

IV. Remaining Areas of Regional Councils:

The fourth and probably most important set of elections for the future growth of the ANC occurred in the Regional Council areas (the Remaining Areas). Here, the ANC's performance varied both between Regional Councils and within the Regional Council areas.

REGIONAL COUNCIL	SEATS	ANC	IFP	NP	DP	OTH
Greater Durban Collar (5)	192	43	85	3	0	1
Greater Klip River (4)	61	12	43	2	1	0
Greater Midlands (5)	121	36	71	5	3	8
Greater Newcastle (3)	33	3	29	0	0	1
Greater Ngqatshe (2)	93	2	89	1	0	1
Greater North (1)	187	19	162	0	0	6
Greater South Coast (7)	132	35	87	3	1	5
	759					

- The Southern part of the province (Midlands, Durban Collar and Lower South had significantly better results than the northern parts.
- Within each Remaining Area there are differences in the election results. A verbal presentation of these differences will be provided. Analysis is required to determine why results differ, but it is clear that a combination of mobilisation, local rural leadership/structures, impact of ANC in government have all contributed to this situation.

* **Establishment of Regional List Committees:** Procedures were not properly followed. In places like South Durban you even had an REC member who was a candidate actually organising conferences as a member of the List Committee.

* **Holding PR conferences:** Problems: (i) representation, (ii) notices, (iii) manipulation, (iv) lack of consultation, (v) did not allow candidates to be screened,...

* **Holding Ward Conferences:** (i) Often poorly organised, (ii) Manipulation, (iii) arranged outside of guidelines, (iv)

- **General problems:** (i) List Committees fairly weak; (ii) List Committees not broad enough and a few comrades doing a lot of work; (iii) Minimal participation of alliance.

PROBLEMS AROUND THE GOVERNMENTAL PROCESS:

- Demarcation
- Rural Local Government Model
- Multi-Party Elections Liaison:
- PCLG process
- National liaison

PROBLEMS AROUND RESOURCES:

In terms of human resources there was a lack of capacity. We require a process of empowering ourselves and developing our skills base.

Financial administration in regions remained a problem, although certainly improved on 1994.

Resources were wasted due to poor planning: a leader is confirmed for an event, advertising and mobilising is done and then the leader cancels.

MESSAGE AND MEDIA

Towards the end of the campaign a clear message and media strategy did emerge, however, there was a shaky beginning with diverse and incongruous

GAUTENG PROVINCE

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL
REPORT ON LOCAL ELECTIONS FOR PROVINCIAL
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

31 JULY 1996

INTRODUCTION

This report details some of the analysis done to date of the local elections process and results. The report is not comprehensive and some of the conclusions drawn are not the product of collective discussion and debate.

The report is divided into five main sections. The first provides a description of the election results. A comparison of these results with those of April 1994 will be provided in the verbal presentation. The second section provides a brief analysis of the results and the election organisation. The third section examines some of the implications of these results. The fourth section briefly notes the process to date in establishing local government across the province. The final section suggests a few recommendations for deliberation by the PEC.

1. ACTUAL ELECTION RESULTS:

The results of April 1994 will be presented verbally in order to provide the context.

Local elections dealt with four categories of local governments: (i) the Metropolitan area of Durban, (ii) the major TLCs, (iii) smaller villages and (iv) Remaining areas of the six Regional Councils.

I Metropolitan area:

(c) We have a significant minority participation in at least two of these TLCs -- Empangeni, Port Shepstone.

(d) We have only lost significantly three TLCs: Eshowe, Pongola and Vryheid (but the intimidation in Mondlo and the denial of our ward candidates the right to stand reduced our participation -- in spite of this we still featured on the PR vote).

REGION/TLC/TMSS	SEATS	STATUS	ANC	IFP	NP	DP	IND
Piemburg/Msundusi	60	WON	40	1	12	6	1
Richards Bay	30	MAJOR	9	6	5	0	9
Newcastle	60	WON	25	13	7	0	14
Ladysmith/Emnambithi	34	WON	21	1	9	0	3
KwaDukuza/Stanger	22	WON	0	0	0	0	0
Empangeni/Ngwelezane	16	MINOR	4	2	8	0	2
Estcourt/Wembezi	13	MAJOR	6	4	4	0	5
Margate	19	WON	8	1	6	1	3
Vryheid	26	LOST	1	16	7	0	2
Port Shepstone	16	MAJOR	4	2	2	0	8
Dolphin Coast	13	WON	6	1	2	0	4
Dundee	16	MAJOR	5	3	5	0	3
Kokstad	16	WON	11	0	1	3	0
Howick	19	WON	12	0	1	5	1
Greytown	13	WON	8	0	0	3	2
Mandini	19	WON	10	3	3	0	3
Eshowe	13	LOST	1	6	2	0	4
Glencoe	13	WON	7	1	4	0	1
Mooi River	10	WON	8	1	0	1	0
Matatiele	7	WON	3	0	0	2	2
Pongola	16	LOST	2	9	0	0	5
	448		191	70	73	21	72

Interpretation:

- * This is a very significant victory as the ANC will now be able to make a direct impact in towns with real economic potential.
- * These towns all significantly influence the hinterland rural areas -- they are major commercial centres, etc.
- * The trust placed by the people of these towns in the ANC is a clear signal that they believe we have the right plan for peace, democracy and development -- delivering on economic growth.

Brief Report of the Free State Provincial Executive Committee on the state of the organisation

1. Introduction

This report will really be very brief and will attempt to address recent developments in the Province. The reason for the report to be so brief is simply that the office of the Provincial Secretary was informed very late by the Secretary-General's office about the fact that Provinces are expected to submit such report. Equally the Secretary-General's Office requested provinces not to submit long reports. In their own terms they expected a one page report.

2. Regularities of meetings of the Provincial Working Committee

Constitutionally, the Provincial Working Committee is expected to meet once a week. The Provincial Working Committee of the ANC in the Free State Province is not an exception to that rule. However, our Provincial Working Committee was unable to meet for the whole of the June month this year. The simple reason was that most of members of the Provincial Working Committee were Members of the Executive Council (Ministers) of the Province. Therefore, meetings of the PWC had to be postponed because of the problem of quorum not being formed. Therefore, the officials who fortunately meeting every Monday were forced to meet and take key decisions aimed at taking the entire organisation forward and only to realise that those officials decisions will changed on the eleventh hour. This alone nearly brought the organisation to standstill because the PWC is expected to drive the organisation in between meetings of the Provincial Executive Committee. The only solution was for the officials to suggest to the PEC to restructure the PWC and that was done by the PEC in its monthly meeting of July this year.

However, this restructuring that was done through elections of the new PWC, also caused us problems because the Premier was not re-elected and this was blown out of proportion by the media assist was interpreted as a way of the officials sidelining the Premier again. Nonetheless, the PEC was able to deal with this because the amended ANC Constitution does not prescribe that the Premier must in the PWC. This restructuring has enabled the us as the organisation to have the PWC that is able to meet every Monday 12H00. The main issues which the PWC is dealing with is the implementation of the resolution of the second Provincial General Council.

3. Regularities of the meetings of the Provincial Executive Committee

Constitutionally, the Provincial Executive Committee is expected to meet once a month. Our PEC has been able to meet once a month although our problem has been attendance but atleast our quorum could be formed in all our meetings except one meeting in July which had to be postponed because we could not form a quorum. However, that meeting took place the following weekend and was well attended. Meetings of the Provincial Executive Committee which took place during May-June this year mostly dealt with the so-called Free State problem. The July meeting and other meetings before May were able to deal with key organisational and governmental issues. Key on our agenda now as the PEC is to implement the decisions and

6. Life Membership :

This issue has been brought up by our Finance Committee as one way of fundraising. However the PEC is very much cautious of the political correctness of this proposal.

7. 80th Anniversary Activities :

The recommendation is that the main activities should be in Provinces which never hosted any National Activities.

8. Relationship with the Alliance particularly SANCO :

There is a general feeling in the Province that relations with our Alliance partners need to be constantly evaluated more particularly with SANCO. The deteriorating relations between our structures and that of SANCO have become a source of concern. It is our considered opinion that we need to initiate bilaterals with SANCO with a view to secure the availability and visibility of its leadership in addressing these problems.

African National Congress



NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

**16 - 18 AUGUST 1996
BELLVILLE INN**

VOLUME FOUR

PROVINCIAL REPORTS

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

2nd Floor
Corner House
nr Du Toitspan Road &
Stockdale Street
8301 Kimberley
South Africa



PO Box 2618
8300 Kimberley
Tel. (0531) 81-2099
Fax (0531) 24151
South Africa

NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE Office of the Provincial Secretary General

Provincial Report to the National Executive Committee

16 - 18 August 1996

1. Introduction

This report will very briefly cover the period February 1996 - August 1996.

2. PEC

We held 4 PEC meetings and one PEC Bosberaad during the past seven months and one PEC meeting was extended to all our parliamentarians and Senators who are not serving on the PEC.

Our September PEC will once again be extended to all our Parliamentarians and Senators since we will be endorsing all reports to be presented to the Provincial Conference at the end of September.

PEC meetings have not been attended to badly during the past few months.

3. PWC

Our PWC meetings have been well attended and have only been missed twice during the past seven months. The PWC functions very well and has been the driving force of all political matters in the province.

4. Provincial Conference

Our Preparatory teams for the Provincial Conference are effective for the past three months now.

Most of the logistics are in place.

26



THE PEOPLE ARE GOVERNING!

NORTHERN CAPE

Facts to stress: Last year had an operating budget of R3.8 billion; employs tens of thousands of people; is the seat of real economic power in the province.

Results: Excellent ANC victory. When we include our own independent candidates that we put up, together with the Minority Front we easily control all significant portfolios.

