African Democratic Change
Politics Unusual 2.0

Ushering in the political reform

New political model and party structure

"We can truly transform our own reality, on the basis of detailed knowledge and our own efforts and sacrifices." - Amilcar Cabral

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Index

What is ADeC

On 1 and 2 December 2017, sixteen civil society formations and numerous individuals broke away from various political parties representing all nine South African provinces and gathered at the Maths Centre in Braamfontein, Johannesburg (Gauteng Province) to charter a new way forward for South Africa. These predominantly young South Africans were all tired of watching their country being led by an immoral, unethical and corrupt leadership. They vowed to defend their hard-earned unity, democracy and the legacy of their liberators, thus resolving to create a new political home for all South Africans irrespective of their racial, ethnic, religious and cultural groups. That marked the birth of the African Democratic Change (ADeC). ADeC is registered as a political party at the IEC for the purposes of giving civilians and representatives from all sectors of civil society a platform to directly elect their constituency representative in government from a national and provincial level. While this new political model has not been implemented before in South Africa, ADeC believes that there is a desperate need for change in the current political landscape.

What is Politics Unusual

The African Democratic Change is a political vehicle rooted in civil society that encourages the people of South Africa who are not affiliated to any political party, but who wish to serve the people of South Africa as public representatives with honour, humility and dignity to do so through this platform. ADeC aims to give state power to any citizen or civil society movement who shares the high moral value system of ADeC and its policies. This model was the brain child of Dr Makhosi Khoza and Nathaniel Denton Bricknell, workshopped with Amy Ashworh, Reevin Frank, Feziwe Ndwayana, Maya Jean Sharp and Anele Kunene,

What is the van Zyl Slabbert report

The van Zyl Slabbert report is a document intended to outline the steps necessary for South Africa to undergo full electoral reform, as well as a breakdown of proposed constituencies and how they should be represented in government. This report was designed as a case study on the possible implementation of elements of direct democracy within the South African electoral system.

Problem Statement

Introduction

Many flaws can be found within the current political system, with many being attributed to the lack of moral and ethical leadership within the African continent. Women and the youth and severely underrepresented within provincial and national legislatures, with an absence of dedicated focus on advancing these demographics in order to make space for the next generation of effective leaders.

Gender and Age

The gender struggle within South Africa has been neglected for far too long, with very few attempts being made at the inclusion and development of women within all spheres of our society. While women may have the same rights as men according to the South African constitution, there is still a great discrepancy regarding the way in which women are treated within society and the stagnancy of the proliferation of gender equality. The political space in South Africa is monopolised by aging, male leaders who are disinterested in developing the next generation of leadership or passing on their skills to the youth. South Africa has a primarily young population which is not represented within governmental structures. This proves to distance the youth from politics and state affairs as they do not feel as though they are represented, and thus remain apathetic to the direction of the South Africa that they will one day be tasked with leading.

Sustainability

An ongoing problem within the current political space is the ability for corporations and international investors to 'capture' the political parties that they fund by using the organisations' influence in government to their advantage. This creates a culture of self-enrichment and encourages the disregard of the needs of regular citizens who do not have the funds to ensure that their interests are represented. Furthermore, a large issue within our society is the constantly increasing demand for social grants, with this process being highly unsustainable as a long-term solution due to the lack of financial security for recipients regarding the questionable future of the social grant system.

Accountability and the lack of Constitutionalism

South Africa currently relies on the proportional representation system at both national and provincial levels. This means that voters vote for political parties, rather than individuals within their communities to represent them. The political parties then appoint individuals to represent these communities in the provincial and national legislatures. Often, these representatives show greater loyalty and commitment to the party than to serving the interests of the constituencies that they are supposed to be representing, and thus, a gap is created between politicians and the people forming the communities that they are supposed to represent.

 Due to this current model, politicians are often only seen within communities during election time, instead of consistently catering to the needs of the people. Members of communities thus become disillusioned and are unable to communicate and voice their issues with the politicians who are able to make an impact at provincial and national level. Many community leaders and organisations which directly represent the needs of the people find it difficult to elevate their influence to the provincial and national structure due to a lack of resources, lack of information, and a lack of leadership capacity.

