaka Modiri Molema and Dr.RSM continue to operate under the guidance of the PEC.

The afore mentioned regions continue to enjoy relative stability and continue to function fairly well. Necessary oversight is provided on governance by the regional structures. The PEC also continue to provide support to the regions through deployed PEC members in various regions. In Dr. Kenneth Kaunda a new IRC has been appointed in August and given 6 months to deliver a credible regional conference. Work is underway to ensure that a Regional Conference is convened.

State of the Leagues

The ANCYL has been doing well in as far as having programs and campaigns that addresses the issues of young people and mobilizing them under the banner of the ANC. The lack of elected structure of the ANCWL has had a negative impact in as far as the Women’s League discharging programs that mobilize women and addressing their plight.

The ANCYL went to its provincial congress in August 2022, it participates in all activities of the ANC and has submitted its program of action to the ANC. The ANC enjoys a cordial relationship with the ANCYL. The term of Office of the PEC of the ANCYL in the Province and its Regions have lapsed, consequently the ANCYL NEC has appointed RTTs and a PTT has been appointed. As the ANC we intend to work well with the appointed PTT and provide the necessary support in order to assist them to deliver their Congresses both in the regions and the provincial YL congress.

Despite the absence of an executive structure, the PTT of **the ANCWL** League is doing its utmost best to implement the programs of the ANCWL. Recently the ANCWL joined the National March of fighting against Gender Based Violence, close to 2000 women from the WL, LGBTQI, Pastors and NGOs joined the March.

The ANCWL has no executive committee in the province, the NEC of the ANCWL disbanded the then PTT interim structure and appointed a new PTT with the mandate of taking the ANCWL to the Provincial Congress. The ANCWL PTT is quite active and participate in the structures of the ANC and its programs. Recently the ANCWL formed part of the ANC Lekgotla were the WL fully participated and also the ANCWL is part of the Repatriation and Reburial preparations task team. The ANC will continue to support the PTT until an executive structure is elected. The ANCWL has met with the ANC Officials in the Province to raise matters pertaining to women in the Province but more importantly to solidify the working relations with

The ANCYL and ANCWL played a crucial role in participating in the recently held NPE. Both structures were actively involved in the election machinery of the ANC.

The ANCVL has an elected structure and the structure has a program of action that it continues to implement and supports the activities of the ANC. The Veterans League provides guidance and counsel to the ANC whenever the need arises. The ANCVL has been quite engaged in all programs of the ANC and participate in all structures of the ANC. The Veterans League had been extremely helpful and leading from the front on the program of repatriation and reburial of our fallen heroes who are repatriated from other countries.

ANC Operations

Modernization of Provincial and Regional Offices: Not much work has been done in this regard. The ANC in the Province will treat this matter as a priority in the upcoming year to ensure that its Provincial and Regional offices are modernized to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the ANC operations. The ANC in the Province is currently in the process of reviewing the staff component in order to ensure that the current staff fulfils organizational needs. The reviewing will include qualifications and skills audit in order to place the staff in accordance with the expertise and capabilities.

The PCO's across the Province must be strengthened and all comrades that are deployed in various PCO's must be directed to service their respective constituency offices. This must be closely monitored so that PCO's get to be operational and effective. Proper monitoring and evaluation must be done to assess if work is being done at the constituency offices and reports be generated to that effect.

The finances of the organization in the province are precarious, there is a dire need that the office of the Provincial Treasure develop a clear and effective fundraising strategy to improve the unfavorable financial position. A comprehensive final report will be provided once the Provincial Treasurer completed the audited financial reports.

Looking ahead to 2025

As the ANC heads into the 2026 LGE, all efforts and resources must be channeled and directed into the elections machinery and campaign.

The leadership must play a crucial role in ensuring that all structures and members of the ANC are united in constituting a formidable and stronger organization

Cadres deployed in government, a clear directive must be given to them to prioritize and expedite service delivery.

The ANC in the Province must intensify political education as part of rebuilding and renewal, especially through the foundation course program.

All members must be prepared to see and understand 2025 as a critical year to solidify the ANC for the upcoming LGE of 2026.

Improvement and strict monitoring of local government in order to improve service delivery.

WESTERN CAPE

Key Highlights of 2024 and Balance of Forces

The PEC, elected amid these complexities, faced the formidable dual challenge of: Rebuilding unity within a fractured organization emerging from a divisive provincial conference. Preparing for and contesting the 2024 National and Provincial Elections in the context of an electoral landscape where trust in the ANC brand was at an all-time low, and resources—human, financial, and physical—were critically insufficient.

2024 National and Provincial elections

The elections marked the most difficult contest for the ANC since 1994, exacerbated by both external conditions and internal organizational weaknesses. The Western Cape’s election results reflected the lowest support for the ANC in the democratic era, underscoring the urgency of renewal and reconnection with communities.

Despite these challenges, incremental progress has been noted in key areas: Efforts to foster unity among historical factions, although ongoing, have begun yielding results. Inherent tensions persist, particularly with the Dullah Omar regional leadership, which continues to exhibit factionalist and ill-disciplined tendencies. Nevertheless, the PEC is managing these dynamics effectively.

Coalition Governance: The PEC has sought to leverage the goodwill of the Government of National Unity (GNU) to reorganize coalition governments in the Western Cape. These efforts were grounded in the principles and spirit of the GNU and aim to enhance stability and governance in the province.

ACTION PLAN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF JANUARY 8 TASKS

The ANC in the Western Cape has inherited weak or nonexistent structures, particularly in historically significant wards within the metro. Over the past decade, ANC membership has declined both quantitatively and qualitatively.

State of Branches

Branch functionality audits reveal mixed results, with many regions reporting outstanding assessments or incomplete audits:

- Dullah Omar, West Coast: No reports submitted.
- Victor Molosi: Some assessments completed; consolidated reports pending.
- Overberg: Partial audits conducted in two subregions; two remain outstanding.
- Central Karoo: Audits completed, awaiting consolidation.

Membership Trends and Challenges

Membership has been in decline since 2009, exacerbated by: poor meeting attendance, with branches requiring multiple attempts to quorate. A drop-in membership activity between conferences. A decay in leadership and membership quality, partly due to “membership buying.” Lack of representation of sectors and motive forces in branch leadership.

The PEC has prioritized rebuilding branches to be inclusive, community-based, non-racial, and non-sexist. Efforts are underway to energize members and reconnect with communities through proactive engagement and renewal initiatives.

Unity of the ANC

Unity remains a significant focus for the PEC, given the historical and persistent factionalism in the province. Efforts include: Healing pre- and post-conference divisions through collective action, such as election campaigns. Promoting a unity of purpose, especially among the poor and working-class communities, against DA neglect. Capitalizing on the spirit of the GNU to foster cohesion and reconfigure coalitions in the Western Cape.

Relationship with the People

The ANC's relationship with the Western Cape's majority colored population requires a nuanced approach to address the National Question. Leaders actively engage communities during crises but face challenges such as: Limited influence over DA-led government programs. Insufficient funding for ANC-aligned NGOs.

Development of Cadreship and Political Education

A lack of political education and training has weakened cadre development. The PEC is addressing this through: Phase 1 of the compulsory Foundation Course will be rolled out by December 2024. Political commissars trained to lead subregional programs. Regional political schools and standardized education sessions begin January 2025. Collaboration with the Mayibuye Centre at UWC for research and knowledge enhancement.

State of the Alliance

The alliance in the Western Cape is stable and strengthened by joint election campaigns. However, tensions with the SACP, which has publicly criticized the ANC, require attention.

Sectoral Work

The ANC is implementing sectoral programs in preparation for the January 8th rally, with activities including: Community engagements with women, SMMEs, and the youth. Political lectures and dialogues addressing key historical and social themes.