TMSS	SEAT	ANC	IFP	NP	DP	MF	IND	BYE
North Central	70	20W/13P 33	2W/4P 6	14W/7P 21	4W/2P 6	1W/2P 3	1W 1	
South Central	60	15W/12P 27	3W/3P 6	8W/6P 14	1W/1P 2	7W/2P 9	2W 2	
Inner West	43	14W/9P 23	1P 1	5W/4P 9	3W/1P 4	1P 1		Ward B3 B2?
Outer West	41	12W/12P 24	2P 2	2P 2	8W 8		3W/1P 4	B2
South	30	11W/5 16	2P 2	4W/4P 8		1W 1	2W/1P 3	
North	30	10W/3P 13	2P 2	1W/4P 5	1W/1P 2	3W/2P 5	2W 2	Ward B6
TOTAL	274							

II. Top 21 large towns (defined by the towns with the annual operating budgets over R10 million):

Facts to stress: Last year the top 21 TLCs had an operating budget of R1.5 billion in total; these are the seats of real economic potential in the province together with the Metropolitan area; these TLCs employ tens of thousands of people.

Results: The ANC has posted a set of significant and quite unexpected results from this category of TLCs:

(a) we have won outright at least twelve of these large TLCs -- Pietermaritzburg, Newcastle (one or two wards outstanding), Ladysmith, Kokstad, Howick, Greytown, Mandini, Glencoe, Mooi River, Margate, Dolphin Coast, Stanger;

(b) we are the major party in at least four of these large TLCs -- Richards Bay, Estcourt/Wembesi, Dundee, Matatiele,

4. Issues which the NEC has to consider

4.1. Nomination of the action SG

The view of the PWC is that if the problem indicated by the nominations committee cannot be resolved for now, the Deputy SG should continue as she does at the moment up until the National Conference. The timing thereof can be looked at.

4.2. KwaZulu Natal ~ East Griqualand boundary problem

This matter should now be dealt with decisively by the NEC. It can't be dragged any further. If the NEC can't deal with it at this meeting it must be dealt with by an extended NWC as soon as possible.

4.3. Branch allocations

For more than fifteen (15) months now HQ is unable to settle the problem of branch allocations. This problem has to be resolved now.

GAUTENG PROVINCE SUMMARY REPORT FOR NEC MEETING

1. PWC MEETING

The PWC meets weekly every Thursdays.

Issues Discussed are:-

- 1.1 Governance
- 1.2 Organisational issues
- 1.3 Administration
- 1.4 Set agenda for PEC and PGC
- 1.5 Implementation resolution / decisions of NEC, PEC and PG

2. PEC MEETING

The PEC meets once month and on emergency matters

Issues discussed are:-

- 2.1 Political issues on Governance and organisation
- 2.2 Attend on Regional, Departmental and DC report for endorsement
- 2.3 Give political direction in the Province
- 2.4 Presently topics on agenda with the Alliance partners are:-
Macro Economics debates, Development strategy

3. OFFICE BEARERS MEETS EVERY MONDAYS

4. MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE IS MEETING WEEKLY.

It deals with staff issues and performances

5. CHAIRPERSON CONvenes CHAIRPERSON'S FORUM AND AND THE SECRETARY CONVENES THE SECRETARIES FORUM MONTHLY.

6. CAMPAIGNS

- 6.1 Operation Vuka - Membership drive and building the organisation
- 6.2 Anti - Crime campaigning - it has not gain the momentum
- 6.3 Masakhane and Cadre development

7. FUNCTIONING OF THE REGIONS AND BRANCHES

- 7.1 There are six Regions, all functioning well.
- 7.2 The Regions are having the RGC every 2 month and the REC meets once a month others meet fortnightly

- The appointment of Cde. Sipho Gcabashe as Elections Manager occurred quite late and he had to then establish a structure almost from scratch.
- Confusion over line responsibilities as to who was responsible for what decisions – the elections structure was changed three times.
- Many leaders did not take the election campaign seriously until only a few weeks before the election.
- Alliance involvement and involvement of League's created problems.
- Leaders sometimes spoke with different voices during the election campaign.
- Communication strategy between province, regions and local levels extremely poor and lacked leadership involvement.
- Regional leadership did not give effective political guidance. In some cases Regional Secretaries created serious problems on the ground which used up valuable energy trying to resolve these issues.
- LETs were not utilised as effectively as they should have been. The campaign should have been devolved as much as possible to local levels. There was occasional conflict between constitutional structures and election structures.

PROBLEMS AROUND THE LIST PROCESS:

* **Decision on list process:** While this decision was taken by Provincial General Council on 13 January and then also endorsed at RGCs, (i) many of the problems which later occurred in the List Process were a direct result of Regional List Committees or RECs not having read and implemented these decisions; (ii) the time frames were not adhered to and the process was rushed over the last few days with little time to correct mistakes; (iii) Regional Secretaries in particular should be made directly responsible for ensuring that this process was adhered to.

* **Establishment of Provincial List Committee:** (i) Established in terms of the guidelines, however, poor participation from some edes. leaving a core of about half to do the majority of the work; (ii) Weak regional structures meant the PLC did more than it should around implementing the process; (iii) Should have had more regional workshops on the process to ensure process understood and time frames adhered to; (iv) Should have structured time frames differently and intervened with regions more (however, did not really have power to do so).

2. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

Before beginning to analyse the results it is important to provide a brief overview of some of the factors which affected the election results, particularly focussing on ANC weaknesses.

1. FACTORS WHICH AFFECTED RESULTS:

(i) THOSE FACTORS AFFECTING OUR RESULTS NEGATIVELY:

- **PRE-ELECTION ISSUES:** These include the 50-50 ward split, demarcation problems, rural model, inability to campaign effectively.
- **ELECTION DAY PROBLEMS:** It is clear that more attention must be paid to our election-day strategy: bringing out the voters and ensuring they vote.
- **LACK OF STRATEGIC RESOURCE USE:** Resources should generally be used in election to focus on consolidating the support base of a party and ensuring that resources target the swing voters. In our preliminary assessment resources were possibly focussed on certain urban constituencies which it is now clear do not provide mass support for the ANC (such as Indian voters) and not effectively enough in: (i) getting out the urban African vote and (ii) testing support in rural areas (For example, the good results in Midlands rural areas are in large part due to mobilisation in those areas, in spite of a general lack of resources).

(ii) THOSE FACTORS AFFECTING OUR RESULTS POSITIVELY:

- **PRE-ELECTION DAY ISSUES:** Such as 50-50 ward split, mobilisation.
- **CONSOLIDATION AND SWINGS IN VOTER SUPPORT:** There was a clear movement of whites away from the IFP and back to the NP-DP, although there is a distinct minority showing support for the ANC.

(II) CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF ELECTION ORGANIZATION

PROBLEMS AROUND THE MANAGEMENT OF CAMPAIGN:

Some of the problems around elections management include:

5. Regions

- The Province is divided into eight regions
- All the regions are launched and functioning.
- Lack of resources in regions contribute to slow progress especially on branch services.

Problems

1. Border disputes

The Province is experiencing difficulties in handling some of the areas which were affected by the demarcation process.

a. Bushbuckridge/Groblesdal

The finalisation of the process on transferring the above areas to Mpumalanga and North Province respectively will have to be speeded up.

b. Origstad and surroundings

Petitions have been submitted by the communities under the above areas.

The black areas were separated from their towns during the demarcation process and their appeal is that the black communities should be part of the whites only towns.

The communities are threatening to embark on violent actions if there are not given an attention by the two provinces.

2. Membership system

The present system of membership is actually delaying progress on recruitment drives. No allocations are made to branches since the system was introduced the Province received its allocation in 1995 September, while the membership was growing every month. The membership has since dropped because of the system.

Our fundraising team, headed by the Treasurer, are making different initiatives to raise funds for the conference, since the estimated budget is about R180 000 - 00 for this conference, since we are expecting about 400 delegates.

5. Regions

Our province is divided into six regions, namely Kimberley, Upington, De Aar, Williston, Namaqualand and Kuruman.

Our regions are in the process of holding their AGM's and we will be holding our provincial conference on the 27 - 29 September 1996.

Upington, Namaqualand and Williston regions held their regional AGM's during the past three weeks and the remaining region will be holding their AGM during forthcoming three weeks.

6. Branches

We have been experiencing serious problems, with the functioning of our branches but we have launched a serious campaign at our PEC meeting of 25 - 26 May 1996 to revive our branches and renew our membership.

It has proven to be very effective since after a few attempts, we have managed to hold three regional AGM's and also will be holding AGM's for the remaining three regions.

7. Depts

Our Dept's have been experiencing a few problems but with the support and cooperation, we received from Head Office, there has been tremendous improvement.

8. NEC Decision

The Taung/ Kuruman border dispute between Northern Cape and North West demands the intervention of the National Executive Committee.

9. Problems in the Province

The only problem in the province is the very serious allegations made against the Provincial Secretary, that has been leaked to the media but the PEC is in the process of handling the matter and once the matter has been resolved a full report will be sent to the NEC / NWC.

FREE STATE

resolutions of the General Council and to prepare for the second Provincial Conference which the Provincial Executive Committee decided that it should on the 6-8 December 96 in Parys.

4. Preparations for the Second Provincial Conference

The Provincial Executive Committee has decided that our second Provincial Conference will be on the 6-8 December 96 in Parys. The PEC also decided that the end of September should be the closing date for branches to have submitted names of their delegates. This will enable the Provincial Preparatory Committee established by the PEC to have enough time to really prepare everything for the conference. The only problem is the funds to hold that conference. The PEC set up a sub-committee to raise funds for that conference but that committee is not moving fast as we thought. The NEC will have to indicate now its role on funding of this conference.

The second problem facing us in preparing for this conference is that there are now emerging tendencies especially from some PEC members. Tendencies which might be very divisive if not attended to by the National Executive Committee. There are some PEC members who are already canvassing now for the next PEC. Canvassing in the organisation is indeed recognised by the ANC Constitution but only when it is done within the norms of the organisation. However, this canvassing it is not done within the norms of the organisation. There are some PEC members who are already assassinating the characters of other PEC members, others have already formulated a list for the next PEC and the same group of PEC members are allegedly buying recruiter packs for branches without following proper procedures. This must be stopped because it will never legitimise the coming conference.

