

## RESOLUTIONS

# EDUCATION, HEALTH, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

### ANC Policy cycle

*Noting that:*

- n The ANC policy cycle is five (5) years; and that
- n The ANC would benefit and be relieved of the burden of unnecessary and frequent policy changes if it were to be accorded enough time to implement, monitor and evaluate policy.

*Therefore resolve that:*

- n The policy cycle should be at least ten (10) years with a five yearly review.
- n The ANC increase its policy, monitoring and evaluation capacity.
- n The ANC must ensure that there are Subcommittees on Education and Science and Technology and Health at branch level.

### National Development Plan 2030

- n The ANC must ensure that government develops five year and annual implementation plans based on the NDP to facilitate monitoring and evaluation of progress.

### SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

*Noting:*

#### The decision of the ANC 53rd National Conference

- n That investment in Research, Development and Innovation must be 1.5% of GDP by 2019 with 5% accepted as the ideal for the country.
- n That the National Development Plan (NDP) Vision 2030 states that science, technology and innovation must play an increasing role in skills development, job creation and economic growth.

- n The ANC's commitment to transformative Science Technology and Innovation (STI) policy expressed in resolutions adopted at different conferences.

- n That the Department of Science and Technology (DST) is developing a new White Paper on Science, Technology and Innovation.

*Therefore resolve that:*

- n The decision to increase investment in Research and Development (R&D) to 1.5% of GDP by 2019 must be implemented.
- n Grassroots and social innovation must be encouraged in order to develop innovative products, services and technologies.
- n Prioritise learners with disability for science and technology training.
- n Science literacy programmes should include a focus on village and township communities; and the creation of Wi-Fi spots in rural areas.
- n The ANC must ensure that professions in science and technology are careers of choice and that public education institutions are resourced to advance this ideal.
- n All sectors must account on progress being made in using science, technology and innovation; working with institutions such as the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).

*Further resolve to:*

- n Invest in the digital economy as it has the potential to create new jobs in the context of the 4th Industrial Revolution.
- n Link innovation and entrepreneurship with higher education and training to assist students who are innovative.
- n Embark on effective programmes to accelerate the beneficiation of minerals.

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## **produced technologies**

*Noting:*

- n** That technological innovations developed in South Africa have difficulty in becoming recognised and commercially viable due to limited visibility and support from public and private procurement;

*Therefore resolve that:*

- n** Government, labour and business encouraged or directed to use and increase their uptake of locally produced technologies.

## **On the coordination and harmonisation of policies and incentives related to STI**

*Noting:*

- n** That there are a range of policies, incentives, and initiatives sponsored by various government departments in support of STI and that these are not always well coordinated, resulting in these achieving less impact than desired;

*Therefore resolve that:*

- n** The ANC ensures that a focused process is set up between government departments to coordinate and harmonise policies and incentives, especially those related to STI, to encourage and support innovation.

## **On the use of STI within and across the public sector as an enabler of service delivery**

*Noting:*

- n** That the take up and utilisation of STI by the public sector is not always recognised as providing possible solutions to improved delivery of services to communities by provinces and local government;

*Therefore resolve that:*

- n** A coordinating mechanism be established and implemented to improve the use of STI within and across the public sector.
- n** STI be used to improve interventions at local and provincial government levels so as to enable and accelerate service delivery.

## **On the promotion of new innovations and invention of new technologies**

*Noting:*

- n** That, although people experience and make use of STI in their daily lives, this wide spread acceptance and usage of STI is often not realised by our com-

munities, sometimes as a result of historical deprivation from access to the sciences;

- n That there is a need to expose children and communities to science, technology and innovation.

*Therefore resolve that:*

- n Policies be adopted to promote the recognition of the prevalence of STI in daily life and that this serve to encourage learners in schools, students at colleges and universities and workers in every sector to invent new technologies and products by analysing and learning from those imported and used daily in their lives.
- n Public engagement on and promotion of science, technology and innovation be intensified.
- n The ANC leads society to think more positively about ourselves and our innovation capabilities; and publicises advances that have been made by South African scientists and innovators.