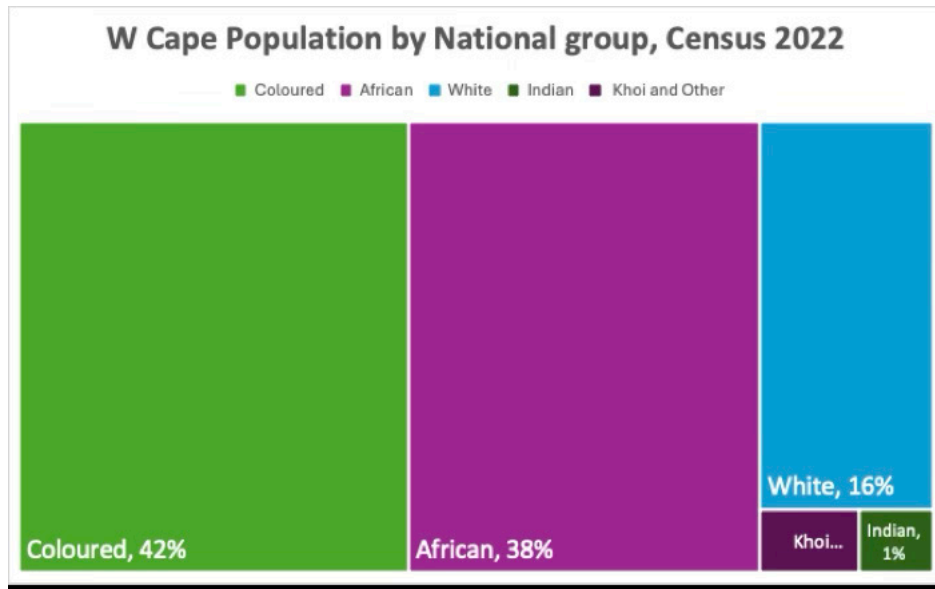
Elections 2024 Campaign

The outcomes of the 2024 National and Provincial Elections in the Western Cape reflected a continued decline in support for the ANC. Despite setting ambitious objectives - arresting the decline in support and improving on the 2019 results while bringing the DA below 50% - the ANC failed to achieve these targets. Instead, ANC support declined from 28.6% (589,055 votes) in 2019 to 19.55% (384,853 votes) in 2024. The DA secured a majority with 55.30% (1,088,423 votes).

The election presented one of the ANC's most challenging campaigns, shaped by a combination of objective considerations that influenced the outcome included: demographic shifts among eligible voters; voter registration patterns and breakdowns; turnout levels among ANC base and opposition voters; voter suppression in battleground areas; and fragmentation of voter preferences.

Demographics: According to Census 2022, the Western Cape's population is 7,426,673, with a breakdown as follows:

- Colored: 42% (3,124,757) – Declined from 56% in 1996.
- African: 38% (2,884,511) – Increased from 22.5% in 1996.
- White: 16% (1,217,807) – Declined from 21.4% in 1996.
- Indian: 1.1% (84,363).
- Other (Khoi and others): 1.5% (115,235).



Language and Religion: Language: 41.2% Afrikaans, 31.4% Xhosa, 22% English. Religion: 86% of Africans are Christian, while 12% of the Coloured population (Cape Malay) is Muslim.

Despite significant growth in the African population, voter registration has not kept pace, representing only 24% of the voter roll, compared to 50% Coloured and 26% White. The ANC's historical African base is diminishing in size and loyalty, with increasing fragmentation.

The Western Cape electoral strategy revolved around three pillars.

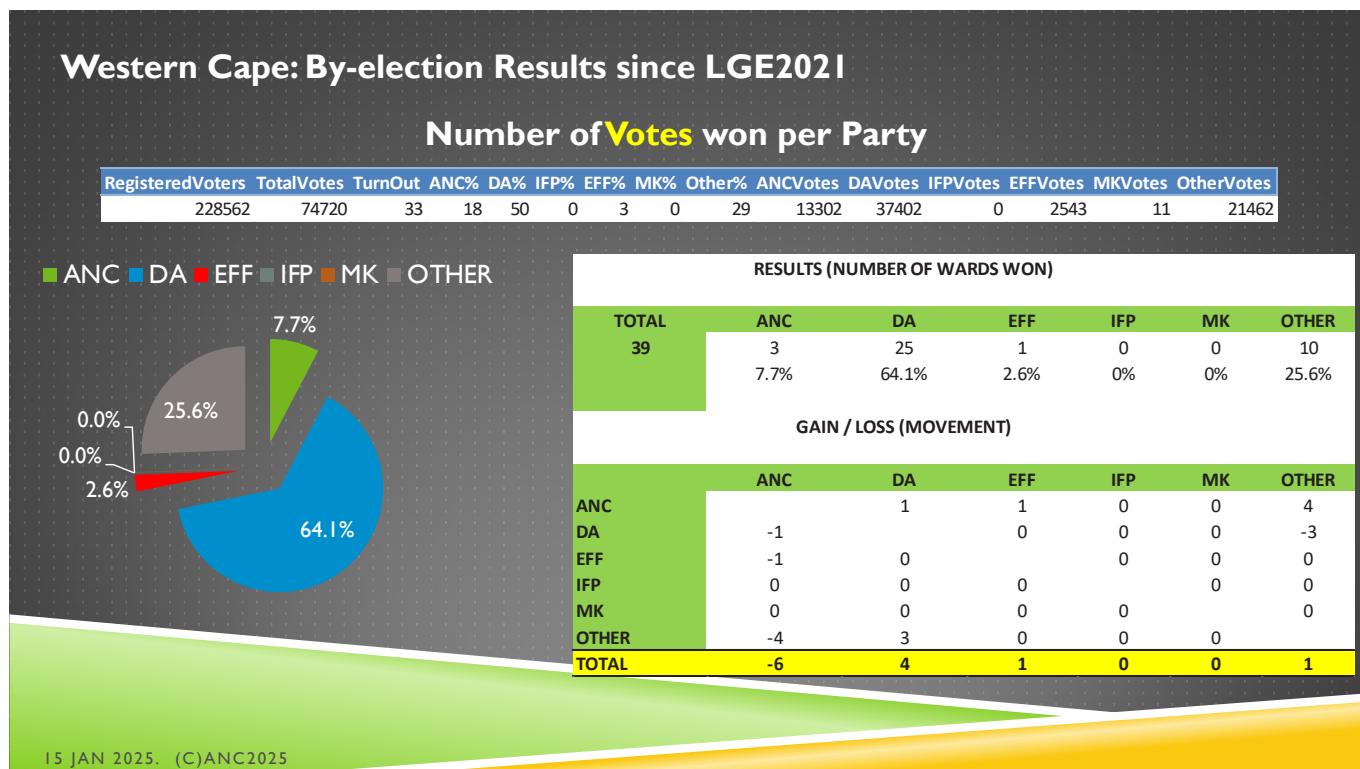
- **Voter Registration:** The ANC failed to consistently drive voter registration, unlike the DA, which conducted continuous registration efforts in its base areas. This disadvantage allowed the DA to maintain its voter base while expanding registration in historically ANC-aligned areas.
- **GOTV (Get Out the Vote):** Voter turnout revealed a stark contrast: 71% turnout in predominantly White areas, with over 90% voting for the DA. 50% turnout in African townships, with only 70% voting for the ANC (down from 80% in 2019). Losses in the ANC's African base primarily benefitted the EFF (+15%) and smaller parties.
- **Coalition Negotiations:** The ANC's inability to meet its objectives of reducing the DA below 50% eliminated the possibility of leading coalition negotiations in the province.

Key trends shaping the 2024 election results included:

- **Demographic and Voter Turnout Trends:** Coloured voters shifted away from the DA to smaller parties like the PA, NCC, Al Jamaah, and GOOD, with rural areas showing stronger fragmentation.
- **African voters:** Showed increasing heterogeneity, with the ANC losing 10% of its township vote share to EFF and other parties.
- **White voters:** Consolidated support for the DA, with a recovery of votes lost to the VF+ in 2019.
- **Rise of Coloured Nationalism:** New and existing parties capitalized on a growing sense of Coloured identity, leveraging dissatisfaction with ANC policies perceived as favoring Africans.

Key drivers included: Identity politics and cultural revival, particularly around language (Afrikaans) and religion (Cape Malay Muslims). Fragmentation of Voter Preferences: The 2024 election saw the proliferation of smaller parties, particularly in Coloured and Muslim communities. While this hurt the DA's hegemony, the ANC failed to capitalize on these shifts effectively.

Challenges and Opportunities: Declining trust in the ANC, driven by national governance issues, corruption scandals, and poor service delivery. Poor voter registration rates and turnout among African voters. Fragmentation of the ANC's traditional support base. Mobilizing the African vote through targeted registration drives and addressing service delivery failures. Re-engaging with Coloured and Muslim communities to address identity-based grievances. Strengthening coalitions with smaller parties in rural areas to regain influence



PROVINCIAL GOVERNANCE

The ANC Caucus in the Western Cape Legislature continues to fulfill its role as the official opposition, supported by the PEC through the PSO and reporting to it regularly. Despite reduced numbers, our influence is evident in oversight activities, contributions to Standing Committees, and inputs on Annual Reports, Budgets, speeches, debates, and motions.

Strategic partnerships with other opposition parties, including the PA, EFF, GOOD, FF Plus, and NCC, have been guided by the GNU Statement of Intent, which fosters a unified oversight approach. Through written and oral questions, motions, and publicized debates, the ANC Caucus has been consistent in highlighting critical governance issues and engaging stakeholders effectively.