Due to the top-heavy approach in current political parties, it is very difficult for members of communities to hold their political representatives to account when they fail, further perpetuating the feeling of hopelessness within these communities. Civil society organisations are often not represented in government due to their community based nature and inability to elevate their influence to a provincial and national level due to a lack of resources and leadership capacity. This creates a gap between organisations which develop and protect their communities' interests, and the voices of those communities in parliament, with representation being left to party members with no stake in the communities' development. Due to this, citizens are unable to hold their representatives to account, creating a culture that enables politicians to dictate to the people, rather than the people dictating to politicians. The current party structure does not reflect the constitution of South Africa, and thus, infringes on the rights of South Africans - this is an unacceptable flaw within the current political system that ADeC aims to address.

The Lack of Ethical and Moral Leadership

Within the ruling party, corruption and patronage politics have become institutionalised to a point where those within the ANC who are competent, highly skilled visionaries are being defined out of the public service space at an alarming rate. This contributes to the lack of moral, ethical and effective leadership within government, causing the inefficient running and maladministration within the national and provincial legislatures and State Owned Enterprises. The cause of this issue can be largely attributed to the lack of leadership training within the ruling party, and the appointment of unskilled individuals to positions of power through networking rather than qualifications and hard work.

Education and the Fourth Industrial Revolution

As the fourth industrial revolution continues, more and more citizens will lose their jobs due to the automation of processes and the advancement of artificial intelligence technology. This issue is not only limited to unskilled labour, but encompasses skilled professions such as accounting and law. Governments do not seem prepared for this catastrophic situation which would widen the gap between the rich and the poor and cause the widespread increase of unemployment, ultimately leading to higher crime rates and social unrest.

Politics Unusual - Value Proposition

We aim to address the issues within the self-serving political culture of South Africa. The creation of professional politicians is at the core of the South African political problem. In many instances, political representatives do not possess the capacity or qualifications to represent the portfolios they are responsible for in parliament, the NCOP and provincial legislatures. Furthermore, the lack of accountability for expenditure, the ineffective running of SOEs and political alienation and violence contribute to the lack of efficient governance in South Africa. By creating a proportional representation structure, a "People's federation", we aim to correct these

problems by employing a consultative process that includes civil society in the parliamentary decision-making process.

The party will be comprised of representatives from all sectors of civil society, providing them with a platform to be represented in government from a national to provincial level, as is currently being implemented at a local government level. This will be done through the creation of umbrella forums covering issues driven by the perspective civil groups. These forums will represent main cross-sections of society such as: Youth, Women, Workers, Voiceless etc. Through the PR system, we will give these sectors of civil society seats in parliament, the National COuncil of Provinces (NCOP) and their respective provincial legislatures. This will be done by taking into consideration the number of votes their respective constituencies bring in.

ADeC will be run by the National Executive Board that will oversee the candidate selection process and the day to day running of the organisation, as well as hold public representatives to account should they fail to perform their roles and responsibilities.

ADeC is moving away from a traditional membership-based organisation to one that instead invites all stakeholders (every citizen) of society to unite in championing the issues they face within and around their constituencies, bringing the power of the provincial and national legislatures to the people of South Africa. This model will promote a sense of belonging and unity within communities and solve the issue of voter apathy as individuals will know that their vote will count and will allow for their voice to be heard. Furthermore, policy creation will be a consultative process, including the ADeC forums as well as welcoming all input from the general public.

Through the candidate application process, ADeC plans to empower and grow young civil society and community leaders, especially female leaders, into candidates who will be equipped with the knowledge and expertise to fundraise and campaign for both their own organisations and ADeC, providing them with a platform to be elected into government and grow their organisations in a sustainable manner. This will be done by the implementation of mandatory training of all Constituency Candidates and the promotion of training courses to civil society and community leaders.

ADeC will be focusing directly on the emancipation and representation of women and all race groups within South Africa, with a targeted approach to training and development that is in line with the direction of the fourth industrial revolution. This will enable the next generation of leaders to remain abreast of the changes occurring within the socio-economic landscape, and ensure that Africa is at the forefront of development within the globally competitive technological sphere by the promotion of the STEM fields and the encouragement of diverse thinking and innovative idea creation.