The other problem facing us as the province is the decision of the National Working Committee that our second Provincial Conference should be brought forward. The Provincial Working Committee discussed this decision and came to a conclusion that this approach will not address our problems. The PWC decided that we should make a direct input to the NEC on how do think that this approach will not address our problems and what do we think can be the solution to our problems.

5. Functioning of the Regions and Branches

There are presently nine regions that are launched in our province and only one region is not yet launched. The PEC decided to re-demarcate our regions but to maintain ten (10) regions. The only main problem facing the normal functioning of regions is political maturity and to a certain extend the regional staff that is lacking discipline. However, we think that this is been addressed with the assistance of the head office. There are presently 272 branches in the province. Only 165 are launched and others are been launched although at a very slow pace.

6. Issues to be considered by the NEC

The province is of the view that, apart from helping us to host our second Provincial Conference, the NEC should speed up the process of helping us to address the so-called the Free State problems.

WESTERN CAPE

MPUMALANGA PROVINCIAL REPORT

The Province is properly functioning and composed of the following structures:

1. PEC
 - * The PEC was elected in 1994, it has been functioning in accordance with the Constitution except late 1995 when it was not longer consistent with the Constitution.
The PEC meets once every month. The following are some of the issues which are discussed by the PEC.
 - a) Organisation state of affairs
 - b) Assessment on progress made by Government
 - c) Constitutional matters
 - * After a careful analysis on the Government progress a task team was established to look on a variety of issues and that resulted on the following:
 - a) A Provincial summit which included all REC and the leagues.
 - b) Two Provincial summits of all councilors were held between March and August 1996.
 - c) Restructuring of the Provincial Executive (Cabinet)
 - d) Appointment of the Provincial TRC Committee to deal with all the cases in the Province. The Committee is in daily contact with the TRC National.
2. PWC
 - The above structure meets every week on Wednesdays.
 - It is responsible for the running of the ANC in the Province daily. The following are some of the issues under discussions:
 - a) Functioning of the Alliance
 - b) TRC
 - c) Deployment of M.Ps to Constituency
3. Provincial Conference

The PEC decided that the Conference should be held from the 27 - 29 September 1996 at SASOL Campus in Secunda. The PEC also resolved that before the Provincial Conference. Regional Councils should be held throughout the Province. The main function of the RGC will be to prepare for Provincial Conference.

The Province is presently engaged on a fundraising spree with an aim of accumulating assets for the movement and the funding of the coming conference. We aim to fund the next elections from the Province.
4. Branches.
 - The PEC is always discussing state of affairs of branches.
 - The Province has got plus minus 138 branches who are constitutionally functioning.
 - More that 200 branches are not launched but in the process of launching.

ANC EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE REPORT TO THE NEC

The Provincial Executive Committee has been meeting consistently without exception (once a month) to consider very important and strategic matters facing the movement in the Province in particular and the country in general.

The PWC is also meeting on fortnightly basis as it alternates with the Provincial Alliance PWC's Meetings and meetings with the Premier and MEC's. The PWC has been playing more of a strategic role particularly on matters that concern governance and policy work in general. The following are some of the issue which recently have been on the agenda of both the PEC and PWC.

- Macro-Economic Strategy and its implications for the Province started at the recent Provincial RDP Evaluation Summit. The ongoing debate and discussion on this matter will culminate in a Provincial Workshop which will take place on the 06/09/1996. Coupled with this discussion will be the question of budgetary processes in the Province and the role of the ANC led Alliance.
- ANC Departments and their role in the Policy formulation and implementation processes. Linked to this is an attempt to improve policy co-ordination within the movement. To this extent we are setting up a State Transformation Unit (STU).
- Truth and Reconciliation Commission - Guidelines on how to co-ordinate TRC work within our structures. Guidelines have been made available to all our structures. We are currently making preparations for the Bisho Massacre hearings which will take place on the 09-11/09/1996.
- **Issues of Governance :**
 - * Implications of the creation of the new Ministry of Youth, Gender and Development Planning.
 - * Relationship of the Development Planning in the new Ministry and the RDP currently within the Ministry of Public Works.
 - * Interface and relationship between the Executive Council and Administration more specifically the political control of Administration.
 - * Rationalisation of the Civil Service.
- **Conference Preparations :**

The Provincial Conference will take place on the 21-23 November 1996. Various committees including fundraising have already been set up to facilitate and co-ordinate preparations for the conference. A copy of a document on conference preparations is attached hereto. The PWC has developed a paper to guide our membership on the quality of leadership we need in the PEC.

EASTERN CAPE

- 7.3 The RWCs meet weekly
 7.4 Co-ordinate the work of Local Government ANC Caucus
 7.5 The state of our branches is as follows:-

Region	No of branches	Membership up until July	Targeted
1. East Rand	42	5 998	30 000
2. Greater Johannesburg	87	15 844	35 000
3. North East Rand	11	2 825	10 000
4. West Rand	28	4 075	12 000
5. Pretoria	26	4 644	21 000
6. Vaal	15	3 968	12 000
7. Rural	6	7 924	10 000
Grand Total	204	45 168	125 000

8. PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONFERENCE

8.1 Province

- 8.2.1 The conference will be held on the 15 - 17 November
 8.2.2 Preparations are in place.
 8.2.2.1 Preparations Committee headed by
 Provincial Secretary
 8.2.2.2 Branch Delegation based on proportional
 representation
 8.2.2.3 Deadlines for reports from Regions,
 Department and Units and PEC
 deployment on the 30 September 1996.
 8.2.2.4 Nominations and Elections processes

8.2 Regions

- 8.2.1 All Regions will have their AGMs in October
 8.2.2 Guidelines already sent to the Regions

9. FUND- RAISING

Initiative on fund-raising are not very successful but dinners / breakfast and pledges are organised, as the result there is ANC Breakfast Club.

10. PROBLEMS THAT NEED NEC DECISION

So far the Province is managing the problem but the following need an attention:-

- 10.1 Membership System. This should include the propses
 Committee to relook on the benefits for ANC membership.
 10.2 National strategy on the role of SANCO and its
 relationship with the ANC.

..... End

There are four (4) major programmes which are in place from August to December 1996.

2.3.1. Rallies

A number of rallies are being planned partly to acknowledge confidence people showed on the ANC but mainly as part of our consolidation programme towards 1999. Two rallies have already been held, there will be two in September and then two in October.

2.3.2. Political Development Workshops

A programme of two day workshops for all branches in the province has been planned. It starts from 24 & 25 August 1996 - 21 & 22 September 1996. This will involve 4 Cdes from each branch. After this, a second phase will be planned.

2.3.3. Revival of branches and recruitment

Branch AGM's and recruitment of new membership are all underway particularly in September. In October most regions will be holding conferences. The Provincial conference will be at the beginning of December.

2.3.4. Firmly establishing local government

The Province is heavily involved in the process of establishing proper local government throughout the province including regional councils.

3. Over and above all these programmes we are developing a plan of rural mobilisation. To start with we are reorganising constituency offices together with MP's as part of the plan.

* In areas we haven't won we have already started talking to some independents in order to ensure we control them.

III. Remaining 40 TLCs:

Facts to stress:

* Last year the bottom 40 TLCs collectively only had a total operating budget of about R78 million; most of these towns are small villages; they are direct products of an apartheid past which dictated that Hattingspruit could be a TLC with seven councillors and only 95 registered voters whilst Nqutu with probably thousands of registered voters could not be a TLC. There are some 300 African villages which do not have the status of TLCs.

* On the whole these TLCs are tiny areas with mainly white communities who wish to defend their village status and so have resorted usually to ratepayers or residents organizations to defend their interests. The ANC did not contest 22 out of these 40 small villages.

* It is interesting that where the ANC did contest those towns we actually did quite well. For example, at the very last minute we put up candidates in places like Ashburton, Hilton, etc. and got quite significant (albeit small) support.

A. The Villages which the ANC contested:

REGION/TLC/TMSS	SEATS	STATUS	ANC	IFP	NP	DP	IND
Colenso/Nkanyezi	7	WON	5	0	2	0	0
Richmond	13	WON	13	0	0	0	0
Isopo	7	WON	4	0	0	1	2
Nkwazi	7	WON	2	1	3	0	1
Cedarville	7	WON	3	0	3	0	1
Dalton	7	WON	4	0	0	0	3
Cool Air	7	WON	3	0	3	0	1
Paulpietersburg/Dumbe	10	WON	5	1	0	0	4
Scottburgh/Umzinto	13	WON	3	3	5	0	2
Hibberdene	10	MINOR	3	6	1	0	0
Umkomazi/Umkomaas	10	MINOR	3	6	1	0	3
Hilton	10	MAJOR	4	0	1	1	4
Harding	7	LOST	1	0	0	0	6
Dannhauser	10	LOST	1	6	0	0	3
Weenen	7	LOST	1	3	0	0	3
Ashburton	7	LOST	1	0	0	0	6

However, it is clear that winning the province in 1999 depends completely on mobilising and focussing particularly on our African support base.

MINORITY SUPPORT:

The MF was a greater factor than research showed it to be. The ANC thought it would gain support from Indian voters as a result of their disillusionment with the NP, however it appears the swing was towards the MF.

RURAL VOTE:

This is the area of greatest potential, but which requires resources and a strategic approach which develops effective support bases in rural areas. The peace initiative and delivery are ideal issues to focus on.

URBAN VOTE:

The ANC lost candidates through stupid administrative mistakes.

The overall calibre of candidates will remain a problem unless steps are taken to build an effective core of councillor cadres.

Media projection is critical.

ELECTION-DAY ADMINISTRATION:

We must beef up our capacity in dealing with issues administratively and legally.

A clear and effective organization structure must be put in place.

- Coordinate and oversee general organizational direction
- Receive reports from elected ANC officials and provide broad strategic direction: ANC presently has approximately 50 MPs and MPLs deployed in this province, over 450 elected local councillors and at least 20 Ministers actively working on projects in the province – this work must be coordinated and strategic direction provided.
- Develop a strategic plan for elections in 1999: We need to do a proper SWOT analysis of exactly where resources went (human, financial and technical) and what results were obtained in each area.
- Resource mobilisation (Financial, Technical and Human).