Economic Reconstruction

The ANC has consistently prioritized job creation for vulnerable groups, advocating for increased support to SMMEs and the Township Economy. Our interventions have resulted in the provincial government utilizing EPWP conditional grants that were previously at risk of being returned. The ANC also highlighted the inadequacy of the DA-led “Growth for Jobs Strategy,” which neglects sustainability and fails to address casualization, unregulated subcontracting, and unfair labor practices. It also exposed the lack of a focused strategy for the informal economy, rural economies, and township enterprises, emphasizing the need for impactful investment and addressing extortion crimes threatening women traders. The ANC also played a pivotal role in ending the flawed Pick n Pay Township Storeowners Program, advising other provinces to avoid similar pitfalls.

Energy and Infrastructure

The ANC has supported national efforts to address load shedding and promote an affordable energy mix. Through the Energy Resilience Campaigns, it exposed the DA’s selective allocation of funding for generators and inverters, favoring DA-led municipalities while underfunding others like Beaufort West and Theewaterskloof.

Cape Town Port: Balanced the provincial government’s privatization-driven critique by supporting Transnet’s efforts to enhance port infrastructure.

Engaged in oversight of the Saldanha IDZ and Atlantis SEZ, addressing operational challenges and advocating for equitable investment.

Education

Preventing the elimination of 2,407 teaching posts, with ongoing campaigns for permanent contracts supported by SADTU. Advocating for greater funding for learner transport in rural areas. Exposing irregularities in the R1.2 billion IT contract awarded by the education department, escalating the matter for national intervention.

Human Settlements

The ANC continues to expose the DA’s failure to address the housing backlog and corruption in waiting lists. The lack of progress in investigations into Communicare, a provincial property management entity, is raising these concerns with the national Human Settlements Ministry.

Gender-Based Violence and Social Development

The ANC has been vocal on GBV issues and has highlighted: Cases of sexual harassment within the provincial government, pushing for transparency and victim protection. Neglect of public old age homes and frail care centers, such as Beaconvale Frail Care Centre, where our campaigns for better services continue.

Crime and Community Safety

Engaged SAPS and community policing forums on crime-prevention strategies. Conducted oversight visits to police stations to identify challenges.

Local Government and Corruption

The ANC has exposed: Billing crises, nepotism, and housing corruption in municipalities like Langeberg, Matzikama, and the City of Cape Town. The DA’s failure to promote transformation in transport and logistics sectors, focusing instead on privatization and devolution without equity considerations.

International Relations

The DA-led provincial government continues to undermine South Africa's foreign policy by: Aligning with Western governments on continuing the war in Ukraine and tacitly supporting Israeli occupation.

ANC deployees have collaborated with civil society to expose these contradictions in local and international forums, including the Global Humanitarian Summit on Gaza.

Highlights of 2024

As an opposition or minority party in the W Cape, the ANC during 2024 has:

- Defeated the Western Cape Provincial Powers Bill.
- Established a Government of Local Unity in Oudtshoorn, including partnerships with the FF Plus.
- Hosted a Provincial Councilors' Summit, focusing on governance.
- Supported Free Palestine marches, regaining significant support in the Muslim community.
- Organized a Mass Service Delivery March to the City of Cape Town, raising critical issues affecting local communities

State of ANC W CAPE Leadership collectives

The PEC holds regular meetings, both in-person and virtually. These meetings rotate across regions to ensure inclusivity. The only region not yet visited is the Karoo region. The PEC remains active, visible, and committed to the ANC's Action Plan. They consistently participate in and lead various initiatives, including: By-Elections, Political Education training sessions Community engagement initiatives (e.g., Muslim Community Support) and Branch assessments and interventions

The POBs and PWC are transparent in their operations and highly committed to their roles. Programs across regions are largely conducted by PEC deployees, ensuring alignment with broader organizational goals.

Most PEC subcommittees are functional, submitting programs on time and executing their mandates effectively. Some activities have been hindered due to financial constraints in the province. For instance, the Sector Subcommittee could not launch the "16 Days of Activism for No Violence Against Women and Children" program due to insufficient funds.

State of Regions

All regions maintain full Regional Executive Committees (RECs) that are implementing their respective Programs of Action (POAs) effectively. Most councilors and ANC representatives maintain good relationships with RECs, fostering cooperation and effective execution of programs. Branches are actively engaging in renewal and rebuilding initiatives, reflecting efforts to strengthen the organization at the grassroots level.

Dullah Omar Region: Strategically significant, as it houses three-quarters of the province's voters. Challenges include high unemployment, identity politics, violent crime, and weak structures. Branches lack political activity, though some engage communities. Relations with leagues remain stable, with the ANC Youth League (YL) needing elected leadership.

Overberg: Membership quality and quantity have regressed, compounded by a lack of political education. Leagues and Alliance: Leagues operate under RTTs; the SACP is inactive in the region. Individual councilor-related issues persist, despite consistent council caucus attendance.

West Coast: Membership declined across subregions, with losses in by-elections due to external interference. Challenges: Political education and strengthening caucuses are necessary to rebuild base support.

Karoo: Virtual REC meetings reveal low councilor attendance, particularly from ward councilors. Efforts focus on rebuilding dysfunctional branches. Disturbing branch-level challenges, particularly in Prince Albert.

Boland: Regular REC meetings are overshadowed by disruptive councilor behavior. Membership recruitment programs and BTT establishment are underway. Election weaknesses in base areas necessitate political education.

Victor Molosi: State of Branches: REC functions fully despite some committee dysfunction. Intervention teams target branch revitalization, notably in Kannaland.

State of ANC Leagues In Western Cape

ANC Women's League (ANCWL): Regular PWC and PEC meetings held; election campaigns prioritized. Active in 5 of 6 regions; focused on voter outreach, education, and leveraging social media. NEC members provided support. Post Election Focus: Recruitment drives underway; regional conferences pending in 4 regions; membership verification hindered by system issues.

Limited resources, outdated equipment, and unfilled administrator position affecting operations. Relations with ANC: PEC engagement needs improvement; minimal financial support provided. GBVF Advocacy: Rising GBVF incidents addressed through partnerships with CBOs and Social Development.

ANC Youth League (ANCYL): New Provincial Task Teams and regional teams have been appointed across all regions. Victor Molosi region is set to hold the first leadership elections under the new team. Preparing for regional conferences and addressing immediate organizational challenges through planned engagements with the new leadership.

ANC Veterans League (ANCVL): The Veteran's League has not been submitting reports to the ANC PEC, creating a gap in organizational coordination. A meeting was scheduled to address these issues, but logistical constraints delayed the discussions. The ANC has agreed to cover costs for the ANCVL to facilitate the meeting, now scheduled for early next year.

Parliamentary Constituency Offices

The reduction of the 7th Caucus from 14 to 8 members has drastically altered the operating dynamics of the ANC in the Western Cape Provincial Legislature. This reduction has compounded financial sustainability issues, inherited following the May 2024 election, necessitating significant changes in operations and expenditure management. Reduced funding has limited the hiring and capacity-building of staff. Operational expenses remain stagnant despite reduced representation.

With fewer members, the remaining caucus members must carry out the same programmatic and oversight functions required of the opposition.

A priority has been addressing labour issues ethically and compliantly, ensuring staff-related financial matters align with policy requirements.

ANC Operations and Modernisation of Offices and Processes

Implementing robust HR processes, including performance management systems and enforcing the Code of Conduct for staff and members. Implementing updated HR and financial management systems to enhance compliance and efficiency.

Financial Management: Establishing improved accounting, auditing, and financial management systems to optimize operational efficiency.

Constituency Capacitation: PCO Operating Model: Revising and standardizing the operating model for PCOs, ensuring compliance with public engagement policies and delivering effective constituency services.

PCO Location and Lease Review: Reviewing the location and lease agreements of PCOs to maximize accessibility and financial efficiency.

Policy Development: Establishing policies for PCO public engagement to improve interaction with communities.

Budget Allocation: The National Assembly has approved a provincial office budget of R256,000 to support these initiatives, ensuring core operations continue despite financial constraints.

Looking ahead to 2025

The W Cape ANC made the following recommendations:

- Prepare and host effective ANC January 8, 113th celebrations in the province.
- Organise PEC Lekgotla, Branch General Meetings in Victor Molosi, West Coast, Boland and Central Karoo, as well as Regional General Councils and a Provincial General Council.
- Identify and Intensify L&G Service Delivery Issues, where in opposition, onslaught on DA's Inability to Deliver Services.
- Develop and implement a solid Communication Strategy

ANC Leagues

ANC WOMENS LEAGUE (ANCWL)



Key Highlights and Action Plan for 2024

The ANCWL, since its 13th National Conference in July 2023, has implemented a Programme of Action focused on women's socio-economic empowerment. These programmes included:

- Mobilized resources for key ANC events, including the 112th ANC Anniversary and the ANC Manifesto Rally.
- Advocated for 40% women's participation in public procurement.
- Campaigned against teenage pregnancy and its socio-economic consequences.

