

Chapter 1 : - ANC policy anarchy - Wits University

ANC National Policy Conference Discussion Document Education, Health, Science and Technology Crime and Corruption Commission report United Way/Centraide Windsor - Essex County Director and Officer Liability.

Department of Health DST: Technical and Vocational Education and Training 1. It is also a tool aimed at stimulating debates in the ANC, in communities and amongst stakeholders on issues that are relevant to the sector including proposals on how to serve South Africa best through programmes mentioned herein or proposed. From the time of its founding in , until the democratic breakthrough of , the ANC was the only hope for the majority of our people as it was always in the forefront as a liberation movement. It has been governing the country since It has performed well in transforming South Africa. Its main goals are expressed in strategic documents such as the Freedom Charter, Ready to Govern, Reconstruction and Development Programme RDP and various election manifestos, especially those that form the basis of election manifestos of the last two elections, namely the National Elections and the Local Government elections. It always received an overwhelming support for their implementation. These policies and programmes have been translated into government policy, thereby ensuring that our country decisively eradicates the legacy of apartheid. It is very important that this spirit be infused by the ANC into local communities. However, sectors did not continuously identify gaps in the NDP for purposes of policy and planning. This entails, amongst others, attending meetings of the subcommittee. Most provinces were regularly represented by members of their PEC Subcommittees at meetings of the subcommittee. These provincial structures are represented in meetings of the Subcommittee. Some of the leagues do not attend regularly. The same was also done at local government level. The deadline of 30 June was not met. The second category focuses on dedicated programmes in water, power, marine, space and software engineering, in which South Africa has both comparative and competitive advantages. The DST is exploring innovative ways of resolving this. It proposes that funds be earmarked at all levels of government, especially provincial and local government levels, to fund research on technology-based solutions and to improve service delivery through STI. Programmes and plans on strategic projects such as mineral beneficiation are regarded as key initiatives in economic transformation. It has not been finalised. The focus is on the finalisation of processes on the research and innovation vote or budget coordination to enhance the efficiency of the allocation of resources to publicly funded STI institutions. This has provided wireless mesh nodes at schools and other facilities in the Nkangala and Sekhukhune area. More recently, connectivity has been provided to 54 schools in the Northern Cape. This is one of the ways that the STI and Basic Education sectors draw on their work and experiences to providing and improve connectivity to schools across the country. These are focusing on mathematics education, numeracy education; integrated studies of learning languages, mathematics and science; teacher education, higher education and human development, and work-integrated learning. Science education is an integral component in encouraging the exploration of science, technology, engineering, mathematics and innovation STEMI as a career. Focussed initiatives cater for teacher training and learner engagement opportunities; 4. This project is used to assess the extent to which quality educational outcomes can be achieved by the introduction of a range of innovative technologies such as ICT in schools, alternative energy supply, sustainable sanitation options, e-Health in clinics and hospitals, nutrition through local supply of ingredients by small scale agricultural developments and a combined Science Centre and Teacher Resource Centre in rural communities. This has also given our country valuable national resources that will advance the lives of our people. These are foundations on which the resolutions of various conferences rest, including those of the 52nd and 53rd National Conferences, which inform policies, and programmes of the ANC and government in the period to The White Paper on Education and Training provided a solid foundation for the new and democratic national education system. It has incorporated into its plans and programmes the NDP vision and aspirations. The sector has continued to improve access and inclusivity; has more people leaving school with a National Senior Certificate entering colleges and universities. The Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study TIMSS results show that South Africa has shown the largest improvement in learning outcomes between and in Mathematics, and Science

