

REPORT BY WORKING GROUP 3 ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TO THE
PREPARATORY COMMITTEE

1. PROCESS

Group 3 have held two meetings - the first on July 1/91 and the second on July 23/91. After the first meeting the ANC, IFP and Government each submitted working papers as a basis for discussion in the second meeting.

The Group have now drawn up the common document which is set out in this Report. We have done the following :-

- * Set out General Principles that we believe should guide a process of reconstruction
- * Defined the issues that we believe will have to be dealt with in such a process of reconstruction.
- * Proposed a mechanism for dealing with socio-economic issues within the framework of any agreement that might be reached.
- * Proposed - a basis for any further written submissions.

2. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

- 2.1 In order to achieve some measure of stability and to consolidate the peace process the first priority would be a programme of reconstruction aimed at redressing the worst effects of apartheid and political violence at a local level. This would achieve a measure of stability based on common effort thereby facilitating a base for broader socio-economic development. (IFP Stability and Reconstruction - extracts)
- 2.2 Reconstruction and development should not be limited to physical projects but seen in the wider context of socio-economic development so as to include organised conduct in the social and economic spheres. (OMAR)
- 2.3 The process of reconstruction and socio-economic development aimed at addressing the causes of violent conflict, must be conducted in a non-partisan manner, i.e., with out being controlled by any political organisation or being to the advantage of any political group at the expense of another.
ANC 2.2.1)

- 2.4 Reconstruction and development projects must actively involve the affected communities. Through a process of inclusive negotiations involving recipients, experts and donors, the community must be able to conceive and implement projects in a co-ordinated way as close to the grassroots as possible. In addition reconstruction and development must facilitate the development of the economic and human resources of the communities concerned. (GOVT 2.1, ANC 2.2.2, IFP 4)
- 2.5 Projects at a local level require the co-operation of all members of the community irrespective of their political affiliation. The people within local communities must see organisations working together on the ground with common purpose. Parties with constituency support in an area must commit themselves to facilitating such an approach to development projects. (IFP 1,2 and 3)
- 2.6 Reconstruction projects must work on the ground at local level. This requires a combined effort by all political organisations and affected parties to raise the required level of capital and human resources for development. Public and private funds will have to be mobilised for this purpose. (ANC 2.2.4, IFP 4)
- 2.7 Sustainable development implies that all individuals must be assisted and encouraged to accept responsibility for their socio-economic well-being. Each actor must define and accept his role and there must be an acceptance of co-responsibility for and co-determination of socio-economic development.(GOVT 2.4)
- 2.8 This development initiative should in no way abrogate the duty of governments to continue their normal development activity, except that in doing so they should be sensitive to the spirit and contents of any agreement that maybe reached. (ANC 2.2.5)
- 2.9 The parties to this process commit themselves to facilitating the rapid removal of legislative and administrative obstacles to development.(ANC 2.2.6)

3. ISSUES TO BE DEALT WITH IN RECONSTRUCTION

Our approach has been to broadly identify issues that may have to be dealt with in reconstruction and development. Priorities will be identified within the areas and communities being assisted.

The general guideline on issues to be dealt with is to move from immediate issues related to violence and the peace process toward pre-emption of violence and then toward integrating into the overall need for socio-economic development.(ANC 4)

3.1 The Group should identify areas at a community level where we could begin to facilitate the co-ordination of the following issues :

- * reconstruction of damaged property
- * reintegration of displaced persons into the community
- * expansion of infrastructure to assist in consolidating the peace process. (ANC 4.1)

3.2 The Group should facilitate crisis assistance that will link to socio-economic development in the following areas :

- * dealing with the immediate effects of violence and the resultant social effects, displaced persons problem and homelessness
- * where infrastructure is itself a spark to violence e.g. water, electricity, transportation, schools etc., to address such areas. (ANC 4.2)

3.3 In addressing the above issues attention will have to be paid to :

- * The equitable allocation of state resources, including state-funded development agencies (physical and financial) for both public and community-based initiatives.
- * Mobilisation of additional resources - both public and private.
- * The cumbersome nature of governmental structures in the provision of resources and services.
- * The position of the very poor and marginalised groups.
- * Land and its reallocation.
- * Basic Housing.
- * Provision of basic services.
- * Education.
- * Health & Welfare.
- * Job creation and unemployment. (GOVT 4.1 and 4.2)

3.4 The Group should identify potential flash points and co-ordinate socio-economic development that will defuse tension e.g. squatter settlements: squatter settlement-township interfaces, hostels: hostel-township interfaces and rural resource constraints. The Group should identify areas of socio-economic development that would prevent violence. (ANC 4.3 amended)

3.5 The Group would attempt to ensure that overall socio-economic development is cognisant of the need to reinforce the peace process and defuse the potential for violence. (ANC 4.4)

4. PROPOSED MECHANISMS

The mechanisms for dealing with reconstruction and development need to be located within the framework proposed by all Working Groups. We are, therefore proposing a fairly general framework for a mechanism that could be further developed.

4.1 At a national level there should be a group that works with any national peace or implementation committee agreed upon (Group 4's work). For the present we would envisage that the existing Group 3 should continue to function.

4.2 Within the Province of Natal and in the PWV area two regional sub-groups should be formed. These groups would also work with regional peace or implementation committees agreed upon. Other sub-groups could be established when or if needed.

4.3 Both the National and Regional Groups defined above could establish advisory and consulting groups to facilitate their work.

4.4 The functions of this group could be broadly defined at this stage as the following :

4.4.1 Assist the peace structures in regard to socio-economic reconstruction and development.

4.4.2 Take initiatives to implement the principles outlined above and to deal with the issues dealt with above.

4.4.3 The combined inputs of the group participants would be to facilitate, co-ordinate and expedite reconstruction and development in terms of the principles outlined above.

5. FURTHER WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS

We propose at this stage that other parties to the peace process should be asked to:

- * comment on any agreements reached by Group 3
- * add any additional perspectives that they may wish.

WORKING GROUP 3

JULY 24/91