- Despite the Government of National Unity (GNU), the League has secured significant female representation in the country's legislature.
- Strengthened relationships with progressive women's organizations worldwide, including those in Cuba, Venezuela, Palestine, Western Sahara, and Eswatini.
- Launched weekly political education sessions since September 2024 to rebuild the League's ideological grounding.

The ANCWL acknowledges the shifting global and local political landscape, including the impact of economic crises, corruption, and energy challenges. It warns against neo-liberal forces attempting to weaken liberation movements across Africa. Actively participated in international engagements, including summits in Zimbabwe, Namibia, and engagements with the Pan-African Women's Organisation (PAWO). Maintains solidarity with Palestine and calls for punitive action against Israel.

ANCWL Membership

Due to delays in the ANC membership system, the League has only the 2023 audited membership, though recruitment is ongoing. The total ANCWL membership: 218,673 members across all nine provinces, with KwaZulu-Natal (41,140 members) having the highest numbers.

ANCWL in the 2024 Elections Campaign

The League launched the Winnie Mandela Brigades, a mass mobilization campaign filling stadiums nationwide during the Campaign. Its other activities during elections included: Extensive sectoral engagements to tailor outreach efforts. Led a province-wide campaign in KwaZulu-Natal ahead of the ANC Manifesto Rally in February. Organized prayer services and mass gatherings, drawing thousands of women. ANCWL Regional structures actively mobilized women during the election campaign

Despite losing the ANC's outright majority, more than 50% of female voters still supported the ANC.

State of WL Leadership Collectives

The National Executive Committee (NEC) has functioned effectively since its election in July 2023. The NEC held regular meetings despite financial challenges and have managed to avert crises. The ANCWL mourns the loss of NEC member Josephine Lelaka, who passed away in October 2024.

State of Provinces and Regions

The WL held six successful provincial conferences held in Gauteng, Free State, Eastern Cape, Limpopo, Northern Cape, and Western Cape. The KwaZulu-Natal conference was nullified due to irregularities, leading to litigation. Three provinces (KZN, Mpumalanga, North West) remain under Task Teams due to the stalled ANC membership system.

NEC Sub-Committees

Most sub-committees are functioning well, though some face resource constraints. The following are the key ANCWL committees and their work:

- Peace and Stability: Struggles due to lack of resources, limiting efforts against Gender-Based Violence (GBV).
- Policy and Research: Provides critical political insights.
- Social Transformation: Led awareness campaigns on public health crises (e.g., foodborne illnesses).
- Communications: Keeps members informed and engages the public.
- International Relations: Strengthens ties with African and global liberation movements.
- Legislature and Governance: Ensured the ANC retained SALGA leadership and helped form the Parliamentary Multi-Party Women's Caucus.
- Political Education: Umrhabulo Thursdays has been widely embraced.

Relationship with ANC and Alliance

The ANCWL maintains a cordial relationship with the ANC but is concerned about financial neglect. Some provinces face difficulties in ANC-ANCWL cooperation. Relations with progressive alliance partners remain strong.

ANCWL Operations and Finances

Financial struggles due to Political Party Funding Act and competing for donors with the ANC. There are still outstanding debts from previous leadership, including R2 million for paraphernalia. Hosted a fundraising gala in April 2024 to support election efforts and legal battles. Legal costs from litigation in KZN and North West provinces further strained resources.

Looking Ahead to 2025

The ANC and its Leagues must focus on reclaiming ANC's lost political ground through grassroots mobilization. Issue-based political strategy prioritizing:

- Food-borne illness awareness campaigns.
- Closure of illegal spaza shops and deportation of undocumented foreign nationals.
- Gender-Based Violence (GBV) interventions through night prayer services and mass demonstrations.
- Preparing for 2026 Local Government Elections through the Molo Makhelwane campaign.

- Upcoming mass march on 29 November 2024 to the Union Buildings demanding legislative reforms on GBV.
- Mobilization for the 2025 January 8 ANC Celebrations in Western Cape.

Recommendations

The League made the following recommendation:

- The movement increases the ANCWL funding in line with its constitutional recognition. Assist with the settlement of outstanding debts from the previous leadership. ANC to assist to cover NEC meeting costs to sustain organizational activities.
- Ensure gender parity in government appointments and redeployments.
- Expedite full ANC membership system functionality to support ANCWL membership audits.
- Improve ANCWL fundraising efforts and donor engagement.
- Appoint a permanent ANCWL Media Liaison Officer and PA for the Secretary General to improve communication and coordination.

ANC YOUTH LEAGUE



Key Highlights for 2024 and Balance off Forces

2024 was a year when the ANC and its Leagues focused all its energies towards the 2024 National and Provincial Elections. After the 2024 elections we had to begin with organizational renewal which included massive membership recruitment, convening ANCYL regional and provincial congresses.

Since its formation, the ANCYL remains a critical body of opinion in the ANC and broader body politics of the country in general. The ANCYL had its fair share of challenges for a reasonable period of time however, since its relaunch a year ago, the ANCYL has proven to be a voice of young people. With our deputy President appointed as the deputy minister in the 7th administration and the 1st DSG heading one of the most critical sub-committees in parliament, the ANCYL is with no doubt, an influential component of the state.

Beyond the role that the ANCYL plays today, the ANCYL has produced many leaders whom today, are bestowed with very critical tasks in the state and elsewhere. This means that, the ANCYL continues to be a factory of leadership for the ANC and the country at large.

In the first half of 2024 the ANCYL embarked on a vigorous elections campaign which spanned the length and breadth of the country as our structures were actively campaigning for the decisive victory of the African National Congress. The 26th NEC ensured that the ANCYL is mobilizing young people under the banner of the ANC and slowly championing their interests. We appreciate and applaud the efforts of the ANC to ensure that that the ANCYL convened its national congress after many years of interim structures and continuously supporting the league to advance its twin tasks.

The ANC has suffered a consequential setback in the recent National General Election, the loss of elections and relegating the oldest and biggest liberation movement in Africa to be an organization that enjoys 40% of support from its population. What does this mean for the primary programme of the National Democratic Revolution? The Strategy and Tactics document of the 55th National Conference appreciates that the fundamental existence of the African National Congress and all its Leagues is to resolve the three interrelated contradiction of Colonialism of a Special Type, national oppression, super class exploitation and women oppression.

Given the strategic role the ANCYL has always played throughout the historic epochs of the evolution of the ANC since its formation in 1944, it appears that history once again bestows upon the ANCYL to take up its historic role in renewing the ANC as it faces an existential crisis.

ANCYL ACTION PLAN AND ACTIVITIES

On the 11th of October 2024 the ANCYL mobilized over 25 000 young people across the country to participate in an Economic Freedom March to follow up on a Memorandum of Demands which was submitted by the 24th NEC of the ANCYL. This historic march commenced from Luthuli House, Johannesburg to the JSE Offices in Sandton and participants walked for approximately 15 kilometers. The march aimed to address the ongoing economic disparities which include the high unemployment rate, deepening inequality and the ailing economy, which disproportionately affect African youth.

Gqogqa Campaign: This campaign is aimed to coordinate efforts to address incidents of chemical poisoning and deaths from the spaza shops that have been allegeded to be operated by undocumented foreigners. The campaign is done in collaboration with local police, CPFs, Home Affairs and City Officials in every municipality to ensure that spaza shops are registered, meet the necessary hygiene standards and sell foods and beverages that are SABS approved.

State of the ANCYL branches and membership.

The tables below indicate the number of audited branches and the total number of membership as of Friday, 22 November 2024.