though from a low base, which is the best improvement among all countries that were assessed in Improving the working conditions, performance and the remuneration structure of teachers 4. New teachers are appointed after having been matched with the vacant positions. The outcome of the research will be used as a basis for the amendments to the post provision norms and resulting funding requirements, including the staffing needs for the three-stream curriculum model. This has not been concluded. It is not being implemented as yet awaiting ratification by some stakeholders. Resourcing education and Procurement 4. Scientific methods, such as geospatial analysis, to determine population dynamics versus the need to provide school infrastructure, are being conducted in the Eastern Cape and Limpopo, and will be rolled-out in other provinces as well. Engagements on the implementation of the Collective Agreement are still underway. Review of funding model for schools and review of the Quintile Model 4. The appointment of school principals 4. The capacity of government 4. Mismanagement, corruption, incompetence and ill-discipline 4. Poor education outcome 4. Language and cultural education 4. Provincial IIAL teacher orientation workshops are held regularly. Credibility and image of the sector 4. School Governing Bodies 4. Section 1 b interventions 4. Employment of educators and other civil servants as local government councillors 4. However, most of the teachers who were elected as councilors resigned. The new challenge is that of their re-employment as teachers. The majority of these schools, were not multi-grade schools per se, but were schools that were declared as small and unviable. A total of of these schools, have since been rationalised; and the remaining 2 schools, will either be rationalised, or will be retained and be refurbished. Provinces continue to provide support to these schools in the form of teacher training, as well as monitoring of LTSM usage and curriculum coverage. Retention and drop-out rates 4. The Basic Education sector introduced critical developments aimed at promoting inclusive education since Early Childhood Development, including Grade R 4. The Post Provisioning Norms and Standards will determine the number of teachers which will be required and assess the supply available. Conference should devise better ways of determining areas of support of educational and development needs of young children which must be developed and normed for African Languages in the early childhood years. Conference should ensure a youth development focus for post-school opportunities that must be established with a focus on rural spaces in order to eliminate the scourge of poverty and its effect on young people. Conference could ensure that the African languages are reflected and used in all schools, and will leverage the opportunities to develop materials in African Languages within broader society. This means that communities must ensure that curriculum enrichment; arts, culture, indigenous games and heritage events are attended and used to enable social cohesion and a sense of national identity among young people. Conference should undertake a radical review and transformation of the means of assessing what learners can and should do and know at national and provincial levels, and ensure that this is integrated with classroom- and school-level systems for improving feedback and teaching for better learning outcomes. Encourage and promote problem-solving and analytical skills among learners and use ICT as enabler for learners and teachers. Review the approach to education, from high stakes tests to formative education and assessment. This was translated into government policy through resolutions of Cabinet and various instruments such as the MTSF. These have been introduced to facilitate the transition from a disjointed post- school education and training system to an integrated system. These are designed to take forward policy imperatives of government. The NEC, as the key policy-making body between conferences, took a number of decisions that were implemented by the higher education and training sector. Those are reflected in the body of the report. The following is a summary of the work of the higher education and training sector. Implementing free higher education for the poor in South Africa 4. It was neither adopted nor sent to the NEC for adoption. The adoption of such a policy is necessary to guide government. The policy on free higher education for all poor undergraduate level students was not finalized for adoption before the end of as directed. This model is currently being tested. Community service for graduates from higher education institutions 4. It recommends the strengthening of existing similar programmes. The policy on Community Service for all students was due by July and implementation was scheduled to begin by December This has not been finalised. Infrastructure for post-school education and training system 4. On Higher Education Colleges 4. All public Colleges, specifically Agricultural and Nursing Colleges, currently under provincial authority are to be moved to a national competence in line with the

constitution to be managed under the relevant Higher Education and Training legislation. The sector has not concluded the work of shifting Nursing and Agricultural Colleges to a national competency by March. On former Teacher Education Colleges 4. Other matters in the mandate of the Higher Education and Training sector 4. Eskom has already taken about 8 learners as interns and apprentices. Implementation is taking place as directed. This was completed and implementation is taking place as directed. This was completed and a report will be submitted. It should have a programme to support PSET system. The implementation of ANC policies and programmes is ensuring a socially just and more responsive post-school system by improving access to a more diverse set of education and training opportunities for the youth and adults from very different educational backgrounds, with a bias towards the most marginalised. The post-school system is therefore being strengthened to become more responsive to the needs of its citizens and ensure the social and economic development of the country.