Declaration

As the African Democratic Change, we recognize that our country and its people are at a social and economic impasse. The liberation struggle was fought and its mission fulfilled. We commit to take the baton of our liberators forward through a morally driven and strong leadership, good governance, and a future-looking approach. We will undertake this through uniting the people of South Africa through our shared interest and shared common identity - all of which is underpinned by the principles of UBUNTU. The spirit of UBUNTU as well as the values and commitments outlined in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa 1996 will guide and inform our pursuits of change and transformation. We vow to re-liberate the people of South Africa from its persisting inequalities and injustices by prioritizing quality systems of education and skills development that are responsive to the needs of our economy. African Democratic Change affirms that South Africa Works when South Africans Unite.

Training and Development

Introduction

An apolitical training and development institute under ADeC is being created, one that is a blend between eLearning and physical training, focusing specifically on the leadership development of women and the youth in the political sphere within Africa.

Dr Makhosi Khoza, former ANC MP, feels very strongly about this initiative as the continental political space has become saturated with aging male leaders who are recycled throughout the political parties that they represent. The development of the next generation of leaders is not being considered, with a leadership gap forming due to the lack of support for women and the youth within political organisations. This initiative strives to provide easily accessible training and leadership qualifications of up to NQF Level 8, providing student leaders with a tangible measure of their political capacity. These qualifications will be developed and available online to ensure accessibility throughout the continent and promote the use of digital platforms among students of the programme, thus aligning the institute to the direction of the fourth industrial revolution. The institute will have both free and affordable paid courses, enabling the sustainability of the platform, and ensuring that a high standard of education is upheld. Furthermore, courses are specifically designed to inform and educate students on the changes and the continuous challenges that the African economy faces due to the fourth industrial revolution will be created, as well as practical courses regarding algorithms and artificial intelligence.

Any candidate wishing to stand through ADeC for public office will have to undergo practical training for the relevant office. This is a non-negotiable process, and candidates will be expected to pass all the relevant trainings and courses.

Aims and objectives

- Register for accreditation with all relevant boards.
- Create and develop the content and learning materials for NQF qualifications aimed at Leadership in the African Context and African Languages, have these courses accredited.
- Create and develop the eLearning platform.
- Create and develop content and learning materials for non-accredited Leadership Development courses.
- Create a student centre where both the accredited and non-accredited courses will be taught.
- Identify and develop young leaders, particularly young women, across the African continent.
- Inform students regarding the imminent socio-economic changes occurring due to the fourth industrial revolution, and provide a solution orientated platform on which they are able to contribute meaningfully to these issues and the attainment of Social Cohesion.

Courses

While the institute is undergoing the registration process for accredited courses, non-accredited courses will be developed and implemented. We encourage individuals to submit their input to development@adec.org.za

Non-accredited Courses

These courses will be free and easily accessible online through the institute's website. Participants will be issued a certificate on the completion of each course. These course certificates can be used for Continuing Professional Development (CDP) points. Below is a breakdown of the NGO Development course, this will form part of the initial course offerings.

Non Government Organisation (NGO) Development Course

Module 1: **Building an organisation**

Module 2: **Work in the community**

Module 3: **Managing your finances**

Module 4: **Administration skills**

Module 5: **Information technology**

Social Impact

The African Democratic Change insists that candidates be a part of various social impact initiatives to ensure that they are active and integral in developing their communities. This process will promote community interaction and ensure that candidates become well known and popular within their communities through their demonstration of moral and ethical leadership. ADeC's leader, Dr Makhosi Khoza, is a fine example of this as she is constantly working to develop and assist in social impact projects such as:

- The decolonisation of African languages, specifically the isiZulu language, through the creation of a textbook which teaches isiZulu in a mathematical manner that encourages African children to pursue the STEM fields by explaining their innate mathematical ability. These textbooks include: UZALO: isiZulu Grammar Textbook and UZALO: isiZulu - English, English - isiZulu Dictionary

This is an example of a social impact initiative that constituency candidates will be encouraged to be a part of, with a large section of the candidate vetting process being based on social impact activities within their communities.

Sustainability of ADeC

Introduction

The following solutions will be implemented to ensure the sustainability of citizens and the development of the economy.