2. MOBILISATION AND COUNCILLOR CONTACT:

Organising must be developed in a way that it is flexible enough to change into elections mode during campaigns.

3. CONSOLIDATING OUR BASE AND DEVELOPING IT THROUGH AN EFFECTIVE RURAL STRATEGY:

The elections have shown that there is no real mass base of support among the minority communities. Their influence will be primarily at the margins and we should ensure that we don't lose such a perspective through focussing too much attention expecting massive support to come from minority areas – what support does come to the ANC comes in an incremental way.

It is to three specific areas that our real attention must be centred: (i) consolidating our urban African support base; (ii) mobilising those hundreds of thousands of urban African voters who did not come out to vote and (iii) moving into the rural areas in a big way.

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

16 - 18 AUGUST 1996

VOLUME 4

PROVINCIAL REPORTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>DOCUMENT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
1. Eastern Cape	1 - 3
2. Free State	4 - 5
3. Gauteng	6 - 7
4. Kwazulu/Natal	8 - 23
5. Mpumalanga	24 - 25
6. Northern Cape	26 - 27
7. Western Cape	28

Other issues discussed by the PEC and PWC :

- Holomisa Issue:

The PEC agreed unanimously that Holomisa has conducted himself in a manner that is unbecoming of a National Executive Committee Member of the ANC.

The PWC therefore endorsed and supported the recommendation of the PWC that he must be expelled from the Organisation.

- Functioning of Branches :

The total numbers of our branches is 660. All of them have been launched and functional. All the 13 Regions held their AGM's between February and June at which we insisted that Regions should first launch branches. We are also making preparations to launch a major campaign **Operation Hlaziya** with a view to intensify the membership drive which currently stands at 93251. Other activities of the branches include:

- * Providing guidance and leadership to local Councils.
- * Training the branches on the basics of how to organise.
- * Leading and participating in local development forums.
- * Political Education.

Issues requiring NEC Decisions :

1. Boundary: re:- East Griqualand

The Commission appointed by the President submitted its report early this year. However, since that time no concrete steps have been undertaken either to implement or suggest a process to take the recommendations of the commission forward. This unresolved question continue to impact negatively on the implementation of the Reconstruction and Development as well as investors confidence in the area.

2. Women's League :

The recommendation of the Province is that the issue of the Women's League need to be addressed decisively by our leadership particularly in the build up to their National Conference.

3. Reburial of our Cadres who are buried in Foreign countries and Heroes Acre :

This is a matter of concern in the Province and some families have threatened to go alone with or without the support of the movement. The resolution of our 48th Congress on the Heroes Acre needs to be revisited.

4. Welfare of our Cadreship and next of Kins :

There is a general feeling that the decision to close down the ANC Welfare Department was rather premature given the extent of the Welfare needs of our membership.

5. Veterans League :

There is still confusion with the resolution of the 48th Congress concerning the establishment of the structures of Veterans and their relationship with the constitutional structures.

MPUMALANGA

1. PEC/PWC meetings

PEC meetings are held once a month during Saturdays. We used to hold these meetings on Thursdays monthly, but in a bosberaad held in July it was decided to hold them over weekends. PWC meetings are held weekly on Thursdays.

We also had two bosberaads - one in July and the political education one in August.

Issues discussed are inter alia:

- * Assessment of the elections**
- * By-elections**
- * Education problems**
- * Functioning of the Alliance**
- * Taxi Violence**
- * TRC**
- * Constituency Offices**
- * Problems around the membership system**

The PEC bosberaad held in August came out with the POA that will look into the following:

- * Anti-crime campaign**
- * Masakhane campaign**
- * Education Summit**
- * Capacity Building**
- * Macro-economic framework**

2. Preparations for Conference

We have a Conference Preparatory Committee and also a Nominations Committee. The Conference is to be held on 27- 29 September 1996 at Pentech. We have requested the Deputy President to be the guest speaker and a budget has been sent to HQ. No fundraising activity is planned but this has been discussed.

3. Functioning of the Regions and Branches

We have ten regions in the province. Of these nine have been launched and the other one is still not launched. Their functioning varies, but all we can say is that it is fair.

We have 217 Branches in the province. Of these 133 are launched and 84 unlaunched.

4. Problems and issues requiring NEC decision

- a) Crime and the PAGAD issue**
- b) Rationalisation in the education**
- c) Membership system**
- d) Macro-economic framework**
- e) Provincial Constitution**
- f) Revamping/relaunching Masakhane campaign**
- g) Discipline in the organisation**

Compiled by JAMES NGCULU, Provincial Secretary

4. ESTABLISHING LOCAL GOVERNMENT POST-JUNE 26 1996

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL

- **Strategic Positions:** Have secured all Mayors, Chairs of EXCO and have effective control of all EXCOs on the TMC and six TMSS.
- **Induction workshops:** Held on 20 July 1996.
- **Problem Areas:** Some difficulties: (i) in certain councillors accepting the allocation of portfolios and (ii) list problems in Unlazi.

TLCS

- **Strategic Positions:** Control more than 15 large towns.
- **Induction workshops:** held over weekend of 27-28 July 1996.
- **Problem Areas:** (i) Kokstad (ii) Cedarville (iii) Richard's Bay (iv) Cool Air (v) Dundee (vi) Margate

REGIONAL COUNCILS

- **Strategic Positions:** Only Midlands have a real chance to dominate.
- **Induction workshops:** To be held mid-August.
- **Problem Areas:** List process.

KEY AREAS FOR INTERVENTION:

- **TRANSFORMATION AND RESTRUCTURING**
- **TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING**

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

Our initial assessment indicates that there are three key areas around which the PEC needs to intervene in order to consolidate the results of the local elections.

1. CREATION OF AN ELECTORAL COMMISSION

voices speaking on behalf of elections. The feeling of some individuals from HQ was that the elections postponement and Bambatha created some confusion.

Overall, however, PEACE, DEMOCRACY and DEVELOPMENT have become established as excellent themes which must continue to be projected in all the programmes we engage in.

There was not enough focus on local candidates getting the message across.

Media was generally very good, but distribution remained a problem.

We must ensure we effectively claim ANC victories in government.

3. IMPLICATIONS OF RESULTS

3.1 ASSESSMENT OF STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

The ANC set a number of strategic objectives for the elections:

- (i) to win control of the metropolitan area – this was done handsomely and the ANC now has effective control of all substructures;
- (ii) to gain control of key large towns – only Vryheid and to a certain extent Richard's Bay and Empangeni proved to be disappointing; and
- (iii) to begin to penetrate into the rural parts of the province – results here generally do not show significant shifts from 1994, except possibly for Midlands.

3.2 ASSESSMENT OF KEY AREAS:

MOBILISATION CAPACITY

This remains a problem. In 1994, it appeared many people did not vote and again in 1996 at least 50% of registered voters did not vote. Given that registered voters comprise only 75% of all voters, this means that no more than 40% of the voters came out to vote. This could be due to the following factors: (i) incorrect registration figures due to fraud, maladministration, etc. (ii) election day problems, and (iii) the fact that throughout the world there is not that much electoral support for local elections.

Inyala/Mtubatuba	13	LOST	1	3	0	0	9
Pennington	7	LOST	1	1	1	0	4

B. The Villages which the ANC did not contest:

* The ANC did not contest the following villages -- it was the IFP and NP who did contest them and were soundly defeated by the residents and ratepayers;

REGION/TLC/TMSS	SEATS	STATUS	IFP	NP	DP	IND
Utrecht	7	DNC	3	0	0	4
Nongoma	7	DNC	7	0	0	0
Umtamvuma/Port Edward	7	DNC	2	0	0	5
Melmoth	7	DNC	5	1	0	1
Impenjati/Southbroom	7	DNC	1	0	0	6
Mtunzini	7	DNC	0	0	0	0
Gingindlovu	7	DNC	2	5	0	0
Bergville	7	DNC	0	0	0	0
Underberg	7	DNC	0	0	0	7
Camperdown	7	DNC	0	0	0	7
Wartburg	7	DNC	0	0	0	7
Kranskop	7	DNC	1	2	0	4
New Hanover	7	DNC	0	0	0	7
Himeville	7	DNC	0	0	0	7
Cathkin Park	7	DNC	1	0	0	6
Winterton	7	DNC	0	0	0	0
Creighton	7	DNC	0	0	0	0
Hattingspruit	7	DNC	0	0	0	4
Impendle Town	7	DNC	0	0	0	7
Louwsburg	7	DNC	6	0	0	1
St. Lucia	7	DNC	2	0	0	5
Ulundi	13	DNC	13	0	0	0
	319		73	28	2	133

- The media is stressing the large number of independents. We must put it into perspective as per above because the agenda was set by allowing such tiny villages to be TLCs in the first place. What about Nqutu town, Ekuvukeni, and the many African villages which aren't given similar coverage simply because they are not 'white' villages which benefitted from apartheid.

REPORT TO THE NEC 16 - 18 AUGUST 1996 **FROM ANC KWAZULU NATAL**

INTRODUCTION

This report will briefly cover the following:

- * Preliminary report of Local Government results
- * PEC and PWC meetings
- * Issues for the NEC's attention

The report on Local Government is an assessment by Cdes who were involved in elections at the Provincial Office. It has been discussed by the PEC. A more indepth discussion by the PEC will be on 5 September 1996 and this will incorporate reports from regional structures. The report will go in separately.

2. PEC & PWC meeting

The PEC as well as the PWC meets regularly as reported before. A month after local government elections the PEC held a two day Inguyazana to assess the situation after elections and to chart the way forward. The main issues for discussion were the following:

2.1. Peace process

Here the PEC explored the need for more concrete steps to end political violence in KwaZulu Natal and the possibility of a political settlement

2.2. Fund-raising ventures in the province

The PEC agreed on a number of fund-raising ventures which are now in the process of being implemented. This is in addition to other programmes which were already in place.