Chapter 2 : School Nutrition Association

The African National Congress (ANC) is South Africa's governing party and has been in power since the more ANC Policy Conference: Peace and Stability Discussion Document,

Zuma, the former South African President, was charged with fraud, bribery and corruption in the Arms Deal, but the charges were subsequently withdrawn by the National Prosecuting Authority of South Africa due to their delay in prosecution. Tony Yengeni, in his position as chief whip of the ANC and head of the Parliaments defence committee has recently been named as being involved in bribing the German company ThyssenKrupp over the purchase of four corvettes for the SANDF. Other recent corruption issues include the sexual misconduct and criminal charges of Beaufort West municipal manager Truman Prince , [36] and the Oilgate scandal, in which millions of Rand in funds from a state-owned company were funnelled into ANC coffers. The result has been a number of complaints and allegations that none of the political parties truly represent the interests of the poor. Protection of State Information Bill In late the ANC was heavily criticised over the passage of the Protection of State Information Bill , which opponents claimed would improperly restrict the freedom of the press. Some allege that Police Commissioner Riah Phiyega and Police Minister Nathi Mthethwa, a close confidant of Jacob Zuma, may have given the go ahead for the police action against the miners on that day. After the Public Protector released her report Secure in Comfort which found that Zuma must pay back the money spent on the non-security features, he refused to do so. In the Constitutional Court ruled that Zuma, as well as the National Assembly, had "breached the Constitution" and failed to uphold it. The result of such lies typically lead to those appointed being unable to fulfill their obligations while being paid very large salaries, and typically cost the taxpayer large amount of money while attempting to defend themselves in court. A small selection follows: The first 13 Afro diesel locomotives to arrive, at a cost of R million, were too tall to be of use on their intended routes. She later claimed that he degree certificate was stolen. By his own admission, he simply invented marks for himself. This was proven false. It is sad that well meaning South Africans have to contend with this backward attitude. She posted the following through her Facebook account: I do know some wonderful and thoughtful black people. But think they can voice opinions about statute and get their way oh dear. From now I shall address the blacks of South Africa as monkeys as I see the cute little wild monkeys do the same, pick drop and litter. At a Gupta family wedding held at Sun City in , various incidents of racism occurred. The family made clear that they wanted only white workers, including waiters, security, bar staff and cleaning staff. Nonetheless, in the Gupta e-mail leak of these allegations were shown to be correct. Ironically " due to the fact that Chris Hart, prominent economist and investment strategist at Standard Bank , was forced to resign for his racist tweet stating that "[m]ore than 25 years after Apartheid ended, the victims are increasing along with a sense of entitlement and hatred towards minorities". Lulu Xingwana , former ANC Minister of Women, Children and People with Disabilities, stated that "[y]oung Afrikaner men are brought up in the Calvinist religion believing that they own a woman, they own a child, they own everything and therefore they can take that life because they own it". So this over-concentration of coloureds in the Western Cape is not working for them. They should spread in the rest of the country When asked for comment by a news agency, the ANC spokesperson, Zizi Kodwa stated that there will be no comment from the ANC, as "[h]e [Malema] was addressing his own party supporters. I will from today unfriend all white people I have as friends from today u must be put under the same blanket as any other racist white because secretly u all are a bunch of racist fuck heads. U have the same venom moss. Our key mandate is nation-building and social cohesion. His sentiments take our country backwards and do not reflect what the Gauteng provincial government stands for. Please God, we have black people there, choose another way of punishing white people.

Chapter 3 : Legislature & Governance: ANC discussion document - POLITICS | Politicsweb

ANC National Policy Conference Discussion Document Education, Health, Science and Technology - Free download as PDF File .pdf), Text File .txt) or read online for free.

Need for More Integrated Cooperative Governance: Despite the IGR structural mechanisms in place, coordination, integration and alignment across spheres of government remains a challenge. Integrated delivery of services is not possible when there are no central and predictable mechanisms for guiding and regulating the key performance areas of integration across these spheres. Progress with implementation of resolutions There is limited progress registered in this policy areas. A fundamental review of the system would need to done, with the aim of developing legislations to guide and regulate inter-sphere actions. In this regard, the intergovernmental Relations Framework Act should be reviewed to address the distribution and location of powers and functions within and across three spheres of government. There is limited progress on the resolution of reforming, reduction and strengthening provinces. The role provinces play in the intergovernmental system is complex and needs to be reviewed in the performance of overlapping mandates, concurrent functions, accountability, oversight over Local Government and impact on service delivery and their role and contribution to spatial integration and achieving national developmental goals.