## EDUCATION

*Noting that:*

- n We reaffirm that education remains an apex priority for the African National Congress and the ANC government.
- n Education is an organising and coordinating body providing skills for the country.
- n We continue to implement policies and programmes of the ANC as adopted in previous conferences and elaborated in resolutions contained in our documents.
- n The various legislation, policies and programmes of the Departments of Basic Education as well as Higher Education and Training, which are intended to give effect to and achieve the vision and goals of the ANC in relation to an integrated education and training system, embody and articulate the ideals of the Freedom Charter, ANC policies, and the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa.

## BASIC EDUCATION

*Further noting:*

- n Progress that has been made in providing scholar transport and the ongoing need for such services.
- n Existing challenges of inequity between rural and urban schools;
- n That some schools in rural areas still face the challenge of lack of basic services.
- n The need to digitalise learning and teaching support material.

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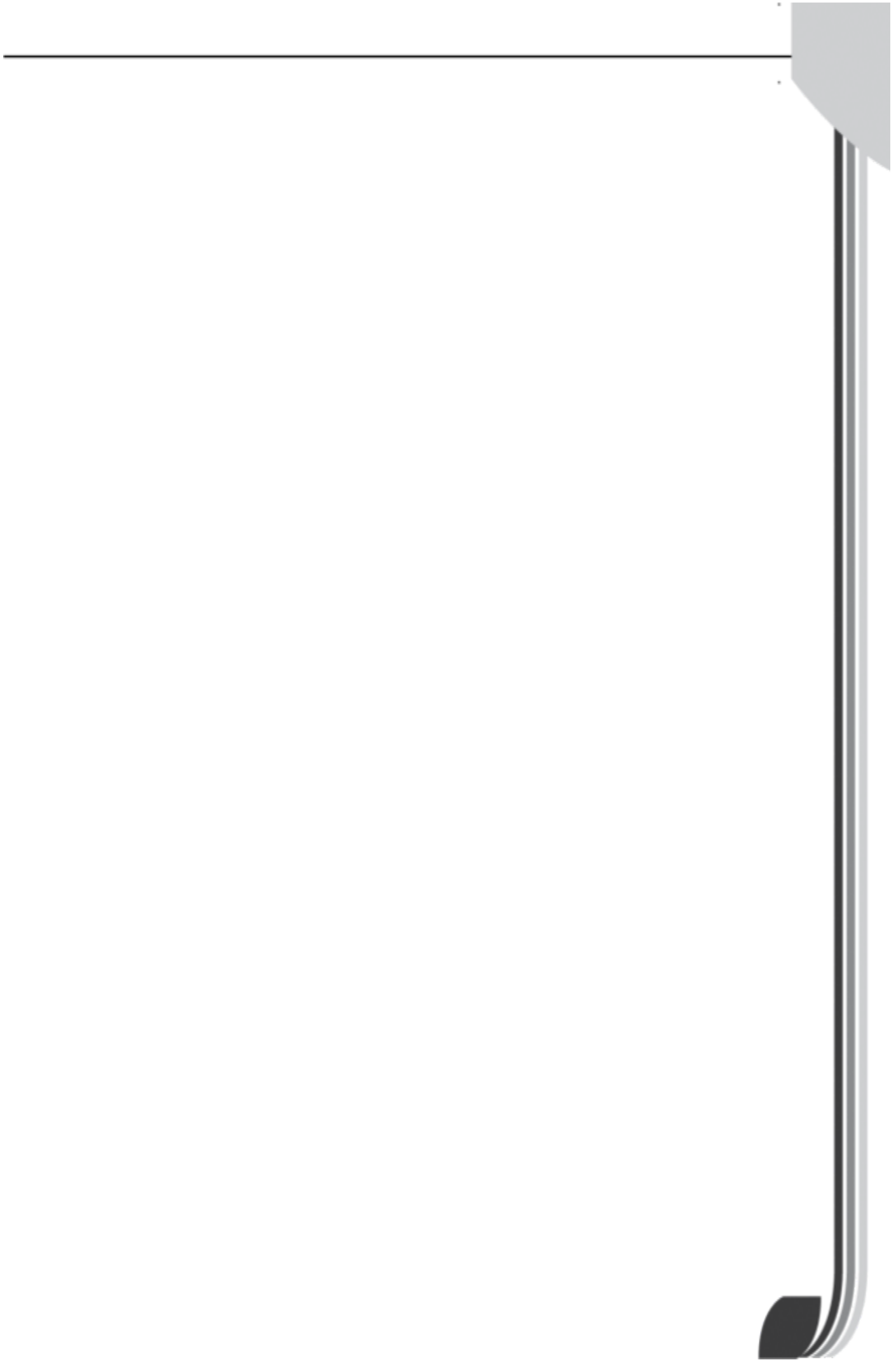
- n** The welcome expansion of vocational, technical and occupational education in schools.
- n** That education facilities are increasingly targeted for vandalism and destruction during public unrests.
- n** That the lack of electricity, libraries and laboratories diminishes the capacity of schools to offer science and technology.