Eastern Cape

Region	Number of audited branches	Total number of members
Alfred Nzo	98	10 834
Amathole	0	0
Chris Hani	0	0
Dr WB Rubusana	46	5086
Joe Gqabi	36	3662
OR Tambo	146	15 837
Sarah Baartman	56	5448
Nelson Mandela	45	4583
TOTAL	427	41 788

Northern Cape

Region	Number of audited branches	Total number of members
Namakwa	30	2426
Frances Baard	53	5597
ZF Mgcawu	30	3023
John Taolo Gaetsewe	38	4065
Pixley Ka Seme	33	3428
TOTAL	184	18 539

Mpumalanga

Region	Number of audited branches	Total number of members
Ehlanzeni	99	10 748
Gert Sibande	105	10 842
Nkangala	120	14 200
TOTAL	324	35 790

North West (audit not completed yet)

Region	Number of audited branches	Total number of members
Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompoti	76	9061
Dr Kenneth Kaunda	0	0
Ngaka Modiri Molema	0	0
Bojanala	0	0
TOTAL	76	9061

Limpopo (audit not yet completed)

Region	Number of audited branches	Total number of members
Waterberg	0	0
Norman Mashabane	116	13 390
Peter Mokaba	0	0
Vhembe	111	13 175
Sekhukhune	109	14 231
TOTAL	336	40 796

Free State (not audited yet)

Region	Number of audited branches	Total number of members
Fezile Dabi	0	0
Lejweleputswa	0	0
Thabo Mofutsanyana	0	0
Xhariep	0	0
Mangaung	0	0
TOTAL	0	0

Gauteng (not audited yet)

Region	Number of audited branches	Total number of members
Ekurhuleni	0	0
Sedibeng	0	0
Johannesburg	0	0
West Rand	0	0
Tshwane	0	0
TOTAL	0	0

KwaZulu Natal (not audited yet)

Region	Number of audited branches	Total number of membership
Moses Mabhida	0	0
Nokuhamba Nyawo	0	0
Mzala Nxumalo	0	0
Harry Gwala	0	0
eThekwini	0	0
Tolomane Mnyayiza	0	0
Gen Gizenga Mpanza	0	0
Musa Dladla	0	0
Mbuso Kubekha	0	0
Josiah Gumede	0	0
Inkosi Bhambatha	0	0
TOTAL	0	0

Western Cape (not audited yet)

Region	Number of audited branches	Total number of membership
West Coast	0	0
Dullah Omar	0	0
Boland	0	0
Central Karoo	0	0
Overberg	0	0
Southern Cape	0	0

TOTAL NUMBER OF ANC YOUTH LEAGUE BRANCHES AND MEMBERS

Province	Number of audited branches	Total number of membership
Eastern Cape	427	41 788
Free State	0	0
Gauteng	0	0
KwaZulu Natal	0	0
Northern Cape	184	18 539
Limpopo	336	40 796
North West	76	9061
Mpumalanga	324	35 790
Western Cape	0	0
TOTAL	1347	145 947

Progressive Youth Alliance.

The Progressive Youth Alliance is made up of the ANC Youth League (ANCYL), the Young Communist League of South Africa (YCLSA), the Congress of South African Trade Unions Young Workers (COSATU YW), the South African Students Congress (SASCO) and the Congress of South African Students (COSAS).

YCLSA: The Young Communist League of South Africa convened its 6th National Congress from the 06th - 09th December 2022, in Gauteng Province, Birchwood Hotel under the theme: “Let’s together, Consolidate the youth to deepen and defend the NDR in the quest for a socialist society.” The YCLSA is led by Cde Mzwandile Thakhudi as the National Secretary and Cde Nqobile Gumede as the National Chairperson. Our NEC Member Cde Mandy Ramakgoakgoa also serves in the National Executive Committee of the YCLSA as its National Treasurer. The ANCYL enjoys fairly cordial relations with uFasimba and we have made several attempts to meet the YCL. We shall continue to foster a proper channel of communication as it is important to have good working relations with our sister organization in championing the interests of young people.

SASCO: The South African Students Congress convened its 23rd National Congress 7th – 13th of December 2024 at The Lakes Hotel, Queenstown, Eastern Cape under theme: “Restoring the Organisations Fighting Capacity, Positioning SASCO as a Strategic Political Force for Transformation of Higher Education.” SASCO is currently being led by Cde Alungile Kamtshe as the President and Cde Admission Monareng as the Secretary General.

The ANCYL has a very strong working relationship with the student’s movement and continuously support them in SRC elections of which the ANCYL has resolved not to contest. SASCO has done exceptionally well during the 2024 SRC elections as they declared this year’s elections campaign as a year of Activism and Reclaiming Absolute Hegemony. We are pleased by the reception and the confidence that students from both TVET and Universities continue to show by voting SASCO.

The table below indicates the outcomes of SRC elections in universities:

Institution	Outcome
Northwest University 14 August 2024 Vaal campus Mafikeng campus Potchefstroom campus	10/15 seats 3/15 seats 6/15 seats SRC: SASCO President and SG
University of the Free State 20 – 22 August 2024 Bloemfontein campus Qwaqwa campus South campus	3/8 seats 0/8 seats 4/8 seats SRC: SASCO President and SG
University of Pretoria 27 – 29 August 2024	SASCO did not contest.
Sefako Makgatho Health Sciences University 29 August 2024	1/15 seats SRC constituting: SASCO Deputy President
Stellenbosch University 19 – 29 August 2024	5/10 seats
Tshwane University of Technology 03 – 05 September 2024 Soshanguve campus Polokwane campus Ga Rankuwa campus Pretoria campus Emalaheni campus Mbombela campus	3/9 seats 2/9 seats 3/9 seats 3/9 seats 1/9 seats 3/9 seats SRC: SASCO President, DSG, & TG
Central University of Technology 09 – 12 September 2024 Welkom Bloemfontein	0/12 seats 4/12 seats
Wits University 18 – 19 September 2024	12/13 seats SRC: SASCO President, DP, SG, & DSG
Mangosuthu University of Technology 19 September 2024	7/11 seats
University of Cape Town 16 – 20 September 2024	5/15 seats.
Sol Plaatje University 20 September 2024	16/19 seats SRC: SASCO President, DP, SG, & DSG
University of Venda	8/13 seats
University of Johannesburg	3/4 Campuses (33/48) APK reclaimed after 6 years
UKZN	1/5 Campuses Did not contest at Howard campus

SASCO convened their 23rd National Congress from the 13th to the 07th of December 2024 at the Thobi Kula Indoor Sports Centre in Queenstown, Eastern Cape under the Theme: “Restoring the organisation’s fighting capacity; positioning SASCO as a strategic political force for transformation of higher education.”

COSAS: On the 6th of November 2023, the ANC NWC appointed a twenty-member National Congress Preparatory Task Team (NCPTT) which is led by Cde Unesongo Matikinca as the National Convener and Cde Scalo Mahladi as the National Coordinator. The ANCYL welcomed the appointment of the interim structure which is tasked to convene a National Congress by month end of March 2024. We commit to support and work with the NCPTT in its path of rebuilding and renewing the student’s movement.

After ten months in office trying to prepare for the National Congress, the Congress of South African Students successfully convened its 20th National Congress from the 23rd to the 25th of September 2024 in Bloemfontein, Free State under the Theme: “Defending the decorum, values, principles and hegemony of COSAS”. COSAS is currently led by Cde Kamogelo Nkosi as the President and Cde Unesongo Matikinca as the Secretary General. We can confirm that COSAS really went back to basics and is led by ninety percent of scholars.

COSATU YOUNG WORKERS: The Congress of South African Trade Unions Young Workers convened its 2nd National Summit on 05th – 07th of May 2022 at The Lakes Hotel, Benoni under theme: “Deepen the Back to Basic Campaign, Consolidate the Struggle for NDR and Advance the Struggle for Socialism.” COSATU Young Workers is currently led by Cde Jamela Mhlarhi as the National Chairperson who is the first female chair of the young workers union and Cde Siyabonga Mkhize as the National Secretary.

Being fairly new in the PYA, the COSATU Young Workers is an organization created by young workers from COSATU affiliated unions in order to allow young workers to actively engage on workers struggle in order to position themselves better in moving the federation or meaningful contribution towards making COSATU becoming more attractive. The secretariat of both the ANCYL and COSATU YW enjoy good working relations as we continuously and effectively communicate and attend each other’s organizational programmes.

Political education and cadre development

The ANCYL Political Education Sub-committee convened a two-day Political Education and Training Workshop on the 4th and 6th of October 2024 mainly to workshop its national and provincial leaders on organizational renewal, moral leadership, ANC values, principles and approaches and to get an in depth understanding of the strategy and tactics document. The Political Education Training Workshop was facilitated by the ANC Education and Training Unit (ETU) through PYPA.

Monitoring and evaluation

The Policy, Monitoring and Evaluation Sub-committee is led by the Second Deputy Secretary General and is responsible for:

- Developing and maintaining systems to collect and analyse data
- Conducting research to inform program design and implementation
- Conducting evaluations to assess effectiveness, efficiency, results, and impact
- Conduct research on a variety of topics related to Youth development public policy
- Analyse data and statistics to identify trends and patterns
- Write reports and present findings to stakeholders
- Investigate current and potential policies, use research findings to propose solutions to social issues
- Review and amend policy drafts, proposing suggestions to improve the effects of existing policies.

The YL subcommittee has developed a theoretical framework which mainly focuses on organizational operations for research, strategy formulation, monitoring and evaluation. This document will be published to ANCYL structures and used as a guiding document on matters relating to policy, monitoring and evaluation.

Sectoral work

The ANCYL has done extensive sectorial work by visiting and engaging various stakeholders such as church leaders, visiting Kings/Chiefs/Royal families, stakeholder engagements with young professionals, young people in business, young people in sports, arts and culture.