Differentiated Local Government Model: Local Government sphere is the most critical sphere of government in the delivery of government infrastructure investment and services to communities. Municipal space is the shared and most contested space by various government agencies, national and provincial departments. The coherent and integrated state action in municipal space is critical to ensure that the delivery of social services, economic growth, stimulations of local economies and development recognises the different socio-geographic municipal spaces offer, e. Metropolitan and Secondary Cities, District roles and small rural towns.

Role of District Municipalities: Options for strengthened role of District, looking at shared services, review of powers and functions, funding model is currently being rolled out to test viable model for greater and strengthened role of District. A review of the role, scope and composition of the Municipal Demarcation Board: The panel of experts was appointed and undertook a comprehensive assessment on the role, functionality and mandate of the MDB. A new Board was reconstituted and a conference was held with all critical stakeholders to discuss these matters. Cogta is currently processing a Bill to address important issues related to the role scope and mandate of the MDB. This policy paper emphasizes the centrality of coordinated planning and enforcement that will ensure the required impact. There is clear evidence of sufficient policy provision developed and adopted by ANC. The missing link is coordinated planning and execution of the policies. The challenge is to ensure government is executing the ANC policies effectively and timeously. The government through DPME has put in place monitoring and evaluations frameworks that enable the state to measure its impact and identify shortcomings. The ANC must retain political power in order to preserve our democratic legacy and accelerate socio-economic transformation in order that we can properly address our aims and objectives. Political power is attained not for its own sake, but to pursue political and socio-economic objectives. The ANC contests elections to obtain a mandate from the people to exercise state power to advance a programme of national democratic transformation aimed at building a united, non- racial, non-sexist and prosperous society. Whilst the ANC retains an absolute majority it found that many of its own supporters stayed away from the polls, reducing the turnout and having a negative effect on overall ANC support. For the first time since , the ANC lost control of municipalities in areas which have been ANC strongholds since The loss of control in other secondary cities has also added to a changing balance of forces in which the ANC finds itself in opposition in significant urban municipalities. This is particularly worrying in that local government is critical to the consolidation of the gains of the National Democratic Revolution. There is no room for complacency, if further erosion of urban support takes place, combined with continued declines in turnout even only by a few percentage points, then the elections could pose a serious challenge for the ANC in terms of electoral support. Consequently, our electoral strategy needs to become much more professional and sophisticated, and the ANC must clearly identify its targeted constituencies and ensure that they vote. The

ANC must see itself as a political party, contesting for political power and must show leadership in all sectors of society if it is to retain its leadership. That leadership must be demonstrated even when in opposition. The ANC in all areas in which it governs or not must be around projecting itself as the leading force for transformation and change. The ANC has not adopted a formal policy on entering into coalitions with other parties in national, provincial or local government. However, since the ANC has entered into different arrangements at all three levels of government. Different circumstances and conditions have dictated different tactical positions. The ANC must also prepare itself for the complicated relationships involved in coalition governments. Whilst the ANC has since been involved in coalitions or minority governments, these were previously restricted to smaller municipalities and the Western Cape. The ANC must retain political power in order to preserve our democratic legacy and accelerate the socio-economic transformation in order that we can properly address our aims and objectives, which is the complete liberation of the country from all forms of discrimination and national oppression and to defend the democratic gains of the NDR. Therefore the ANC must develop an urgent plan and strategy to consolidate current power and win back the lost ground. The strategy must be clear and definite about consolidating power as a cardinal objective. The ANC must professionalise its capacity to fight and win the elections, and create a dedicated full time political and technical capacity that undertakes ongoing mass media mobilisation, regular polling, and techniques of modern multi party electioneering such as projection of key leadership personalities. Where the outcome of an election does not give the ANC an outright majority it must consider entering into coalitions or other forms of cooperation in order to advance the transformation agenda. Where the ANC enters into coalitions, its focus must always be aimed at transforming society and building a better life for all. The ANC must convince coalition partners that our policies and programmes are the most developmental and serve the interests of our people the best. In all spheres of government, the ANC must lead and actively work to recruit opposition forces and coalition partners into becoming supporters and members of the ANC. Consistently winning elections depends crucially on the calibre of the cadres that are deployed to elected office, their integrity and commitment to serving communities, and their performance while in office. The ANC must investigate the establishment of an electoral commission. The electoral commission must ensure the following: Ensure the ANC elected public representatives undergo a transparent selection and capacitation process to assume leadership and deployment. To improve the quality, integrity, and sustainability of the selection and election of public representatives, from local to national sphere. Have its independent capacity to manage these very tedious processes, but that are essential to organisational unity and legitimacy, and quality of the public representatives that are put forward by the organisation for public elections. A policy paper must be developed, detailing the appointment and composition, the core mandate and task of the commission. The accountability of commission must also be reflected on the policy paper. This task must be completed before the national conference of Mandate, accountability and reporting: This must inform them on how to transform the sector. When there a change in strategy or policy, elected representatives must consult and get a fresh mandate and direction from the organization. The ANC must also build its internal capacity to give policy direction to its elected representatives. The ANC needs to improve and strengthen its relationships with civil society in particular business, trade unions and progressive NGOs. The ANC government established a constitutional framework with the architecture and configuration of the state as a unitary state with decentralized form of governance arrangement in three spheres of government. The constitution provides for the principle of cooperative governance that binds and defines the interface within and across spheres of government. The Constitution confers public authority on them and instructs them to use that authority appropriately as agents of their residents and the country. The provincial and local spheres of government spend more than half of the total public budget. Much of this expenditure funds basic services and infrastructure needed to combat poverty and unemployment, improve living conditions and to stimulate economic growth. Despite many areas of success, there are still areas that require attention to improve the functionality of the intergovernmental system and clarify the roles and functions of the different spheres of government. The enormity of the developmental challenges and the severe fiscal and other resource constraints we are facing, requires all our spheres of government to work together effectively and efficiently