### *Therefore resolve that:*

- n** The Basic Education sector working with the Higher Education and Training sector and the Treasury must by the end of this term ensure that a comprehensive review of the education and training system has been conducted to ensure that it is relevant and responds to the demands and imperatives of the radical socio-economic transformation and the 4th Industrial Revolution by preparing young people for life, higher education and training programmes; technical, vocational and occupational skills; and the world of work. This includes preparation for post-school education.
- n** Having achieved commendable targets pertaining to access, redress and equity, the ANC must further ensure that there is strategic alignment and repositioning of the basic education sector by prioritising policies and strategies targeting the achievement of quality teaching and learning outcomes, enhancing the skills and competencies of educators, including the school management team comprising the school principal, deputy principal, and subject heads; and enhancing accountability systems to ensure the achievement of quality outcomes and the efficiency in the basic education sector.
- n** Steps should be taken to implement operation Phakisa in Education decisions on the use of Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) in schools.
- n** The ANC should lead society in protecting public facilities such as schools, libraries, colleges, universities, hospitals and clinics; and in ensuring that active steps are taken to prevent vandalism and to protect all public properties.
- n** The ANC must direct government and its relevant clusters to work together in developing strategic programmes and skills and education interventions geared towards young people who are not in employment, nor in education and training (NEETs).
- n** The ANC must ensure that there is systematic relocation of the responsibility for Early Childhood Development (ECD) from the Department of Social Development to the Department of Basic Education.
- n** The Departments of Social Development, Basic Education, and Health should coordinate efforts to optimise Early Childhood development. Furthermore, particular attention should be given to children with special needs, for example autism.
- n** The ANC must deal decisively with challenges of inequity between rural and urban education by ensuring that there is adequate resourcing of village and township schools through the provision of quality, efficient, innovative, and inclusive education and training programmes and solutions. Incentives, through which teachers can be attracted and retained in rural and farm communities, must be explored and sustainably implemented and monitored.
- n** The ANC sets aside the resolution of the 52nd National Conference on making education an essential service. Furthermore the ANC and its alliance partners must work together to ensure joint responsibility for the maintenance and sustaining of good labour relations within the Basic education sector, and the reduction of conflicts which may lead to labour unrest, loss of teaching and learning time, and damage to property and educational resources.
- n** The ANC must put in place a legislative framework to guide in addressing executive, management and administrative lapses in the system, which result in interventions in terms of section 100 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.
- n** The ANC directs the Departments of Basic Education, Arts and Culture, as well as Sport and Recreation to develop, implement and monitor transformed, strategic and sustainable recreational sport, arts and culture programmes which are intended to promote the democratic values of Ubuntu and social cohesion among South African schools and learners.