These programmes were conducted as follows:

- The ANCYL in Limpopo has a programme of visiting Kings/Queens, chiefs and Traditional Leaders called #MogoshiFridays. This is done to not pay a curtsey visit to the royal houses but to engage on issues that affect their constituencies and how collaborations with the communities can be fostered in order to resolve their immediate challenges.
- In the Northern Cape province, the ANCYL developed a programme called #HopeMondays, which are aimed at spreading hope to communities in all sub-regions of the province by visiting and donating food parcels to child-headed families and families with persons living with disabilities.
- During the elections campaign, we hosted numerous programmes focused on health and wellness. The attendance and public interest were always huge. It therefore led us to host more programmes such as hiking, fun walks and sports tournaments. It definitely shows that social cohesion can be achieved through sports.
- Engagement with artists is area of focus and the ANCYL had successful engagements and meetings with artists. The artists felt that there was lack of inclusivity and disconnect between them and the youth league; lack of information for funding; governments departments have a certain group whom they continuously work with and get gigs and have closed out opportunities for new and upcoming artists.
- We had an initiative of donating equipment to small businesses in township and rural areas such as salons, car wash's, spaza shops and restaurants. The business owners were grateful for the small donations we gave them but complained that there was a lack of information with regards to funding opportunities and general neglect for small businesses. We have engaged that department of Small Businesses to make it easier for SMME's to receive funding, access to information for sharing purposes and conducting workshops and training programmes to upskill small business owners.
- Following the 2024 elections, we convened a series of meetings with stakeholders in various sectors including SAFA, SARU, CONTRALESA Youth Wing just to mention a few. The purpose of the meetings was to establish good working relations with the institution or organisations and identify possible programmes of collaboration and partnership for the benefit of young people.

ANC YOUTH LEAGUE CAMPAIGN WORK IN 2024

2024 Elections campaign: The ANCYL had a strategy workshop with other PYA members and implemented an Election programme to reach youth voters. During the 112th ANC January 08th anniversary, the ANCYL conducted a week-long build-up programme to mobilize young people to register to vote. Some of the programmes include: Donating equipment to 5 Small businesses in the Ehlanzeni region. Massive door to doors and blitzing. Stakeholder engagement with young professionals. Peter Mokaba Memorial Lecture. Youth Social Invasions.

ANC Manifesto Launch: The ANCYL was again involved in numerous build-up programmes for the Manifesto launch in Durban which include: Ongoye Massacre Commemoration and Mayihlome Mini rally at UKZN. Massive Door to doors, blitzing and walkouts. National Youth Demands Mini Rally in KwaDukuza. Health and Wellness Campaign in KwaMashu.

ANC Siyanqoba Rally: For the final push of the election campaign the ANCYL had the following build-up programmes in Gauteng: March Against Crime, Femicide and GBV to the Soshanguve Police Station. Massive door to doors. 30 years of Democracy Walk in Vilakazi Street, Soweto. Siyanqoba Pre and After Party Fundraising Event in Midrand.

Election results and young voters.

The 2024 national elections recorded a significantly lower voter turnout of 58.64%, of the 27.67 million registered voters, 17.7% accounted for voters under the age of 30. This was a lower turnout compared to the 2019 elections that had 21%.

As voter turnout continues to decline (especially amongst the youth), as the ANCYL Youth League we need to rethink our campaigning strategy and move away from the traditional methods of canvassing and come up with new ideas to attract the youth through massive investment in digital technology and social media platforms.

Back to School and Right to Learn Campaign: The purpose of these two campaigns which run concurrently is to visit schools to check the state of readiness, resumption of teaching and learning in high schools as the 2024 schooling calendar commenced. In institutions of learning the Right to Learn Campaign seeks to visit campuses to check progress on student support services, conduct a NSFAS application drive, recruitment drive, voter registration. All these programmes are conducted with all PYA structures.

E Cape YL Activities: The national YL Election Program was adopted by the PEC that focused on the following election strategy: School visits in regions for donation of school shoes, school bags, calculators and study material. Door to Door and Community meetings. Student invasion to focus of the first-time voters. Community Outreach Program to address service delivery matters through tradition leaders. Social Invasion. The E Cape ANCYL province has very active PEC subcommittees, that advances the program of the League, mobilizing sectors and raising its profile amongst young people and in society. The League face challenges with some of its regional structures, impacting on the state of branches and programmes.

ANCYL POA in the Free State: The PEC formed itself into sub-committees for effective implementation of the programme of action. The non-attendance of sub-committee meetings is a problem affecting almost all of them with the exception of the Communications and Organising Subcommittees who have been meeting regularly executing their tasks.

The PEC delegated the PSO to request a meeting with the ANC PEC Officials to report on the progress made in relation to the demands of the ANCYL which were deposited in the previous meeting prior to elections. The YL PEC agreed on the following programmes over the next 3 months namely: ANCYL FS Political School, Renewal Workshop, FS Fundraising Programme and membership recruitment drive.

ANCYL activities in Gauteng: Programmes were derived from the seven key pillars outlined in the Gauteng Provincial Lekgotla, with specific focus on the following: Voter-Centred Campaign. Building Election Machinery Targeted Voter Mobilisation, Research-Based Campaign, Communication-Driven Initiatives, Service Delivery and Resource Mobilisation. All Progressive Youth Alliance components in Gauteng were actively involved in elections campaign. We also welcomed the newly appointed SANCO Provincial Youth Desk in the PYA in our province that is led by Cde Jeff Mtshawe Convener and Cde Mohau Nhlapo Coordinator. The PYA is yet to convene after Elections for postmortem assessment and way forward including POA.

Activities implemented by the ANCYL Gauteng PTT during this period include: Communication workshop (09 November 2023), Political Education- Policy dialogue on Rethinking infrastructure development policy (14 April 2024), Zonal Inductions (17 August 2023), RTT inductions (West Rand and Sedibeng 17 February 2024), Health- Adolescent health and wellness campaign (11 April 2024), Governance- Meeting with MEC's (13 Nov 2023- 04 March 2024), Youth Summit in Collaboration with City of Johannesburg (16 June 2024), Sports, Arts & Culture- Live Screening of Springbok Rugby and Bafana Bafana Matches (20 Oct 2023- 03 Feb 2024), Netball Games (07 April 2024), Education- March to GCRA for Bursaries (19 Sept 2023), Stakeholder Engagement (27

Sept 2023) and Public Safety- March Against Crime (22 May 2024). The relationship with the ANC in Gauteng is good. We had several bilateral with the leadership of the ANC in the Province. However, the ANC leadership frowned upon constructive criticism, they sometimes largely take it personal and regard the ANCYL's critics an agenda to dethrone them from positions of authority. Despite the above, the ANCYL continue to engage the ANC robustly and has committed to play an oversight role to the 7th administration. No formal relationship with alliance partners.

KZN YL activities: included active work on the elections campaign and meetings and work of the PTT to rebuild structures. It held a provincial strategy workshop post elections.

ANCYL in Limpopo Programmes during 2024 included: Right to Learn Campaign. Back To School Campaign. Sectoral Engagements: Magoshi Friday Program: Since our Last PEC Meeting, the ANCYL Limpopo Visited 7 traditional Leaders as part of Sectorial work. Engagement with Business fraternity. Election Work: As the country went to the 2024 general elections, the ANCYL Limpopo embarked on several elections' campaigns aligned with the ANC PET and the NET. The last NET of the ANCYL declared Limpopo as a leading election structure in the whole country. Elections outcomes also related to this pronouncement. We must also appreciate the entire PET that met twice every week to ensure that the work of the organization is at par.

Relationship with PYA in Limpopo: COSAS has its own fair share of structural challenges, its operating with task teams in all regional structures including in the province. We continue to share a healthy relationship with COSAS, and they attend our programmes. The YCLSA continues to be a critical component of the PYA. We enjoy a healthy relationship with them as we continue to share platforms. They attend our programs, and we attend theirs. The ANCYL Limpopo continues to respect the alliance with SASCO, which remains strained.

ANCYL activities in Mpumalanga: The PTT drafted a document based on the ongoing essay writing competition titled "How Can We Make Mpumalanga Better?" The aim of the document is to provide insights and ideas of how to make the Mpumalanga Province better. The PTT identified old and under-utilized colleges that need to be resuscitated in our local communities to bridge the skills gap and promote the generation of new ideas. This is important to increase the number of admission spaces into institutions of higher learning and to attract young people in local communities to be registered and deal with the skills disparities in the local communities.

The PTT noted the deployment of people under the age of 35 years into the Mpumalanga Provincial Legislature as Members of Executives (MECs) and Members of the Provincial Legislature (MPL). These comrades include Comrade Thulasizwe Thomo servicing as MEC for Public Works, Roads and Transport. MPLs include Comrades Rendy Nkonyane, Munene Mhlongo and Stephens Sekoakoa. The PTT welcomes the deployment of its Provincial Convenor Comrade Siphohle Mahlangu to the National Council of Provinces (NCOP). The ANCYL has a positive and cordial relationship with the South African Medical Association Trade Union (SAMATU) and the Mpumalanga Unemployed Educators' Forum (MPUEF).