ADeC Tithes

All individuals placed on both the closed and open national and provincial party lists will be required to pay tithes, should they be elected to parliament or the provincial legislatures. Tithes will be required monthly, and will be a total fee of R10 000.00. This is broken down into the following:

- R5000.00 - ADeC operational and administrative costs.
- R5000.00 - Invested through ADeC's prefered investment platform. This sum will be accumulated every month throughout the duration of their term in office, and upon the completion of that term, will be given back with interest. An additional sum of R10 000.00

will be deducted off of the total earnings and taken by ADeC to fund the registration fee of indigent candidates in the next national election.

Use of ADeC Branding

ADeC strongly encourages the creation of jobs through the production of ADeC branded procurement. Should a company, organisation or individual want to produce any form of branded procurement, they will be required to contact the National Office - development@adec.org.za - and acquire written permission to do so. Furthermore, an agreement will be put in place stating that of all profits generated, twenty percent (20%) will be paid to ADeC on a monthly basis, with a Proof of Sales report being sent on the same basis to development@adec.org.za. This twenty percent (20%) will be split up equally, with half (10%) of the total funds contributing to the National running costs of ADeC, and the other half (10%) going to the running of ADeC within the province in which the income was generated. Anyone found to be producing branded ADeC procurement without the written consent of the ADeC National Office will be subject to fraud charges being laid against them.

Candidate Application Process

Applicants who wish to represent a constituency, in the case of national elections, or ward, in the case of local elections, will apply via a number of application processes such as the online application form. One of these candidates will then be chosen by the National Board of Directors to represent their constituency/ward under the ADeC name. Applicants will need to meet a list of requirements and align themselves with the ADeC Vision and Values, as well as the ADeC Code of Ethics, and provide information regarding their community interaction and social impact projects that they are currently undertaking as well as proposing to undertake in the future. Upon approval from the National Board, Constituency Candidates will be required to pay a fee of R10 000.00 in order to contest national elections. Upon proof of payment, the constituency applicant will become the Constituency Candidate for their Constituency and may begin their election campaign. Constituency Candidates will be required to fund their election campaign, including all procurement and operational costs. It is **recommended** that Constituency Candidates fundraise no less than R50 000.00 in order to run their election campaigns within their constituencies. **Each Constituency Candidate will be equipped with an election campaign guide outlining fundraising methods and campaigning strategies.**

Applicants from organizations who form part of forums, after being elected by their forum and approved by the National Board of Directors as the Forum Candidate, will need to pay a registration fee of R10 000.00, and upon proof of payment, will be confirmed as an ADeC Forum Representative and may begin their duties as such.

Individuals on the closed National and Provincial lists will be allocated constituencies to work in pre and post elections. These individuals will work closely with the Constituency Candidates of their allocated constituencies and assist with their social impact programmes and campaigns during election time. Should any candidate be elected to governmental structures, they will be responsible for these constituencies and their interests in government.

Lists to Government: National

There will be an **open list** of 300 candidates and a **closed list** of 100 candidates.

The open list will come from each of the constituencies, and will be distributed to constituencies geographically. Once candidates are vetted and approved, their name will go on the national list. Candidates on the list are not guaranteed to go to parliament. Only those that win a seat in their constituency will have a seat in parliament. The closed list will be made up of candidates nominated through ADeC and the forums. These candidates will undergo the same campaigning and strict vetting process.

Note: It is at a national level (ADeC National Board of Directors) that the list of candidates from all constituencies will be finalised. Provincial boards will be tasked with recommendations to national.

Lists to Government: Provincial

There will be an **open list** of 278 candidates and a **closed list** of 152.

The open list will come from each of the constituencies. Once candidates are vetted and approved, their name will go on the provincial list. Candidates on the list are not guaranteed to go to the provincial legislature. Only those who win a seat in their constituency will have a seat in the provincial legislature. The closed list will be made up of candidates nominated through the ADeC National Board and the forums. These candidates will undergo the same campaigning and strict vetting process.

Fundraising

We have following platforms that can be used to donate funds to organisation.