2.3. Organizational programmes

KWAZULU/NATAL

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

16 - 18 AUGUST 1996

VOLUME 4

PROVINCIAL REPORTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>DOCUMENT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
1. Eastern Cape	1 - 3
2. Free State	4 - 5
3. Gauteng	6 - 7
4. Kwazulu/Natal	8 - 23
5. Mpumalanga	24 - 25
6. Northern Cape	26 - 27
7. Western Cape	28

Other issues discussed by the PEC and PWC :

- Holomisa Issue:

The PEC agreed unanimously that Holomisa has conducted himself in a manner that is unbecoming of a National Executive Committee Member of the ANC.

The PWC therefore endorsed and supported the recommendation of the PWC that he must be expelled from the Organisation.

- Functioning of Branches :

The total numbers of our branches is 660. All of them have been launched and functional. All the 13 Regions held their AGM's between February and June at which we insisted that Regions should first launch branches. We are also making preparations to launch a major campaign **Operation Hlaziya** with a view to intensify the membership drive which currently stands at 93251. Other activities of the branches include:

- * Providing guidance and leadership to local Councils.
- * Training the branches on the basics of how to organise.
- * Leading and participating in local development forums.
- * Political Education.

Issues requiring NEC Decisions :

1. Boundary: re:- East Griqualand

The Commission appointed by the President submitted its report early this year. However, since that time no concrete steps have been undertaken either to implement or suggest a process to take the recommendations of the commission forward. This unresolved question continue to impact negatively on the implementation of the Reconstruction and Development as well as investors confidence in the area.

2. Women's League :

The recommendation of the Province is that the issue of the Women's League need to be addressed decisively by our leadership particularly in the build up to their National Conference.

3. Reburial of our Cadres who are buried in Foreign countries and Heroes Acre :

This is a matter of concern in the Province and some families have threatened to go alone with or without the support of the movement. The resolution of our 48th Congress on the Heroes Acre needs to be revisited.

4. Welfare of our Cadreship and next of Kins :

There is a general feeling that the decision to close down the ANC Welfare Department was rather premature given the extent of the Welfare needs of our membership.

5. Veterans League :

There is still confusion with the resolution of the 48th Congress concerning the establishment of the structures of Veterans and their relationship with the constitutional structures.

MPUMALANGA

1. PEC/PWC meetings

PEC meetings are held once a month during Saturdays. We used to hold these meetings on Thursdays monthly, but in a bosberaad held in July it was decided to hold them over weekends. PWC meetings are held weekly on Thursdays.

We also had two bosberaads - one in July and the political education one in August.

Issues discussed are inter alia:

- * Assessment of the elections
- * By-elections
- * Education problems
- * Functioning of the Alliance
- * Taxi Violence
- * TRC
- * Constituency Offices
- * Problems around the membership system

The PEC bosberaad held in August came out with the POA that will look into the following:

- * Anti-crime campaign
- * Masakhane campaign
- * Education Summit
- * Capacity Building
- * Macro-economic framework

2. Preparations for Conference

We have a Conference Preparatory Committee and also a Nominations Committee. The Conference is to be held on 27- 29 September 1996 at Pentech. We have requested the Deputy President to be the guest speaker and a budget has been sent to HQ. No fundraising activity is planned but this has been discussed.

3. Functioning of the Regions and Branches

We have ten regions in the province. Of these nine have been launched and the other one is still not launched. Their functioning varies, but all we can say is that it is fair.

We have 217 Branches in the province. Of these 133 are launched and 84 unlaunched.

4. Problems and issues requiring NEC decision

- a) Crime and the PAGAD issue
- b) Rationalisation in the education
- c) Membership system
- d) Macro-economic framework
- e) Provincial Constitution
- f) Revamping/relaunching Masakhane campaign
- g) Discipline in the organisation

Compiled by JAMES NGCULU, Provincial Secretary

4. ESTABLISHING LOCAL GOVERNMENT POST-JUNE 26 1996

METROPOLITAN COUNCIL

- **Strategic Positions:** Have secured all Mayors, Chairs of EXCO and have effective control of all EXCOs on the TMC and six TMSS.
- **Induction workshops:** Held on 20 July 1996.
- **Problem Areas:** Some difficulties: (i) in certain councillors accepting the allocation of portfolios and (ii) list problems in Unlazi.

TLCS

- **Strategic Positions:** Control more than 15 large towns.
- **Induction workshops:** held over weekend of 27-28 July 1996.
- **Problem Areas:** (i) Kokstad (ii) Cedarville (iii) Richard's Bay (iv) Cool Air (v) Dundee (vi) Margate

REGIONAL COUNCILS

- **Strategic Positions:** Only Midlands have a real chance to dominate.
- **Induction workshops:** To be held mid-August.
- **Problem Areas:** List process.

KEY AREAS FOR INTERVENTION:

- **TRANSFORMATION AND RESTRUCTURING**
- **TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING**

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

Our initial assessment indicates that there are three key areas around which the PEC needs to intervene in order to consolidate the results of the local elections.

1. CREATION OF AN ELECTORAL COMMISSION

voices speaking on behalf of elections. The feeling of some individuals from HQ was that the elections postponement and Bambatha created some confusion.

Overall, however, PEACE, DEMOCRACY and DEVELOPMENT have become established as excellent themes which must continue to be projected in all the programmes we engage in.

There was not enough focus on local candidates getting the message across.

Media was generally very good, but distribution remained a problem.

We must ensure we effectively claim ANC victories in government.

3. IMPLICATIONS OF RESULTS

3.1 ASSESSMENT OF STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES:

The ANC set a number of strategic objectives for the elections:

- (i) to win control of the metropolitan area – this was done handsomely and the ANC now has effective control of all substructures;
- (ii) to gain control of key large towns – only Vryheid and to a certain extent Richard's Bay and Empangeni proved to be disappointing; and
- (iii) to begin to penetrate into the rural parts of the province – results here generally do not show significant shifts from 1994, except possibly for Midlands.

3.2 ASSESSMENT OF KEY AREAS:

MOBILISATION CAPACITY

This remains a problem. In 1994, it appeared many people did not vote and again in 1996 at least 50% of registered voters did not vote. Given that registered voters comprise only 75% of all voters, this means that no more than 40% of the voters came out to vote. This could be due to the following factors: (i) incorrect registration figures due to fraud, maladministration, etc. (ii) election day problems, and (iii) the fact that throughout the world there is not that much electoral support for local elections.

Inyala/Mtubatuba	13	LOST	1	3	0	0	9
Pennington	7	LOST	1	1	1	0	4

B. The Villages which the ANC did not contest:

* The ANC did not contest the following villages -- it was the IFP and NP who did contest them and were soundly defeated by the residents and ratepayers;

REGION/TLC/TMSS	SEATS	STATUS	IFP	NP	DP	IND
Utrecht	7	DNC	3	0	0	4
Nongoma	7	DNC	7	0	0	0
Umtamvuma/Port Edward	7	DNC	2	0	0	5
Melmoth	7	DNC	5	1	0	1
Impenjati/Southbroom	7	DNC	1	0	0	6
Mtunzini	7	DNC	0	0	0	0
Gingindlovu	7	DNC	2	5	0	0
Bergville	7	DNC	0	0	0	0
Underberg	7	DNC	0	0	0	7
Camperdown	7	DNC	0	0	0	7
Wartburg	7	DNC	0	0	0	7
Kranskop	7	DNC	1	2	0	4
New Hanover	7	DNC	0	0	0	7
Himeville	7	DNC	0	0	0	7
Cathkin Park	7	DNC	1	0	0	6
Winterton	7	DNC	0	0	0	0
Creighton	7	DNC	0	0	0	0
Hattingspruit	7	DNC	0	0	0	4
Impendle Town	7	DNC	0	0	0	7
Louwsburg	7	DNC	6	0	0	1
St. Lucia	7	DNC	2	0	0	5
Ulundi	13	DNC	13	0	0	0
	319		73	28	2	133

- The media is stressing the large number of independents. We must put it into perspective as per above because the agenda was set by allowing such tiny villages to be TLCs in the first place. What about Nqutu town, Ekuvukeni, and the many African villages which aren't given similar coverage simply because they are not 'white' villages which benefitted from apartheid.

REPORT TO THE NEC 16 - 18 AUGUST 1996 **FROM ANC KWAZULU NATAL**

INTRODUCTION

This report will briefly cover the following:

- * Preliminary report of Local Government results
- * PEC and PWC meetings
- * Issues for the NEC's attention

The report on Local Government is an assessment by Cdes who were involved in elections at the Provincial Office. It has been discussed by the PEC. A more indepth discussion by the PEC will be on 5 September 1996 and this will incorporate reports from regional structures. The report will go in separately.

2. PEC & PWC meeting

The PEC as well as the PWC meets regularly as reported before. A month after local government elections the PEC held a two day Inguyazana to assess the situation after elections and to chart the way forward. The main issues for discussion were the following:

2.1. Peace process

Here the PEC explored the need for more concrete steps to end political violence in KwaZulu Natal and the possibility of a political settlement

2.2. Fund-raising ventures in the province

The PEC agreed on a number of fund-raising ventures which are now in the process of being implemented. This is in addition to other programmes which were already in place.

2.3. Organizational programmes

KWAZULU/NATAL

WESTERN CAPE

MPUMALANGA PROVINCIAL REPORT

The Province is properly functioning and composed of the following structures:

1. **PEC**

- * The PEC was elected in 1994, it has been functioning in accordance with the Constitution except late 1995 when it was not longer consistent with the Constitution.

The PEC meets once every month. The following are some of the issues which are discussed by the PEC.

- a) Organisation state of affairs
- b) Assessment on progress made by Government
- c) Constitutional matters

- * After a careful analysis on the Government progress a task team was established to look on a variety of issues and that resulted on the following:

- a) A Provincial summit which included all REC and the leagues.
- b) Two Provincial summits of all councilors were held between March and August 1996.
- c) Restructuring of the Provincial Executive (Cabinet)
- d) Appointment of the Provincial TRC Committee to deal with all the cases in the Province. The Committee is in daily contact with the TRC National.