ANCYL activities in the Northern Cape: The ANCYL remains intact and committed to its twin-tasks of championing the interest of the youth and mobilizing young people behind the banner of the ANC. The PEC holds monthly meetings that deliberate on the progress of the adopted POA and gauge the impact of the ANCYL in all corners of the province.

ANCYL programmes in N Cape include HopeMondays in: Magareng, Sol Plaatje Ward 1, Roodepan and Platfontein, Kai Garib (Kakamas) and Thembelihle, Ward 3. Bilateral meetings with PYA structures. Branch Activations. Radio interview (Importance of an organized youth). Sectoral meetings (Sol Plaatje, Kai Garib and Siyancuma). SRC Campaigning at SPU with SASCO. Online voter registration and voter education. Sport Tournaments. Membership recruitment Jack Simons Political with ANC Provincial Chairperson of ANC, Cde Z. Saul. Back to School in partnership with PYA Stakeholder engagement in JTG, Frances Baard, Pixley Ka seme and Namakwa respectively. Provincial Peter Mokaba Launch in JTG on 9 March 2024, Regional Peter Mokaba Launch and Sub-regional Activation Programs. #HopeMondays in all regions that seek to give hope to Child-headed households

ANCYL activities in the North West: The ANCYL planned a comprehensive POA which has not been implemented in its entirety owing to severe shortage of resources and what appeared to be a serious lack of appetite to assist the ANCYL on the part of the mother body. The ANCYL provincial congress of the North West province took place on the 09th of August 2023. Since then, PEC subcommittees led the programme of action to mobilise young people. The subcommittee responsible for educational transformation has accordingly led us in a program of assisting young people with the application for higher education and training. Other committees looked at issues of economic empowerment, healthy lifestyles, elections campaigning and online voter registration, organisational work and branch building.

The Progressive Youth Alliance made up of the ANCYL, YCL-SA, SASCO and COSAS is very much intact in the North West province, the PYA collectively created a document named *“Through the Eye of the Youth”*.

ANCYL activities in the Western Cape: The province had a very active elections mobilization campaign, in addition to the Back to School, Right to Learn and other campaigns. It has good relations with the YCL, COSAS, SASCO and COSATU YWD.

State of ANCYL Leadership collectives

The NEC convened the following sessions in 2024: 23-25 March 2024, 24 May 2024, 31 July 2024 and 11 September 2024. The NWC took a decision to deploy the officials to conduct Political Management Meetings with Provincial and Regional Officials to ensure that all structures convene BAGMs, Regional and Provincial Congresses by the 09th February 2025. The aim of the meetings was to encourage structures more especially officials to normalize convening Political Management Meetings in order to update each other on challenges and issues in the structure and foster unity within the organization.

During 2024, the NWC convened seven NWC meetings. The NWC visited the following provinces:

Gauteng 4 November 2024

KwaZulu Natal 6 November 2024

Mpumalanga 8 November 2024

Northern Cape 13 November 2024

The Political Management Meetings to Limpopo, Eastern Cape, Free State, North West and the Western Cape will continue from the 27th November to the 06th December 2024.

ANCYL STATUS OF STRUCTURES IN PROVINCES AND REGIONS

Out of the nine (9) provinces, three (3) provinces have PTT's, namely; KwaZulu Natal, North West and the Western Cape and six (6) provinces have PECs namely; Eastern Cape, Free State, Gauteng, Limpopo, Mpumalanga and the Northern Cape.

Out of the fifty-three (53) regions, thirty-four (34) regions still have RTT's, namely:

Chris Hani, in the Eastern Cape,

Fezile Dabi, Lejweleputswa, Thabo Mofutsanyana, and Xhariep,

Sedibeng and West Rand in Gauteng,

eThekweni, General Gizenga Mpanza, Harry Gwala, Inkosi Bhambhata, Josiah Gumede, Mbuso Kubheka, Moses Mabhida, Musa Dladla, Mzala Nxumalo, Nokuhamba Nyawo and Tolomane Mnyayiza in KwaZulu Natal,

Peter Mokaba and Waterberg in Limpopo

Bojanala, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, and Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati in the North West,

John Taolo Gaetsewe, Namakwa, Pixley ka Seme and ZF Mgcawu in the Northern Cape, and

Boland, Dullar Omar, Central Karoo, Overberg, Southern Cape and West Coast in the Western Cape.

Sixteen (16) regions have RECs namely:

Alfred Nzo, Amathole, Dr WB Rubusana, Joe Gqabi, Nelson Mandela, OR Tambo and Sarah Baartman in the Eastern Cape,

Mangaung in the Free State,

Ekurhuleni, Greater Johannesburg, and Greater Tshwane in Gauteng,

Norman Mashabane, Sekhukhune, and Vhembe in Limpopo

Francis Baard, in the Northern Cape,

Ngaka Modiri Molema, in the North West

CONGRESS YOUTH LEAGUE LOOKING AHEAD TO 2025

Massive Membership Recruitment: After an eight-year absence of a strong and vibrant ANCYL, the organization will conduct a massive membership recruitment campaign in order to attract and recruit new members. Through this membership recruitment campaign, it will be targeting 1 million members.

Organisational development and membership systems: To achieve high performance and competitive advantage the organization needs to facilitate a through process of organizational development and renewal. This will be achieved by aligning structural, cultural and strategic realities of the organisation to respond to the needs of an ever-evolving political climate. The ANCYL needs to develop membership systems that will align with 4IR and make it easy for its members to renew their membership in a quick and user-friendly manner.

Build vibrant communications machinery: As the organization finds its feet and navigate the forever-changing communications and digital environment, it needs to grow its social media presence and training for engagements with journalists and media outlets. The ANCYL has a small, dedicated DCIP unit and appreciates linkage and good working relationship with the ANC DCIP in order to learn to navigate the media space. We propose facilitation of communication and media strategy workshops, brunch/lunch with journalists and media outlets to build relations etc.

ANCYL National General Council: The ANCYL NEC will in 2025 convene a National General Council (NGC) not later than eighteen (18 months) after the National Congress. The National General Council must: scrutinize and review the policies and programmes of the ANCYL; receive and discuss reports of the NEC; with the power to discuss any issues it deems necessary considering policies and directives of the National Congress.

The leadership of the ANCYL tabled its report as a true reflection on the state of the Congress Youth League, enroute to stabilise the organisation, having gone through a very turbulent period over the past eight years and a very strenuous 26th National Congress in July 2023. The organisation is now more united, more stable and a foundation has been laid for building a much stronger and militant youth organisation.

The ANCYL collective is determined to remain focused on its revolutionary twin tasks and restore unity within the ranks of the Congress Youth League, starting from the highest decision-making body to branches as the basic unit of the organisation. This revolutionary movement of young men and women must at all the times be imbued with key revolutionary values such as discipline, collective leadership, democracy and patriotism. In this regard, it must remain the Young Lions of President Oliver Tambo.

ANC VETERANS LEAGUE (ANCVL)

Key Highlights



The Veterans League (VL) focused on rebuilding its structures and establishing regional and provincial structures. However, the May 2024 elections delayed the provincial conferences in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal (KZN), which are now scheduled for March 2025. The VL fully participated in the ANC election campaign.

The ANC Renewal Programme was officially launched on 1 September 2024, led by the VL and the ANC Political Education Department. The program is based on five key areas:

- Compulsory political education for all ANC members, starting with the Foundation Course.
- Rebuilding ANC branches and restructuring the membership system with biometric verification.
- Addressing wrongdoing, corruption, and misconduct within the ANC.
- Promoting unity, non-racialism, and non-sexism.
- Restoring ethics and integrity in leadership and governance.

State of Leadership Collectives

The ANC VL leadership structures remain active, with regular meetings of the National Office Bearers (NOB) and National Working Committee (NWC). The VL President sits on key ANC National Committees including the ANC NEC, NWC, and ANC Deployment Committee. The VL Secretary General serves on the ANC Secretaries Forum, ANC HQPMC, and ANC Deployment Committee, providing the VL with a direct engagement platform within the ANC leadership.

The ANC President has acknowledged the VL as the conscience of the ANC, encouraging veterans to raise concerns and hold the movement accountable.

Quarterly NEC meetings were held, along with four special NEC meetings, two of which were in-person sessions. The NEC includes all nine Provincial Chairpersons and Secretaries as ex officio members, maintaining a connection between national and provincial leadership.