towards a common goal. The shortcomings in the configuration of the centre of the state affects strategic state capability and impacts on democratic governance arrangements, as the existing central governance sector responsible for driving the public administration machinery at all three spheres, is not coherent, nor strategically configured. To address the above challenges, In January Cabinet mandated the Ministry and Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs CoGTA to develop a policy framework on provincial government and to review the policy framework on local government. A task team was appointed and it undertook public consultations and received submissions, the report was finalised and submitted to cabinet in The review of provinces and local government undertaken by government looked at how well they were performing their mandates, whether their mandates were still the right ones in the current context, and what could be done to improve the effectiveness of these levels of government. The following is the summary of the highlights of the report: Findings on cooperative government: Findings on provincial government: Findings on local government: The findings showed that there were institutional and design issues hampering the effectiveness of the three-sphere system. Some of these were related to how the system has evolved over time and others are related to the economic constraints under which the system operates. Importantly, many of the issues relate to the shortcomings regarding human capital skills, leadership, commitment and accountability. These pressures and weaknesses have hampered both spheres in discharging their core mandates effectively and must be addressed. The 52nd and 53rd National conference resolved that a presidential commission must be appointed to finalise the work on provinces. This task is still being addressed. We need a more predictable and coordinated system of how policy and priorities are set and plans and budgets are developed, and implemented, within and across spheres of government. The Presidency is the strategic centre of governance. The strategic centre must be the central driver of: Developmental state and the capacity of the state b. The National development plan c. Resource planning, prioritisation and allocation as per strategic objectives of NDP d. Aligning the public service administration to deliver the core priorities of the state e. Centre of coordinating other spheres of government and state owned entities to deliver state priorities. The following core functions must form part of the strategic centre located within the Presidency, state policy and planning; resource allocation and prioritisation, cooperative governance, public administration and performance enforcement. A dedicated and focused Department for State Policy and Planning needs to be considered in order to locate all planning functions, expertise and resources in order to address inequity and poverty through cogency of all organs of state. Cooperative governance legislation must be enacted and it must pay attention to issues raised on the efficacy of provinces and national government support to provinces. The legislation must also harmonize powers and functions of provinces and local government. Develop a regulatory framework for accountability of Provincial Government, and pay attention to issues raised on the efficacy of provinces and the ability of national government support to provinces, including accountability for adherence to norms and standards, capacity requirements, expenditure and implementation of social programmes. The strategic center of government in the Presidency must ensure that strong capacity is deployed in all branches of the state to ensure that the NDR is advanced.