### *Further resolve that:*

- n** The findings of Presidential Commission on remuneration in the Public service and Administration must be released in the first half of 2018.
- n** Intensify and prioritise programmes to improve literacy and numeracy of all learners.
- n** Expand the establishment and use of boarding schools in order to further improve the quality of learning and teaching.
- n** Technical schools must be made schools of excellence focusing on specific disciplines and skill sets; and that the ANC develops a policy on schools that will provide for a focus on talent development, e.g. development or establishment of public schools for talented or specially gifted learners.
- n** The ANC adopt a policy to introduce a minimum of three (3) languages into the curriculum in schools each must include at least one African language.





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- n The ANC consider the feasibility of establishing a single and inclusive examination board for the entire school system.
- n ANC branches must submit an audit of mobile schools and clinics that need to be replaced with permanent structures to the incoming ANC NEC Subcommittee for follow-up and intervention.
- n The sector accelerates the programme of resourcing of schools, particularly the provision of laboratories and libraries in village and township schools.
- n All Provincial Departments of Education adopt and implement the Second Chance Opportunity Programme for matriculants.

### HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRAINING

#### **Funding for the higher education and training system, especially the college sector, and for students in the sector**

##### *Noting:*

- n The Provision of free and quality higher education and training for poor and working class students until undergraduate degree is a standing and binding resolution of both the ANC 52nd and 53rd National Conferences;
- n There must be progressive introduction of free education for the poor and subsidised education for the working class and “missing middle” subject to the availability of resources.
- n The ANC has made huge strides towards providing fee-free higher education to all undergraduate level students from poor families through massive increases in funding;
- n The release of the report of the Presidential Commission into the Feasibility of Fee-Free Higher Education and Training in South Africa.
- n That the higher education and training system, especially the college sector, is hugely underfunded.
- n A newly structured student centred model and central applications process to access financial aid has been implemented across the university and TVET college systems;
- n A full review of the NSFAS Act and Regulations is underway, and that this will redefine the NSFAS’s definition of “poor and working class students”;
- n A proposed model has been developed and is being tested to enable free higher education for the poor and working class and subsidised higher education for the working class and “missing middle”;
- n That there is a need to strengthen collaboration between basic education and higher education and training;
- n There are uncapped rental rates and severe shortage of student residences for students from poor and working families, particularly those in historically disadvantaged institutions;
- n Since 1994, as shown by the transforming demographic profile of students, the ANC government has made significant strides in widening participation in higher education for youth from African households and communities;
- n The need to conclude a model for providing fee-free higher education for the poor and working class.

##### *Therefore resolve that:*

- n We reaffirm that education remains an apex priority of Government’s pro-poor policies and that it is a central pillar of our fight against the triple challenge of poverty, inequality and unemployment as outlined in the National Development Plan Vision 2030 and that failure to accelerate inclusive access to higher education and training directly threatens the achievement of this key objective.
- n The ANC must continue to strengthen measures that will improve access to higher education with the ultimate goal of achieving free higher education for the poor and “missing middle”. This should not be limited to the role that NFSAS plays but should also include the role of the private sector in this regard.
- n In line with the resolutions of the ANC 52nd and 53rd National Conferences, the ANC government accelerates the implementation of a new financial support model to ensure that academically capable, poor, working class and middle strata students are supported to access higher education, and receive fully subsidised free higher education and training by 2018, subject to availability of funds.
- n Steps should be taken to expand the TVET and Community College sector and to ensure that it is adequately funded.
- n The programmes of TVET colleges must respond to skills needs and unemployment.
- n TVET colleges must foster partnerships with universities of technology and various industries for work experience for both lecturers and students.
- n The provision of digital programmes must be expanded.
- n The Human Settlements budget must include support for increased student accommodation.
- n In order to achieve its intended access and success rates, fully subsidized cost of study will include tuition fees, accommodation, meals, transport and essential study materials or learning resources, and a stipend to cover meals and other essential living



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needs – that is the full cost of study fees. No poor or working class student should be partially funded, depending on the availability of resources;

- n All students receiving grants and loans from the state to access higher education should receive additional academic and psycho-social support to increase their chances of success;
- n Finalise framework for regulating higher education fees.
- n Redesign funding formula for the college and university sector.
- n The incoming NEC Subcommittee should convene a dialogue with stakeholders on sustainable higher education.