2. **PWC**

The above structure meets every week on Wednesdays.

- It is responsible for the running of the ANC in the Province daily. The following are some of the issues under discussions:
 - a) Functioning of the Alliance
 - b) TRC
 - c) Deployment of M.Ps to Constituency

3. **Provincial Conference**

The PEC decided that the Conference should be held from the 27 - 29 September 1996 at SASOL Campus in Secunda. The PEC also resolved that before the Provincial Conference. Regional Councils should be held throughout the Province. The main function of the RGC will be to prepare for Provincial Conference.

The Province is presently engaged on a fundraising spree with an aim of accumulating assets for the movement and the funding of the coming conference. We aim to fund the next elections from the Province.

4. **Branches.**

- The PEC is always discussing state of affairs of branches.
- The Province has got plus minus 138 branches who are constitutionally functioning.
- More that 200 branches are not launched but in the process of launching.

ANC EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE REPORT TO THE NEC

The Provincial Executive Committee has been meeting consistently without exception (once a month) to consider very important and strategic matters facing the movement in the Province in particular and the country in general.

The PWC is also meeting on fortnightly basis as it alternates with the Provincial Alliance PWC's Meetings and meetings with the Premier and MEC's. The PWC has been playing more of a strategic role particularly on matters that concern governance and policy work in general. The following are some of the issue which recently have been on the agenda of both the PEC and PWC.

- Macro-Economic Strategy and its implications for the Province started at the recent Provincial RDP Evaluation Summit. The ongoing debate and discussion on this matter will culminate in a Provincial Workshop which will take place on the 06/09/1996. Coupled with this discussion will be the question of budgetary processes in the Province and the role of the ANC led Alliance.
- ANC Departments and their role in the Policy formulation and implementation processes. Linked to this is an attempt to improve policy co-ordination within the movement. To this extent we are setting up a State Transformation Unit (STU).
- Truth and Reconciliation Commission - Guidelines on how to co-ordinate TRC work within our structures. Guidelines have been made available to all our structures. We are currently making preparations for the Bisho Massacre hearings which will take place on the 09-11/09/1996.
- **Issues of Governance :**
 - * Implications of the creation of the new Ministry of Youth, Gender and Development Planning.
 - * Relationship of the Development Planning in the new Ministry and the RDP currently within the Ministry of Public Works.
 - * Interface and relationship between the Executive Council and Administration more specifically the political control of Administration.
 - * Rationalisation of the Civil Service.
- **Conference Preparations :**

The Provincial Conference will take place on the 21-23 November 1996. Various committees including fundraising have already been set up to facilitate and co-ordinate preparations for the conference. A copy of a document on conference preparations is attached hereto. The PWC has developed a paper to guide our membership on the quality of leadership we need in the PEC.

EASTERN CAPE

- 7.3 The RWCs meet weekly
 7.4 Co-ordinate the work of Local Government ANC Caucus
 7.5 The state of our branches is as follows:-

Region	No of branches	Membership up until July	Targeted
1. East Rand	42	5 998	30 000
2. Greater Johannesburg	87	15 844	35 000
3. North East Rand	11	2 825	10 000
4. West Rand	28	4 075	12 000
5. Pretoria	26	4 644	21 000
6. Vaal	15	3 968	12 000
7. Rural	6	7 924	10 000
Grand Total	204	45 168	125 000

8. PREPARATIONS FOR THE CONFERENCE

8.1 Province

- 8.2.1 The conference will be held on the 15 - 17 November
 8.2.2 Preparations are in place.
 8.2.2.1 Preparations Committee headed by
 Provincial Secretary
 8.2.2.2 Branch Delegation based on proportional
 representation
 8.2.2.3 Deadlines for reports from Regions,
 Department and Units and PEC
 deployment on the 30 September 1996.
 8.2.2.4 Nominations and Elections processes

8.2 Regions

- 8.2.1 All Regions will have their AGMs in October
 8.2.2 Guidelines already sent to the Regions

9. FUND- RAISING

Initiative on fund-raising are not very successful but dinners / breakfast and pledges are organised, as the result there is ANC Breakfast Club.

10. PROBLEMS THAT NEED NEC DECISION

So far the Province is managing the problem but the following need an attention:-

- 10.1 Membership System. This should include the propses
 Committee to relook on the benefits for ANC membership.
 10.2 National strategy on the role of SANCO and its
 relationship with the ANC.

..... **End**

There are four (4) major programmes which are in place from August to December 1996.

2.3.1. Rallies

A number of rallies are being planned partly to acknowledge confidence people showed on the ANC but mainly as part of our consolidation programme towards 1999. Two rallies have already been held, there will be two in September and then two in October.

2.3.2. Political Development Workshops

A programme of two day workshops for all branches in the province has been planned. It starts from 24 & 25 August 1996 - 21 & 22 September 1996. This will involve 4 Cdes from each branch. After this, a second phase will be planned.

2.3.3. Revival of branches and recruitment

Branch AGM's and recruitment of new membership are all underway particularly in September. In October most regions will be holding conferences. The Provincial conference will be at the beginning of December.

2.3.4. Firmly establishing local government

The Province is heavily involved in the process of establishing proper local government throughout the province including regional councils.

3. Over and above all these programmes we are developing a plan of rural mobilisation. To start with we are reorganising constituency offices together with MP's as part of the plan.

* In areas we haven't won we have already started talking to some independents in order to ensure we control them.

III. Remaining 40 TLCs:

Facts to stress:

* Last year the bottom 40 TLCs collectively only had a total operating budget of about R78 million; most of these towns are small villages; they are direct products of an apartheid past which dictated that Hattingspruit could be a TLC with seven councillors and only 95 registered voters whilst Nqutu with probably thousands of registered voters could not be a TLC. There are some 300 African villages which do not have the status of TLCs.

* On the whole these TLCs are tiny areas with mainly white communities who wish to defend their village status and so have resorted usually to ratepayers or residents organizations to defend their interests. The ANC did not contest 22 out of these 40 small villages.

* It is interesting that where the ANC did contest those towns we actually did quite well. For example, at the very last minute we put up candidates in places like Ashburton, Hilton, etc. and got quite significant (albeit small) support.

A. The Villages which the ANC contested:

REGION/TLC/TMSS	SEATS	STATUS	ANC	IFP	NP	DP	IND
Colenso/Nkanyezi	7	WON	5	0	2	0	0
Richmond	13	WON	13	0	0	0	0
Isopo	7	WON	4	0	0	1	2
Nkwazi	7	WON	2	1	3	0	1
Cedarville	7	WON	3	0	3	0	1
Dalton	7	WON	4	0	0	0	3
Cool Air	7	WON	3	0	3	0	1
Paulpietersburg/Dumbe	10	WON	5	1	0	0	4
Scottburgh/Umzinto	13	WON	3	3	5	0	2
Hibberdene	10	MINOR	3	6	1	0	0
Umkomazi/Umkomaas	10	MINOR	3	6	1	0	3
Hilton	10	MAJOR	4	0	1	1	4
Harding	7	LOST	1	0	0	0	6
Dannhauser	10	LOST	1	6	0	0	3
Weenen	7	LOST	1	3	0	0	3
Ashburton	7	LOST	1	0	0	0	6

However, it is clear that winning the province in 1999 depends completely on mobilising and focussing particularly on our African support base.

MINORITY SUPPORT:

The MF was a greater factor than research showed it to be. The ANC thought it would gain support from Indian voters as a result of their disillusionment with the NP, however it appears the swing was towards the MF.

RURAL VOTE:

This is the area of greatest potential, but which requires resources and a strategic approach which develops effective support bases in rural areas. The peace initiative and delivery are ideal issues to focus on.

URBAN VOTE:

The ANC lost candidates through stupid administrative mistakes.

The overall calibre of candidates will remain a problem unless steps are taken to build an effective core of councillor cadres.

Media projection is critical.

ELECTION-DAY ADMINISTRATION:

We must beef up our capacity in dealing with issues administratively and legally.

A clear and effective organization structure must be put in place.

- Coordinate and oversee general organizational direction
- Receive reports from elected ANC officials and provide broad strategic direction: ANC presently has approximately 50 MPs and MPLs deployed in this province, over 450 elected local councillors and at least 20 Ministers actively working on projects in the province – this work must be coordinated and strategic direction provided.
- Develop a strategic plan for elections in 1999: We need to do a proper SWOT analysis of exactly where resources went (human, financial and technical) and what results were obtained in each area.
- Resource mobilisation (Financial, Technical and Human).

2. MOBILISATION AND COUNCILLOR CONTACT:

Organising must be developed in a way that it is flexible enough to change into elections mode during campaigns.

3. CONSOLIDATING OUR BASE AND DEVELOPING IT THROUGH AN EFFECTIVE RURAL STRATEGY:

The elections have shown that there is no real mass base of support among the minority communities. Their influence will be primarily at the margins and we should ensure that we don't lose such a perspective through focussing too much attention expecting massive support to come from minority areas – what support does come to the ANC comes in an incremental way.

It is to three specific areas that our real attention must be centred: (i) consolidating our urban African support base; (ii) mobilising those hundreds of thousands of urban African voters who did not come out to vote and (iii) moving into the rural areas in a big way.

Facts to stress: Last year had an operating budget of R3.8 billion; employs tens of thousands of people; is the seat of real economic power in the province.

Results: Excellent ANC victory. When we include our own independent candidates that we put up, together with the Minority Front we easily control all significant portfolios.

TMSS	SEAT	ANC	IFP	NP	DP	MF	IND	BYE
North Central	70	20W/13P 33	2W/4P 6	14W/7P 21	4W/2P 6	1W/2P 3	1W 1	
South Central	60	15W/12P 27	3W/3P 6	8W/6P 14	1W/1P 2	7W/2P 9	2W 2	
Inner West	43	14W/9P 23	1P 1	5W/4P 9	3W/1P 4	1P 1		Ward B3 B2?
Outer West	41	12W/12P 24	2P 2	2P 2	8W 8		3W/1P 4	B2
South	30	11W/5 16	2P 2	4W/4P 8		1W 1	2W/1P 3	
North	30	10W/3P 13	2P 2	1W/4P 5	1W/1P 2	3W/2P 5	2W 2	Ward B6
TOTAL	274							

II. Top 21 large towns (defined by the towns with the annual operating budgets over R10 million):

Facts to stress: Last year the top 21 TLCs had an operating budget of R1.5 billion in total; these are the seats of real economic potential in the province together with the Metropolitan area; these TLCs employ tens of thousands of people.