EFT

Bank: FNB
Account Name: African Democratic Change
Account Type: Cheque account
Account number: 62760560138
Branch Code: 250655
Branch Name: Melrose Arch
Swift Code: FIRNZAJJ

PayPal

Business information: African Democratic Change

Should donors wish to use credit or debit cards please visit our website using the following link:
http://www.adec.org.za/donate/

Party Structure

National Structures

ADeC National Board

The board functions as a steering committee, overseeing the day to day running of the party. In between Councils, the board shall be the highest decision making body, orchestrating the vetting and approval of candidates to governmental structures at both a National level and Provincial level. The members of the initial board will be interim members until 1 month after the 2024 elections. The forum chairpersons and provincial chairpersons will be invited to board meetings on special board meetings, such as in the case of vetting of candidates for elections and for monthly report backs or any meetings that would inform pertinent issues outside of the running of ADeC internally. The day to day running of ADeC will be done by the ADeC changers selected to the board. The ADeC National Board has the power to deploy and recall all changers on both the National and Provincial closed and open lists, as well as the power to nominate the Presidential Candidate, all members of the National Executive, all Premiers and all changers of the Provincial Executives. All ADeC changers of parliament and the provincial legislatures will be required to align their votes with the decision of the ADeC National Board regarding the Presidential Candidate, all changers of the National Executive, all Premiers and all changers of the Provincial Executives.

The ADeC National Board will comprise of the following individuals:

- National Leader

- National Chairperson
- Deputy Chairperson
- Party Spokesperson (appointed by the National Board)
- Secretary General
- National Organiser
- Communications Committee Chairperson
- Research and Policy Committee Chairperson
- ADeC Additional Board Members x 4 (Founding members)
- National Youth Forum Chairperson
- National Women's Forum Chairperson
- National LGBTQI Forum Chairperson
- National Voiceless Forum Chairperson
- National Corporate Forum Chairperson
- National Workers Forum Chairperson
- National Service Delivery Chairperson
- Parliamentary Leader (Non-executive)
- Parliamentary Chief-whip (Non-executive)
- Chief Executive Officer (Non-executive)
- Chief Financial Officer (Non-executive)
- Chief Operating Officer (Non-executive)
- National Fundraising Manager (Non-executive)
- ADeC Legal and Disciplinary Officer (Non-executive)

Forums

Introduction

We have chosen to create a forum-based structure in order to directly represent the various stakeholders in our society. These forums are responsible for ensuring that ADeC maintains its grassroots character, this will be done so as to ensure that these forums respond to day to day community issues. These forums will also be responsible for creating position papers and programmes regarding the respective issues that they champion; these must approved by the National Board. These documents will be taken to our policy conference for adoption and will in the final analysis drive ADeC policy positions in parliament and the provincial legislature to ensure that all sectors of society, community based organisations, and those not formally represented - who we deem as 'the voiceless' - will have a space to be heard in parliament. There will be one forum chairperson elected per forum who will sit on the ADeC Board of Directors and be placed on the party list. The following six forums include all stakeholders within South Africa, and will be comprised of all civil society and community-based movements who wish to be a part of ADeC and have their interests represented in parliament and the provincial legislatures.

National Women's Forum

The National Women's Forum will comprise of all civil society and community-based organisations which focus specifically on women empowerment, women's rights and the development of women in various sectors of society. This forum will represent the interests of women in South Africa and ensure that the gender struggle is recognised and addressed in a manner that promotes gender equality and inclusion.

National Youth Forum

The National Youth Forum will comprise of civil society and community-based organisations which focus specifically on youth empowerment and the development of the youth within South Africa. This forum will focus on the issues and challenges that the youth face and promote these issues within parliament and the provincial legislatures.

National LGBTQI Forum

The National Youth Forum will comprise of civil society and community-based organisations which focus specifically on the rights, empowerment and the development of the LGBTQI community within South Africa. This forum will focus on the issues and challenges that the community faces, and promoting these issues within parliament and the provincial legislatures.

National Workers Forum

The National Workers Forum will comprise of civil society and community-based organisations which focus specifically on workers rights and unorganised labor, as well as include all unions who wish to form part of ADeC. This forum will ensure that the interests of all workers in South Africa are represented and acknowledged within parliament and the provincial legislatures.

National Corporate Forum

The National Corporate Forum will be comprised of corporate organisations and small to large businesses that are interested in forming a part of ADeC in order to have their interests represented in parliament and the provincial legislatures. This forum will champion issues regarding the development of the economic environment in South Africa.