### Central Application Service (CAS)

- n Implement a Central Application Service (CAS) in universities by March 2018 and implement CAS across the PSET system by 2022.

### Sector Education and Training Authorities

- n The programme of realignment of the SETA landscape should serve to improve the work of under-performing SETAs. The role of both state and private sector by granting access to the workplace for experiential learners remains critical for the success of the work of the SETAs.

### Marketing technical and vocational education and training as the first choice

*Noting:*

- n That progress has been made in the PSET system, especially with regards to the migration of the full college functions to the Department of Higher Education and Training from the 1st April 2015
- n That Technical and Vocational Education and training is important for skills development towards an inclusive economy;

*Therefore resolve that:*

- n Technical and vocational training should be marketed as the first choice leading to attractive career options for the majority of learners ahead of university education;
- n Sufficient resources be made available for increasing access, infrastructure, lecturer in service training bursaries and curriculum transformation;
- n Higher Education and Training, and Basic Education sectors are called upon to align technical and vocational offerings in schools and colleges; and

- n TVET colleges needs to progressively offer qualifications for Grade 12 entrants on Levels 5 and 6.

### The College sector in the Post-School Education and Training System

*Noting:*

- n That the Post-School Education and Training (PSET) system is currently skewed towards university education, and will not self-correct; and that it requires a massive focus on Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and Community Education and Training (CET) in order to develop the system, change perceptions and culture and make TVET colleges attractive institutions of choice as envisaged in the White Paper on PSET.

*Therefore resolve that:*

- n The ANC must develop policies to clarify the nature and role of the entire college sector that comprises Community Education and Training (CET) colleges, Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) colleges and other colleges for specialised purposes such as agriculture, nursing, emergency care, policing and teaching. The entire sector has to be re-imagined in terms of the White Paper on PSET. There must be clarity on programmes offered by all colleges, especially TVET and nursing colleges.
- n Research must be undertaken into the cost effectiveness of training students at university in mid-level courses such as Primary Health Care (PHC) and health promotion to determine where such courses would best be delivered; and that note must be taken of the possible resistance offered to a changed approach from universities and organisations such as the South African Nursing Council (SANC) and the Democratic Nurses Organisation of South Africa (DENOSA).
- n The sector must conduct an audit of skills in colleges to determine competencies of educators and support staff for better quality learning, education and training in these institutions.

### Focus on education and training in social sciences

*Therefore resolve:*

- n Colleges and universities must continue prioritising mathematics, science and technology, but also focus on education and training in the social sciences.

### Institutional autonomy

- n The legislation on institutional autonomy for universities must be enforced.



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### People's Education for People's Power

- n The ANC must discuss and be a thought leader on the broader ideological and political issue of decolonisation which is captured in People's Education and People's Power.

### Retirement age of professionals and academics

- n The retirement age of academics should be increased.

### Improving the alignment between college and university programmes to the requirements for employment

- n That the ANC must consider policy changes that will make it compulsory for colleges and universities to obtain concurrence and approval to offer a course from relevant ministries, especially in the health sector. This should aim at improving the alignment between college and university programmes to the requirements for employment in different sectors under the governance of relevant ministries, especially in the health sector

### Work-readiness of graduates and diplomates

- n That the ANC explore ways and means of ensuring that diplomates and graduates are work ready at the time of their completion of studies in colleges and universities.