Membership and Provincial Structures

The VL prioritized consolidating its structures after the elections to support the ANC's renewal efforts. Membership verification is ongoing, criteria of being over 60 years old with at least 40 years of ANC service.

Current ANCVL membership status:

- Seven provinces have fully constituted PECs, but Gauteng and KZN remain under Task Teams.
- Regional Task Teams (RTTs) were established in Eastern Cape, Gauteng, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, and North West to set up VL branches at the sub-regional and zonal levels.
- Smaller sub-regions with fewer than 10 verified VL members are linked to nearby VL branches.

- Larger zones with over 50 members have VL branches formed by grouping members from different ANC branches.
- The ANC online membership system records 24,664 active members over 60, with 2,581 verified members over 80. A further 2,186 members need to update their membership details.
- Gauteng, KZN, Limpopo, and Mpumalanga have gained members, while other provinces saw a decline due to expired memberships.

2024 National and Provincial Elections Campaign

The VL was actively involved in the ANC election campaign, participating in ANC structures (PETs, RETs, and LETs). Veterans were mobilized to restore trust in the ANC, particularly among older voters, through:

- House meetings and community gatherings.
- Visits to old-age homes and pension pay points.
- Encouraging high-profile veterans to publicly declare their support for the ANC.

For the Elections campaign, the VL produced seven election videos featuring veterans explaining why they support the ANC. This was part of a social media campaign (“I am voting ANC”), where veterans posted personal testimonials. In addition, also active engagement on X (Twitter) and Facebook, as well as radio interviews, podcasts, and opinion pieces.

ANCVL NEC Committees

Renewal & Political Education Committee: The Political Education and Renewal Committees were merged in August 2024. The “Renewal or Death” Base Document was written by the VL and widely shared in the ANC. The ANC Renewal Programme has reached five provinces, with full national rollout planned for 2025. Provincial structures were set up to help revive ANC branches.

Policy Subcommittee: Contributed to the ANC 2024 Manifesto and created a monitoring framework. Took part in electoral reform discussions. Monitored changes to Special Pensions for Military Veterans.

Awards & Well-Being Committee: Selected veterans to be nominated Presidential and Isithwalandwe awards, in January 8, 2025, in the Western Cape. Pushed for better benefits for military veterans and pensioners.

Communications Committee: Regular contributions to ANC Today. Issued press statements and tributes for ANC veterans. Organized a webinar on the GNU (Government of National Unity) on 15 October 2024. Covered key events and tributes, including: OR Tambo’s commemoration; tributes to Tito Mboweni and Pravin Gordhan; and International Day for the Elderly.

ANCVL FINANCIAL STATUS

The VL operated with limited funding but managed to run essential operational activities. The ANC Treasurer General’s office (TGO) assisted with: salaries for VL national and provincial secretaries; travel and meeting costs for NEC members and basic operational costs for the national office. All nine provincial VL structures have bank accounts, but provincial ANC financial support has been inconsistent.

KEY PRIORITIES FOR 2025

Looking ahead to 2025, the VL will prioritise the following:

- Strengthening the VL: Increase VL membership to 20% of ANC members over 60. Hold Gauteng and KZN conferences by March 2025. Expand VL branches to all provinces.
- Driving ANC Renewal: Ensure all ANC members complete the political education course. Make ANC branches more effective and accountable. Address corruption and governance failures.
- Preparing for the 2026 Local Government Elections: Work with the ANC SG to develop a system to monitor service delivery failures. Monitor corruption in municipalities.
- Support the ANC's political education program, with the ANC Foundation Course rolled out at provincial and branch levels.
- Monitor electoral reform, special pensions, and governance laws.
- Continue work on the repatriation and reburial of ANC veterans.
- Expand VL communications: Host regular webinars. Use social media to amplify veterans' perspectives. Increase radio and newspaper coverage.
- Contribute to ANC policy and governance: Provide input for the ANC's January 8 Statement. Prepare recommendations for the ANC National General Council. Support the ANC Constitution review before the 2027 National Conference.

ALLIANCE

'We as the ANC-led liberation alliance have nothing to fear and everything to gain from a climate of political tolerance. We do not fear open contest and free debate with other organisations. Open debate can only serve to uncover the bankruptcy of our political opponents.' Cde Chris Hani

1. The Alliance started 2024 united in the 2024 elections campaign for national and provincial elections. ANC, SACP, COSATU and SANCO activists and leaders walked the streets to do door to door, addressed and participated in community meetings and shopsteward Councils, blitzed at factory gates , taxi ranks and train stations, joined in May Day rallies and worked together on election day, as party agents, mobilisers and candidates to get out the vote.
2. The ANC 2024 Elections Manifesto, with its progressive commitments to a jobs plan, industrialisation, progressive macro economic policy, infrastructure as well as tackling poverty, the cost of living, income support, tackling hunger and basic services, through an ethical developmental state and a new social compact through a National Dialogue, is a joint product of the Alliance.
3. Party cadres, trade union leaders and SANCO activists also formed an integral part of the ANC candidate lists.
4. The disagreements between the ANC and the SACP on the tactic of the GNU, where the Alliance felt left out in the negotiations are therefore unfortunate and we continue to engage on the matter and listen.
5. The Alliance participated actively in the ANC NEC Lekgotla, which looked at the Manifesto and the programme of the 7th Administration, held in August 2024. The Lekgotla was resolute that we can have no retreat on transformation, and the Alliance, together and severally advocated and fought for the BELA Act, the NHI Act and the Expropriation Act, which were signed by the President in 2024.

Reconfiguration of the Alliance

6. This matter has been on the agenda for over a decade, and there is general agreement, given the changing balance of forces, that the matter needs to be concluded. The SACP Congress decision on contesting the 2026 local government elections separately from the ANC makes this discussion even more urgent, so that we preserve the unity of the Alliance and motive forces, especially the working class. The Alliance Secretariat urged the ANC and SACP to engage at bilateral level on these matters.

Work of Alliance structures in 2024

7. The Alliance Secretariat met several times in 2024 where agreement was reached to convene the Alliance Political Council and the Alliance Summit to process several matters affecting the Alliance, which include reflections on the state of the national democratic revolution and the reconfiguration of the Alliance, amongst others.
8. The Alliance Technical Team met several times to process the work arising out of the Secretariat meetings and process reports in preparation for meetings.

Obituaries 2024

During the course of 2024, we bid farewell to a number of activists and patriots, including former NEC members and Ministers, Cdes Tito Mboweni, Membathisi Mdladlana, Pravin Gordhan, Violet Siwela and Sibusiso Bhengu; ANCWL former deputy secretary Mam Evelyn Lubidla, Cde Yusuf Bhamjee, Prof Muxe Nkondo, Cde Paul Zitha, Mam Celia Khuzwayo one of the Tanzanian Nightingale nurses, Louise Asmal, musician Winnie Khumalo, Enos Ngutshane, Breyten Breytenbach, Mallele Petje, Betty Muhlana, Naphtanial Manana, Mandisa Monakali, Gerson Moagi, Steve Marais, Silas Mtongana, Alex Sithole, Tiny Mngomezulu, Elizabeth van der Heyden, Nicolas Wolpe, Thabiso Sikwane, Jessica Mbangeni, Dr Effie Schulz, Poloso Mokubedi, Vusi Skosana, Gideon Vakala, Tito Maleka, Peter Magubane, Nosipho Sicatsha, Mxolisi Faku, Reverend A.M. Zondo, Owenita Simpson, Patrick Ricketts, Lt Cln Mandla Moya, Mickey Tsagae, Prof Eddie Webster, Isaac Malawu, Keletile Mathata, Tandelakhe Mgiijima, Momelezi Mbedla, Puleng Bhuda Tsebe, Joseph TS Pono, Christine Adams, Dr Motsoko Pheko, Ntombikayise Tom, Dingaan Thobela, Legohang Masoetsa, Judge Yvonne Mokgoro, Emmanuel Ngubane, Joe Peter Mzondeki, Ntombikayise Tom, Harris Mbulelo Majeke, Alpheus Manghezi, Kegoilwe James Letebele, Lt Gen MJ Rasegatla, Thamsanqa Mbalula, Jeffrey Sehlare, Bongani Hlengetwa, Ronnie Watson, Vuyani Nobongoza, Aaron Milner, Gideon Vaks Vakala, Zonke Majodina and others.

CONCLUSION

2024 was indeed a momentous year, but we must remain determined to focus on the mission to build a united, non-racial, non-sexist, democratic and prosperous South Africa. To do this, we must continue resolutely on implementing organisational, ideological and governance renewal, as we prepare for the National Dialogue and the 70th anniversary of the Freedom Charter in 2025.

“In the darkest of times, our resilience and determination shine brightest.” Oliver R Tambo



The Year of United Action to Defend Freedom and Advance to A Better Life for All. Forward to a Decisive Victory!