National Voiceless Forum

The National Voiceless Forum will include all civil society and community-based organisations who are not adequately represented within South Africa. The organisations within this forum will represent the interest of those who are marginalised within our society and do not have a proper platform to articulate the issues that they face.

National Service Delivery Forum

The National Service Delivery Forum will represent civil society and community-based organisations which focus on the various service delivery issues that South African communities

and areas face. This forum will include rates payers associations and various other movements who primarily work towards the promotion of effective and efficient service delivery for all areas within the country.

National Forum Structures

This structure is replicated through each of the six forums:

Forum National Congress:

Delegates are elected at provincial level to attend the National Congress where the National Forum Board is to be elected.

Forum National Board:

This is responsible for the day to day running of the National forum. Overseeing the provincial forum. Dealing with issues within the respective sectors of society.

- Forum Chairperson
- Forum Deputy Chairperson
- Additional Members - 5
  Provincial Chairpersons
- Forum Administrator (Non-executive)
- National Forum Financial Officer (Non-executive)

Provincial Structure

ADeC Provincial Boards

The ADeC Provincial Boards will comprise of the following individuals:

- Provincial Leader
- Provincial Chairperson
- Provincial Deputy Chairperson
- Provincial Secretary
- Provincial Organizer
- Provincial Communications Officer
- Provincial Research and Policy Officer
- Provincial Director (Non-executive)
- Provincial Financial Officer (Non-executive)

- Provincial Operations Manager (Non-executive)
- Provincial Youth Forum Chairperson
- Provincial Women's Forum Chairperson
- Provincial LGBTQI Forum Chairperson
- Provincial Voiceless Forum Chairperson
- Provincial Corporate Forum Chairperson
- Provincial Workers Forum Chairperson
- Provincial Service Delivery Forum Chairperson
- Legislature Leader
- Legislature Chief-whip

Regional System

Regions will be broken down according to the van Zyl Slabbert Report (Report of the Electoral Task Team – January 2013) using the sixty-nine Regional (called constituencies in the report) system. These regions will be divided into constituencies. **The regions are currently named as per the van Zyl Slabbert report, however, they will be renamed in consultation with the provincial board**.

The regional boundaries are outlined below with their seat allocations on the open provincial list:

OPEN PROVINCIAL LIST SEAT ALLOCATIONS - 278

Province	Number of Seats Allocated per Region
Gauteng	**48**
CBDC8	3
DC42	4
East Rand_1	3
East Rand_2	2
East Rand_3	3
East Rand_4	3
East Rand_5	2
Johannesburg_1	3

Johannesburg_2	3
Johannesburg_3	3
Johannesburg_4	3
Johannesburg_5	3
Johannesburg_6	4
PRETORIA/CBDC2_1	3
PRETORIA/CBDC2_2	3
PRETORIA/CBDC2_3	3
Eastern Cape	**41**
DC10	3
DC12_1	3
DC12_2	6
DC12_3	3
DC13	5
DC14/DC44	5
DC15_1	4
DC15_2	5
Port Elizabeth_1	4
Port Elizabeth_2	3
Free State	**19**
DC16/DC17	6
DC18	5
DC19	5
DC20	3
Kwa-Zulu Natal	**52**
DC21/DC43	5
DC22	5

DC23	3
DC24/DC25	5
DC26	4
DC27	3
DC28	5
DC29	3
Durban_1	4
Durban_2	4
Durban_3	4
Durban_4	4
Durban_5	3
Mpumalanga	**19**
DC30	5
CD31_1	4
DC31_2	4
DC32	6
Northern Cape	**19**
DC6/DC8	8
DC7/DC9	11
Limpopo	**32**
DC33_1	4
DC33_2	4
DC34_1	4
DC34_2	4
DC35_1	6
DC35_2	6
DC36	4

North West	21
DC37_1	4
DC37_2	4
DC37_3	2
DC38	4
DC39	3
DC40	4
Western Cape	27
Cape Town_1	4
Cape Town_2	3
Cape Town_3	4
Cape Town_4	3
Cape Town_5	4
DC1/DC2	5
DC3/DC4/DC5	4