### Funding commitments of the NDP 2030

- n The ANC and government pledge to fund commitments that are stated in the NDP 2030.

#### *Further resolve that:*

- n The ANC considers establishing specialised colleges and universities in specific metropolitan municipalities.
- n An audit of teachers be done for purpose of planning so as to guarantee adequate supply and replacement.
- n Members of college and university councils be monitored to ensure accountability.

## HEALTH

#### *Noting:*

- n Health is a priority for the ANC, government and country.
- n The White Paper on the National Health Insurance (NHI) has been finalised and adopted by government.
- n The need to intensify programmes to ensure ongoing improvement in the quality of health care.

#### *Therefore resolve that:*

### National Health Insurance and Health Financing

- n The ANC reaffirms its resolutions on the National Health Insurance (NHI).
- n The ANC should ensure that the implementation of the NHI remains a priority of government.
- n NHI pilots should be expanded to include other areas that are currently excluded.
- n The ANC must ensure that legislative framework on the NHI must be finalized by end of the current term.
- n In implementing the NHI specific emphasis must be given to Primary Health Care as the first and most important port of call.
- n The ANC supports the policy proposal by the health sector to use the money allocated to tax rebates to medical aids to fund the NHI.
- n National Treasury in collaboration with the Health Department must develop measures that health budget allocation takes account of population movements.
- n Measures should be developed by the health sector to address the burden on the health system that is a consequence of international patients using the public health system without assistance provided by sending countries or international health agencies and institutions.

### Improving the management of the National Health System

- n The ANC must pay special attention to the four major issues that bedevil the public health system, namely human resources, procurement and supply chain systems, financial management and infrastructure maintenance.
- n Retired health professionals such as nurses should be utilised primarily for mentoring.

### Training of Health Professionals

- n The medical school in Limpopo should be supported both in terms of financial and human resources.
- n The Nelson Mandela-Fidel Castro Health Collaboration should be assessed in light of the expansion of the health professionals training platforms in South Africa.

### Traditional medicine: practice and research

- n That the Provincial District and Local structures of Traditional Health Practitioners must be supported and strengthened. This should include coordination and prioritization of traditional medicine research in liaison with universities.



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### Healthy lifestyle

- n The ANC must ensure that all structures of government; including municipalities, must provide requisite amenities in communities, which will encourage healthy lifestyle and improve the quality of health of the people.
- n The ANC reaffirms its resolution that the Health Promotion Commission must be fast-tracked.
- n The health sector must intensify health promotion programmes such as regular examinations and tests especially the (big five), cervical, prostate, breast, lung and colorectal cancers.

### School health

- n School health services must be strengthened and nurses should be deployed to schools to implement health plans.

### Health infrastructure

- n The ANC must adopt and employ the method of accelerated infrastructure planning, delivery, maintenance and revitalisation that is similar to the Accelerated School Infrastructure Delivery Initiative (ASIDI) used by the Basic Education sector.

### State pharmaceutical company

- n Conference re-affirms its previous resolutions on the establishment of a state-owned pharmaceutical company.

### Medical malpractice, medical insurance and litigation

- n Litigation and medico-legal hazards must be decreased through improving clinical care, introducing mediation and the use of legal tools. The health sector must continuously strengthen measures to improve the quality of care delivered by health practitioners in the public and private sectors.
- n Policy on curbing high costs of medical insurance and litigation against medical malpractice should be developed.

### Elimination of vaccine-preventable diseases

- n The health sector adopts a policy for the country to eliminate on or before 2027 all vaccine-preventable diseases which have existing vaccines with proven efficacy.

### Revitalisation of military health facilities

- n Facilities used by the South African Military Health Services (SAMHS) should be prioritised for revitalization in line with the infrastructure programme pursued in the context of the NHI. South Africa's main military hospitals should be prioritized for optimization of management, human resources and equipment. Military and civilian health services must be well-coordinated without compromising the combat-readiness of the SAMHS.