Chapter 4 : United States v. Yu, cr " blog.quintoapp.com

Oliver Tambo Comes Home But Fails To Shift ANC On Sanctions, ANC conference, Mandela's Celebrate Ne - Duration: AP Archive 57, views.

Hot on the heels of these incongruities were opaque proposals on how the ANC will act on wobbly state institutions that need to implement policy, and porous pitches on improved ethics and integrity. Even more, the proceedings confirmed that the ANC leadership is in stalemate. The conference confirmed that the ANC recognises that the cancer of corruption and capture afflicts it badly. Yet the organisation remains stunted in finding ways to deal with it. It will do everything in its power to retain power. The policy conference was, in effect, a six-day war over policy. Factional forces manoeuvred relentlessly to secure influence and power. His intervention tried to influence delegates to campaign for sharing the top ANC leadership positions. Affected by the succession campaign, the overall outcome was approximate policy anarchy. It was directed by leaders who were either too weak to lead or too weak to take over. The character of the conference itself revealed a great deal about the indecisive and stalemate state of the current ANC. Unlike previous ones, there was no reliable stream of reports containing draft resolutions. And it failed to deliver consensual recommendations on crucial matters. Several of the media briefings were delayed or rushed due to ongoing contests " some rhetorical, some ideological " between factions in commissions. But it was immediately discredited by the pro-Zuma faction. Some media briefings, like the pivotal report and proposed resolutions on legislature and governance " which presumably put the spotlight on issues of corruption, capture, and lack of cadre capacity " never happened. The briefing on organisational renewal was largely made up of a shopping list of issues that had been discussed. Policy certainty was a mirage. The best indicators of future policy were to be found in the subtly changing balance of forces in the succession contest for national ANC leadership. This was the price that the ANC and its factions paid for its short-term goal of unity. Under this umbrella lay issues such as land expropriation, the mining charter and the role of the Reserve Bank. The reported losers proclaimed that party branches, and thereafter the December conference, would be the next battleground. Share of contested positions Previous ANC policy conferences have also had their fair share of contested positions. Ten years ago the divisive question was whether then president Thabo Mbeki could contest for a third term as ANC president. This was followed by the Polokwane national conference at which Mbeki lost to Zuma as party leader. This policy conference will be remembered for an ANC in disarray, plagued with internal dissent. It was a policy conference with ambiguous, unresolved policy stances. It ended without a definitive positioning on reconnecting the party with South African citizens and voters. This was the price the ANC paid to keep two powerful factions in the same broad church. Chances are that the conference exacerbated rather than ameliorated the credibility of the ANC in the eyes of voters. The best hope for this haplessly acting ANC at this stage is not self-correction, but that opposition parties will make mistakes that surpass its own. This article was originally published on The Conversation. Read the original article.

Chapter 5 : African National Congress - Wikipedia

Widespread corruption, poor performance in government and abuse of organisational processes for personal gain will, if unchecked, lead to the African National Congress's (ANC's) demise, the ruling party has blog.quintoapp.com! The party on Sunday officially launched its policy documents for discussion.

Chapter 6 : ANC launches policy documents for June conference

July 03, License. President Jacob Zuma looks at the lifesize statue of Walter Sisulu and Albertina President Jacob Zuma looks at the lifesize statue of Walter Sisulu and Albertina Sisulu during his walkabout at the African National Congress (ANC) 5th national policy conference at the Nasrec Expo Centre on July 03, in Johannesburg, South Africa.

Chapter 7 : Pallo Jordan criticises leaked land reform document by Mbeki

The ANC Women's League might have sold out to patriarchy by getting six men to argue policy positions dispassionately on their behalf, and they might have missed the angle that monopoly capital.

Chapter 8 : Video Game Review: Doc(ument) Hunt | GomerBlog

Annual National Conference Known as the "School Nutrition Event of the Year," SNA's Annual National Conference (ANC) will be held July , , at the Georgia World Congress Center in Atlanta.

Chapter 9 : Education, Health, Science & Technology: ANC discussion document - POLITICS | Politicsweb

JOHANNESBURG - The African National Congress (ANC) has launched its policy discussion documents for its conference in June. The party held a briefing earlier on Sunday, with its chairpersons of.