Results: The ANC has posted a set of significant and quite unexpected results from this category of TLCs:

(a) we have won outright at least twelve of these large TLCs -- Pietermaritzburg, Newcastle (one or two wards outstanding), Ladysmith, Kokstad, Howick, Greytown, Mandini, Glencoe, Mooi River, Margate, Dolphin Coast, Stanger;

(b) we are the major party in at least four of these large TLCs -- Richards Bay, Estcourt/Wembesi, Dundee, Matatiele,

4. Issues which the NEC has to consider

4.1. Nomination of the action SG

The view of the PWC is that if the problem indicated by the nominations committee cannot be resolved for now, the Deputy SG should continue as she does at the moment up until the National Conference. The timing thereof can be looked at.

4.2. KwaZulu Natal ~ East Griqualand boundary problem

This matter should now be dealt with decisively by the NEC. It can't be dragged any further. If the NEC can't deal with it at this meeting it must be dealt with by an extended NWC as soon as possible.

4.3. Branch allocations

For more than fifteen (15) months now HQ is unable to settle the problem of branch allocations. This problem has to be resolved now.

GAUTENG PROVINCE SUMMARY REPORT FOR NEC MEETING

1. PWC MEETING

The PWC meets weekly every Thursdays.

Issues Discussed are:-

- 1.1 Governance
- 1.2 Organisational issues
- 1.3 Administration
- 1.4 Set agenda for PEC and PGC
- 1.5 Implementation resolution / decisions of NEC, PEC and PG

2. PEC MEETING

The PEC meets once month and on emergency matters

Issues discussed are:-

- 2.1 Political issues on Governance and organisation
- 2.2 Attend on Regional, Departmental and DC report for endorsement
- 2.3 Give political direction in the Province
- 2.4 Presently topics on agenda with the Alliance partners are:-
Macro Economics debates, Development strategy

3. OFFICE BEARERS MEETS EVERY MONDAYS

4. MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE IS MEETING WEEKLY.

It deals with staff issues and performances

5. CHAIRPERSON CONVENES CHAIRPERSON'S FORUM AND THE SECRETARY CONVENES THE SECRETARIES FORUM MONTHLY.

6. CAMPAIGNS

- 6.1 Operation Vuka - Membership drive and building the organisation
- 6.2 Anti - Crime campaign - it has not gain the momentum
- 6.3 Masakhane and Cadre development

7. FUNCTIONING OF THE REGIONS AND BRANCHES

- 7.1 There are six Regions, all functioning well.
- 7.2 The Regions are having the RGC every 2 month and the REC meets once a month others meet fortnightly

- The appointment of Cde. Sipho Gcabashe as Elections Manager occurred quite late and he had to then establish a structure almost from scratch.
- Confusion over line responsibilities as to who was responsible for what decisions – the elections structure was changed three times.
- Many leaders did not take the election campaign seriously until only a few weeks before the election.
- Alliance involvement and involvement of League's created problems.
- Leaders sometimes spoke with different voices during the election campaign.
- Communication strategy between province, regions and local levels extremely poor and lacked leadership involvement.
- Regional leadership did not give effective political guidance. In some cases Regional Secretaries created serious problems on the ground which used up valuable energy trying to resolve these issues.
- LETs were not utilised as effectively as they should have been. The campaign should have been devolved as much as possible to local levels. There was occasional conflict between constitutional structures and election structures.

PROBLEMS AROUND THE LIST PROCESS:

* **Decision on list process:** While this decision was taken by Provincial General Council on 13 January and then also endorsed at RGCs, (i) many of the problems which later occurred in the List Process were a direct result of Regional List Committees or RECs not having read and implemented these decisions; (ii) the time frames were not adhered to and the process was rushed over the last few days with little time to correct mistakes; (iii) Regional Secretaries in particular should be made directly responsible for ensuring that this process was adhered to.

* **Establishment of Provincial List Committee:** (i) Established in terms of the guidelines, however, poor participation from some edes. leaving a core of about half to do the majority of the work; (ii) Weak regional structures meant the PLC did more than it should around implementing the process; (iii) Should have had more regional workshops on the process to ensure process understood and time frames adhered to; (iv) Should have structured time frames differently and intervened with regions more (however, did not really have power to do so).

2. ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

Before beginning to analyse the results it is important to provide a brief overview of some of the factors which affected the election results, particularly focussing on ANC weaknesses.

1. FACTORS WHICH AFFECTED RESULTS:

(i) THOSE FACTORS AFFECTING OUR RESULTS NEGATIVELY:

- **PRE-ELECTION ISSUES:** These include the 50-50 ward split, demarcation problems, rural model, inability to campaign effectively.
- **ELECTION DAY PROBLEMS:** It is clear that more attention must be paid to our election-day strategy: bringing out the voters and ensuring they vote.
- **LACK OF STRATEGIC RESOURCE USE:** Resources should generally be used in election to focus on consolidating the support base of a party and ensuring that resources target the swing voters. In our preliminary assessment resources were possibly focussed on certain urban constituencies which it is now clear do not provide mass support for the ANC (such as Indian voters) and not effectively enough in: (i) getting out the urban African vote and (ii) testing support in rural areas (For example, the good results in Midlands rural areas are in large part due to mobilisation in those areas, in spite of a general lack of resources).

(ii) THOSE FACTORS AFFECTING OUR RESULTS POSITIVELY:

- **PRE-ELECTION DAY ISSUES:** Such as 50-50 ward split, mobilisation.
- **CONSOLIDATION AND SWINGS IN VOTER SUPPORT:** There was a clear movement of whites away from the IFP and back to the NP-DP, although there is a distinct minority showing support for the ANC.

(II) CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF ELECTION ORGANIZATION

PROBLEMS AROUND THE MANAGEMENT OF CAMPAIGN:

Some of the problems around elections management include:

(c) We have a significant minority participation in at least two of these TLCs -- Empangeni, Port Shepstone.

(d) We have only lost significantly three TLCs: Eshowe, Pongola and Vryheid (but the intimidation in Mondlo and the denial of our ward candidates the right to stand reduced our participation -- in spite of this we still featured on the PR vote).

REGION/TLC/TMSS	SEATS	STATUS	ANC	IFP	NP	DP	IND
Piemburg/Msundusi	60	WON	40	1	12	6	1
Richards Bay	30	MAJOR	9	6	5	0	9
Newcastle	60	WON	25	13	7	0	14
Ladysmith/Emnambithi	34	WON	21	1	9	0	3
KwaDukuza/Stanger	22	WON	0	0	0	0	0
Empangeni/Ngwelezane	16	MINOR	4	2	8	0	2
Estcourt/Wembezi	13	MAJOR	6	4	4	0	5
Margate	19	WON	8	1	6	1	3
Vryheid	26	LOST	1	16	7	0	2
Port Shepstone	16	MAJOR	4	2	2	0	8
Dolphin Coast	13	WON	6	1	2	0	4
Dundee	16	MAJOR	5	3	5	0	3
Kokstad	16	WON	11	0	1	3	0
Howick	19	WON	12	0	1	5	1
Greytown	13	WON	8	0	0	3	2
Mandini	19	WON	10	3	3	0	3
Eshowe	13	LOST	1	6	2	0	4
Glencoe	13	WON	7	1	4	0	1
Mooi River	10	WON	8	1	0	1	0
Matatiele	7	WON	3	0	0	2	2
Pongola	16	LOST	2	9	0	0	5
	448		191	70	73	21	72

Interpretation:

- * This is a very significant victory as the ANC will now be able to make a direct impact in towns with real economic potential.
- * These towns all significantly influence the hinterland rural areas -- they are major commercial centres, etc.
- * The trust placed by the people of these towns in the ANC is a clear signal that they believe we have the right plan for peace, democracy and development -- delivering on economic growth.

Brief Report of the Free State Provincial Executive Committee on the state of the organisation

1. Introduction

This report will really be very brief and will attempt to address recent developments in the Province. The reason for the report to be so brief is simply that the office of the Provincial Secretary was informed very late by the Secretary-General's office about the fact that Provinces are expected to submit such report. Equally the Secretary-General's Office requested provinces not to submit long reports. In their own terms they expected a one page report.

2. Regularities of meetings of the Provincial Working Committee

Constitutionally, the Provincial Working Committee is expected to meet once a week. The Provincial Working Committee of the ANC in the Free State Province is not an exception to that rule. However, our Provincial Working Committee was unable to meet for the whole of the June month this year. The simple reason was that most of members of the Provincial Working Committee were Members of the Executive Council (Ministers) of the Province. Therefore, meetings of the PWC had to be postponed because of the problem of quorum not being formed. Therefore, the officials who fortunately meeting every Monday were forced to meet and take key decisions aimed at taking the entire organisation forward and only to realise that those officials decisions will changed on the eleventh hour. This alone nearly brought the organisation to standstill because the PWC is expected to drive the organisation in between meetings of the Provincial Executive Committee. The only solution was for the officials to suggest to the PEC to restructure the PWC and that was done by the PEC in its monthly meeting of July this year.

However, this restructuring that was done through elections of the new PWC, also caused us problems because the Premier was not re-elected and this was blown out of proportion by the media assist was interpreted as a way of the officials sidelining the Premier again. Nonetheless, the PEC was able to deal with this because the amended ANC Constitution does not prescribe that the Premier must in the PWC. This restructuring has enabled the us as the organisation to have the PWC that is able to meet every Monday 12H00. The main issues which the PWC is dealing with is the implementation of the resolution of the second Provincial General Council.