OPEN NATIONAL LIST SEAT ALLOCATIONS - 300

Johannesburg_1	4
Johannesburg_2	4
Johannesburg_3	4
Johannesburg_4	4
Johannesburg_5	4
Johannesburg_6	5
East Rand_1	4
East Rand_2	3
East Rand_3	4

East Rand_4	4
East Rand_5	3
Durban_1	4
Durban_2	4
Durban_3	4
Durban_4	4
Durban_5	4
Cape Town_1	4
Cape Town_2	4
Cape Town_3	4
Cape Town_4	4
Cape Town_5	4
Port Elizabeth_1	4
Port Elizabeth_2	3
PTA/CBDC2_1	4
PTA/CBDC2_2	4
PTA/CBDC2_3	4
DC10	3
DC13	5
DC18	5
DC19	5
DC20	4
DC22	6
DC23	4
DC26	4
DC27	3
DC28	5

DC29	4
DC30	6
DC32	7
DC36	4
DC38	5
DC39	4
DC40	5
DC42	6
DC6/DC8	3
DC7/DC9	4
DC1/DC2	6
DC16/DC17	7
DC14/DC44	5
DC21/DC43	6
DC24/DC25	5
DC3/DC4/DC5	5
CBDC8	5
DC12_1	3
DC12_2	6
DC12_3	3
DC37_1	4
DC37_2	4
DC37_3	3
DC31_1	4
DC31_2	5
DC33_1	4
DC33_2	4

DC34_1	4
DC34_2	3
DC15_1	4
DC15_2	5
DC35_1	6
DC35_2	5

FAQ - Politics Unusual/ADeC

What is a constituency?

This is a geographical location made up of various wards, as defined by the National and Provincial Boards. Regions as defined in the van Zyl Slabbert report will be the divided into constituencies.

Region - A region is an area defined as per the van Zyl Slabbert report. Within the report, it is referred to as a constituency, however we are defining these as regions, but maintain the use of the same boundaries.

Constituency - A constituency is an area defined within a region. Depending on the number of seats allocated to a region as per the van Zyl Slabbert report, that region will be divided into that number of constituencies.

What happens to the Provincial Task Teams?

During the period where ADeC is transitioning from the interim structures to the formal structures, Provincial Task Teams will be reviewed and those Provincial Conveners who fit the application criteria will form part of the new Provincial Boards.

How does one become a Provincial Board Changer?

An individual has to apply on the platforms that will soon be available on the ADeC website. The candidacy application process will be the same for all levels.

What is a constituency candidate?

This is an individual who represents their constituency in the national elections, and will be provided the opportunity to represent their constituency in parliament and the provincial legislatures, should they receive the adequate number of votes. The application process will be finalised within a month's time.

Do you have to have a degree to stand as a constituency candidate?

You do not have to have a degree to stand as a constituency candidate, however, as ADeC believes strongly in the development of community leaders, all candidates will be provided with mandatory training to enable them to run their campaigns effectively.

Do you need to have money to stand as a constituency candidate?

No, however, you will need to source funding through crowdfunding techniques. There will be fundraising workshops put in place that will provide candidates with the knowledge required to fundraise the adequate resources within their constituencies to effectively run their campaign.

Who can apply to be a constituency candidate?

Anyone can apply to be a constituency candidate, given that they are eighteen years of age and active within their communities. These individuals will have to practice moral and ethical leadership as well as subscribe to the ADeC Code of Ethics as well as the ideals that are outlined within this document - 'Politics Unusual'.

What are ADeC tithes?

This is the money that is payed to ADeC for its operational costs from the candidates who are deployed in Provincial legislatures and the National Assembly. These tithes will be a percentage of the salaries of all ADeC representatives in the national and provincial legislatures.

What is the difference between the provincial and national open lists, and the provincial and national closed lists?

The provincial and national closed lists are lists to government that are decided solely by the ADeC National Board of Directors. The provincial and national open lists are lists to government that are elected by constituencies and confirmed by the ADeC National Board of Directors.

How are the forum chairpersons elected?

The forums will each elect a representative that will become the forum chairperson and sit on the ADeC National Board of Directors.

Why the emphasis on women and youth?

Women represent 53% of the population, yet are severely underrepresented in government and civil society. ADeC plans to empower women in this regard. The youth which is 60.5% of South Africa's population is an important sector of South African society as they are the leaders of the future and make up the majority of the workforce in South Africa, yet are struggling to find decent employment. ADeC insists on changing the face of South African politics from one that is aging, male and corrupt, to one that is youthful, ethical, and provides the marginalised with the stake that they deserve.

Meet the leader Moses Mayekiso

African Democratic Change party leader, Moses Mayekiso lifes' work has been dedicated to advocating for worker labour rights and township development and reform. His role in the fight for South Africa's freedom was carried out by empowering the worker power at the factories. He recognized early on that targeting the means of production would a crucial role in protesting oppressive apartheid laws.

Early Life

Moses Jongizizwe Mayekiso was born on 21 October 1948 in Askeaton, Cala district, Transkei. There he attended the Askeaton Primary School followed by Matanzima Secondary School and later Mfundisweni High School in Pondoland East. He left school in 1972 to work in the mines in the Free State province.

Political Activist

Mayekiso's years as a labour activist and advocate for worker rights started when he was first elected shop steward for the Metal and Allied Workers Union (Mawu) in 1979. The following year in 1980 he became the full-time organiser of MAWU in the East Rand. In November 1984, he was part of a strike of 37 organisations that formed the Transvaal Regional Stayaway Committee in Johannesburg. The committee organised a two-day strike, which resulted in the detention of Mayekiso and other members of the committee. This period highlighted the interrelationship of worker power, youth power and community power for the liberation from apartheid and legacy of colonialism.

The 1980s

The 1980's were a volatile time in the South African townships, Mayekiso became the chairman of the Alexandra Action Committee (AAC) in 1985. This body was responsible for the street committee structures operating in the township. In the same year Mayekiso played a central role to the formation Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), where he served on the committee that drew up its constitution and planned its inaugural congress. In 1986 Mayekiso and the entire AAC leadership were arrested and were tortured for five days, this after having

resisted against the South African Security forces from attacking a funeral in Alexandra. Mayekiso's strong impact as an union leader was proven after he was detained in March 1986, when metal workers in the Transvaal in protest and in solidarity with Mayekiso stopped working, through these actions he was subsequently released two days later. He was appointed Secretary General of MAWU in May 1986 and, two months later, he was part of the number of liberation fighters that were detained by the Apartheid Police. He was held seven months in solitary confinement and faced the death penalty SOUTH AFRICA on charges of high treason. Calls for his release became international, On 24 August 1987 at Union Square in San Francisco protesters rallied for the "Free Moses Mayekiso" and "Free All Anti-Apartheid Prisoners in South Africa" campaign. Following the formation of the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (NUMSA), Mayekiso was elected Secretary General in Absenti In July 1989 he travelled to Lusaka, Zambia, and had discus-sions with the African National Congress (ANC), which informed the Organisation of African Unity's documents on nego-tiations between the ANC and government.

The 1990s

In 1990, Mayekiso was involved in the body the facilitated the release of Nelson Mandela. Subsequently to his release, Mandela penned a detailed letter of appreciation for Mayekiso's role in the struggle, specifically for his role in the labour front. That same year he was elected as a member of the Civic Associations of the Southern Transvaal (Cast), which aimed to unify the various bodies in different townships. In the same year, he organised a sit-in at the Pretoria headquarters of Hernus Kriel 's Department of Planning and Provincial Affairs. Kriel accused him of establishing organisations against the government. Mayekiso played a significant role in the formation of the Self-Defense Unit in the early 1990's. This unit was developed to protect communities and factories from 'Third force' violence which was prevalent in townships such as Alexandra, Phola Park. In 1992 Mayekiso was elected president of the South African National Civic Organisations (SANCO, a body established to provide a national voice for some 200 community groups operating in the segregated black townships. In 1994, Mayekiso was appointed a Member of Parliament. He has chaired a number of empowerment companies such as, Hlano Investments, SANCO Investments, Ivenhoe Mines, SANCO Holdings In his most recent years, he has been actively involved in a number of projects aimed at affirmative action, gender equality and implementation of integrated development programmes aimed at alleviating the plight of the people. He has also been part of the Gauteng legislature. Continual development is important to him, and he has enrolled and completed a number of development training of the trade union movement.