3. Regularities of the meetings of the Provincial Executive Committee

Constitutionally, the Provincial Executive Committee is expected to meet once a month. Our PEC has been able to meet once a month although our problem has been attendance but atleast our quorum could be formed in all our meetings except one meeting in July which had to be postponed because we could not form a quorum. However, that meeting took place the following weekend and was well attended. Meetings of the Provincial Executive Committee which took place during May-June this year mostly dealt with the so-called Free State problem. The July meeting and other meetings before May were able to deal with key organisational and governmental issues. Key on our agenda now as the PEC is to implement the decisions and

6. Life Membership :

This issue has been brought up by our Finance Committee as one way of fundraising. However the PEC is very much cautious of the political correctness of this proposal.

7. 80th Anniversary Activities :

The recommendation is that the main activities should be in Provinces which never hosted any National Activities.

8. Relationship with the Alliance particularly SANCO :

There is a general feeling in the Province that relations with our Alliance partners need to be constantly evaluated more particularly with SANCO. The deteriorating relations between our structures and that of SANCO have become a source of concern. It is our considered opinion that we need to initiate bilaterals with SANCO with a view to secure the availability and visibility of its leadership in addressing these problems.

African National Congress



NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

16 - 18 AUGUST 1996

BELLVILLE INN

VOLUME FOUR

PROVINCIAL REPORTS

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

2nd Floor
Corner House
nr Du Toitspan Road &
Stockdale Street
8301 Kimberley
South Africa



PO Box 2618
8300 Kimberley
Tel. (0531) 81-2099
Fax (0531) 24151
South Africa

NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE Office of the Provincial Secretary General

Provincial Report to the National Executive Committee

16 - 18 August 1996

1. Introduction

This report will very briefly cover the period February 1996 - August 1996.

2. PEC

We held 4 PEC meetings and one PEC Bosberaad during the past seven months and one PEC meeting was extended to all our parliamentarians and Senators who are not serving on the PEC.

Our September PEC will once again be extended to all our Parliamentarians and Senators since we will be endorsing all reports to be presented to the Provincial Conference at the end of September.

PEC meetings have not been attended to badly during the past few months.

3. PWC

Our PWC meetings have been well attended and have only been missed twice during the past seven months. The PWC functions very well and has been the driving force of all political matters in the province.

4. Provincial Conference

Our Preparatory teams for the Provincial Conference are effective for the past three months now.

Most of the logistics are in place.

26



THE PEOPLE ARE GOVERNING!

NORTHERN CAPE

5. Regions
- The Province is divided into eight regions
 - All the regions are launched and functioning.
 - Lack of resources in regions contribute to slow progress especially on branch services.

Problems

1. Border disputes
The Province is experiencing difficulties in handling some of the areas which were affected by the demarcation process.
- a. Bushbuckridge/Groblesdal
The finalisation of the process on transferring the above areas to Mpumalanga and North Province respectively will have to be speeded up.
- b. Origstad and surroundings
Petitions have been submitted by the communities under the above areas. The black areas were separated from their towns during the demarcation process and their appeal is that the black communities should be part of the whites only towns.
The communities are threatening to embark on violent actions if there are not given an attention by the two provinces.
2. Membership system
The present system of membership is actual delaying progress on recruitment drives.No allocations are made to branches since the system was introduced the Province received its allocation in 1995 September, whiles the membership was growing every month The membership had since drop because of the system.

Our fundraising team, headed by the Treasurer, are making different initiatives to raise funds for the conference, since the estimated budget is about R180 000 - 00 for this conference, since we are expecting about 400 delegates.

5. Regions

Our province is divided into six regions, namely Kimberley, Upington, De Aar, Williston, Namaqualand and Kuruman.

Our regions are in the process of holding their AGM's and we will be holding our provincial conference on the 27 - 29 September 1996.

Upington, Namaqualand and Williston regions held their regional AGM's during the past three weeks and the remaining region will be holding their AGM during forthcoming three weeks.

6. Branches

We have been experiencing serious problems, with the functioning of our branches but we have launched a serious campaign at our PEC meeting of 25 - 26 May 1996 to revive our branches and renew our membership.

It has proven to be very effective since after a few attempts, we have managed to hold three regional AGM's and also will be holding AGM's for the remaining three regions.

7. Depts

Our Dept's have been experiencing a few problems but with the support and cooperation, we received from Head Office, there has been tremendous improvement.

8. NEC Decision

The Taung/ Kuruman border dispute between Northern Cape and North West demands the intervention of the National Executive Committee.

9. Problems in the Province

The only problem in the province is the very serious allegations made against the Provincial Secretary, that has been leaked to the media but the PEC is in the process of handling the matter and once the matter has been resolved a full report will be sent to the NEC / NWC.

FREE STATE

resolutions of the General Council and to prepare for the second Provincial Conference which the Provincial Executive Committee decided that it should on the 6-8 December 96 in Parys.

4. Preparations for the Second Provincial Conference

The Provincial Executive Committee has decided that our second Provincial Conference will be on the 6-8 December 96 in Parys. The PEC also decided that the end of September should be the closing date for branches to have submitted names of their delegates. This will enable the Provincial Preparatory Committee established by the PEC to have enough time to really prepare everything for the conference. The only problem is the funds to hold that conference. The PEC set up a sub-committee to raise funds for that conference but that committee is not moving fast as we thought. The NEC will have to indicate now its role on funding of this conference.

The second problem facing us in preparing for this conference is that there are now emerging tendencies especially from some PEC members. Tendencies which might be very divisive if not attended to by the National Executive Committee. There are some PEC members who are already canvassing now for the next PEC. Canvassing in the organisation is indeed recognised by the ANC Constitution but only when it is done within the norms of the organisation. However, this canvassing it is not done within the norms of the organisation. There are some PEC members who are already assassinating the characters of other PEC members, others have already formulated a list for the next PEC and the same group of PEC members are allegedly buying recruiter packs for branches without following proper procedures. This must be stopped because it will never legitimise the coming conference.

The other problem facing us as the province is the decision of the National Working Committee that our second Provincial Conference should be brought forward. The Provincial Working Committee discussed this decision and came to a conclusion that this approach will not address our problems. The PWC decided that we should make a direct input to the NEC on how do think that this approach will not address our problems and what do we think can be the solution to our problems.

5. Functioning of the Regions and Branches

There are presently nine regions that are launched in our province and only one region is not yet launched. The PEC decided to re-demarcate our regions but to maintain ten (10) regions. The only main problem facing the normal functioning of regions is political maturity and to a certain extend the regional staff that is lacking discipline. However, we think that this is been addressed with the assistance of the head office. There are presently 272 branches in the province. Only 165 are launched and others are been launched although at a very slow pace.

6. Issues to be considered by the NEC

The province is of the view that, apart from helping us to host our second Provincial Conference, the NEC should speed up the process of helping us to address the so-called the Free State problems.

IV. Remaining Areas of Regional Councils:

The fourth and probably most important set of elections for the future growth of the ANC occurred in the Regional Council areas (the Remaining Areas). Here, the ANC's performance varied both between Regional Councils and within the Regional Council areas.

REGIONAL COUNCIL	SEATS	ANC	IFP	NP	DP	OTH
Greater Durban Collar (5)	192	43	85	3	0	1
Greater Klip River (4)	61	12	43	2	1	0
Greater Midlands (5)	121	36	71	5	3	8
Greater Newcastle (3)	33	3	29	0	0	1
Greater Ngqtshe (2)	93	2	89	1	0	1
Greater North (1)	187	19	162	0	0	6
Greater South Coast (7)	132	35	87	3	1	5
	759					

- The Southern part of the province (Midlands, Durban Collar and Lower South had significantly better results than the northern parts.
- Within each Remaining Area there are differences in the election results. A verbal presentation of these differences will be provided. Analysis is required to determine why results differ, but it is clear that a combination of mobilisation, local rural leadership/structures, impact of ANC in government have all contributed to this situation.

* **Establishment of Regional List Committees:** Procedures were not properly followed. In places like South Durban you even had an REC member who was a candidate actually organising conferences as a member of the List Committee.

* **Holding PR conferences:** Problems: (i) representation, (ii) notices, (iii) manipulation, (iv) lack of consultation, (v) did not allow candidates to be screened,...

* **Holding Ward Conferences:** (i) Often poorly organised, (ii) Manipulation, (iii) arranged outside of guidelines, (iv)

- **General problems:** (i) List Committees fairly weak; (ii) List Committees not broad enough and a few comrades doing a lot of work; (iii) Minimal participation of alliance.

PROBLEMS AROUND THE GOVERNMENTAL PROCESS:

- Demarcation
- Rural Local Government Model
- Multi-Party Elections Liaison:
- PCLG process
- National liaison

PROBLEMS AROUND RESOURCES:

In terms of human resources there was a lack of capacity. We require a process of empowering ourselves and developing our skills base.

Financial administration in regions remained a problem, although certainly improved on 1994.

Resources were wasted due to poor planning: a leader is confirmed for an event, advertising and mobilising is done and then the leader cancels.

MESSAGE AND MEDIA

Towards the end of the campaign a clear message and media strategy did emerge, however, there was a shaky beginning with diverse and incongruous

GAUTENG PROVINCE

AFRICAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL
REPORT ON LOCAL ELECTIONS FOR PROVINCIAL
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

31 JULY 1996

INTRODUCTION

This report details some of the analysis done to date of the local elections process and results. The report is not comprehensive and some of the conclusions drawn are not the product of collective discussion and debate.

The report is divided into five main sections. The first provides a description of the election results. A comparison of these results with those of April 1994 will be provided in the verbal presentation. The second section provides a brief analysis of the results and the election organisation. The third section examines some of the implications of these results. The fourth section briefly notes the process to date in establishing local government across the province. The final section suggests a few recommendations for deliberation by the PEC.

1. ACTUAL ELECTION RESULTS:

The results of April 1994 will be presented verbally in order to provide the context.

Local elections dealt with four categories of local governments: (i) the Metropolitan area of Durban, (ii) the major TLCs, (iii) smaller villages and (iv) Remaining areas of the six Regional Councils.

I Metropolitan area: