

IFP National Manifesto

January 2004

“Real Development Now: Let’s make a Difference – Together”

Fellow South Africans,

South Africa can and **must** be better. It is an extraordinary country endowed with extraordinary people and a wealth of resources. If South Africa is going to be the twenty-first century success story that we all know it can be, bold change is needed now.

South Africa is at **risk**. Our democracy is facing grave risks. A democratic alternative is needed to win the wars against HIV/AIDS, unemployment, crime, poverty and corruption and prevent the consolidation of a one-party state.

South African democracy is under threat. One political party - the ANC - now has the power to change the constitution as it wishes. It has shown that it is prepared to abuse the constitution for political convenience and expediency. This happened with the immoral and self-serving constitutional amendment which allowed elected representatives to cross the floor and steal their party's seats and votes.

And many promises have been made and broken in respect of the promotion and protection of cultural diversity. This applies to traditional leaders as well as cultural and religious communities.

Three 'C's' characterise the nature of the IFP: **Caring, Capable & Clean**.

Caring - The IFP cares about how decisions taken by government affect people's lives.

Capable - The IFP will provide capable effective leadership in government. We will not squander scarce resources on failed policies and initiatives.

Clean - The IFP is committed to transparent and corruption-free government. We will govern according to the highest ethical and moral standards.

Ours are common-sense proposals to address HIV/AIDS, crime, unemployment, corruption and poverty. Our proposals are designed to give people control over their lives: a hand up, not a hand down. Social justice for all. We also have the political will to deal effectively with these problems.

Our economic proposals are aimed at creating a golden cycle of accelerated economic growth, which in turn will create jobs and reduce the spiralling levels of poverty and crime. But they will require some short-term sacrifices.

Our proposals on crime are designed to create a modern criminal justice and law enforcement system to ensure that people are safe in their communities and to eradicate the culture of crime, impunity and lawlessness.

The challenge of HIV/AIDS is the most serious facing our country since the defeat of apartheid. We need a multi-pronged strategy and the unwavering political will to pursue it. The extended family and the community, which in Africa has always taken care of the most vulnerable, must be empowered to assist those living with and affected by HIV/AIDS. The tide will not be turned by a grandiose centralised plan, but by efforts from the community upwards.

In the next parliament the IFP will continue to champion federalism and decentralisation of power between the three spheres of government: national, provincial and local. The country is simply too large and diverse to be governed effectively from the centre. Moreover, the present

concentration of power is an autocratic threat, which puts our democracy at risk.

We trust the people to take the right decisions for their own lives. Local communities know how to run their affairs better than a minister or Mangosuthu Buthelezi civil servant in Pretoria.

Lastly, the IFP believes that in our endeavour to build a better South Africa, all South Africans have an invaluable tradition to tap into – *ubuntu/botho*. Our approach to governance is grounded in the *ubuntu/botho* principle of compassion and humane solidarity – *a person is a person through other people*. Ubuntu is the golden thread that runs through the IFP's approach to government.

It is time to show we care about these things that matter to all of us.

Give the IFP and me real support in this election so that together we can make a difference - "Real Development Now."

Mangosuthu Buthelezi

President

HIV/AIDS:

“Real Development Now: Let’s make the change – Together”

The IFP condemns the tardiness and apathy that has characterised the national government's approach to the HIV pandemic, which has robbed us of life and family, and has deeply frayed our society. No sudden change in national government policy can compensate for the cost millions of South Africans have had to bear.

The IFP has taken a decisive stand in KwaZulu-Natal, where it is the leading party in government, to prevent the spread of HIV. The Premier of KwaZulu-Natal ordered the immediate distribution of Nevirapine to all HIV-positive pregnant women in the province and defended his initiative against the central government in the Constitutional Court. This programme will be extended to provide anti-retroviral drugs for infected mothers and for all those living with HIV/AIDS.

The impact of HIV/AIDS on our society is not only a humanitarian crisis but also has a significant economic impact on every South African citizen. The World Bank has warned that an HIV prevalence rate of 5% could seriously erode economic growth.

HIV/AIDS is the biggest challenge to business development in South Africa. With a decline in the existing workforce due to HIV/AIDS complications and deaths associated with the illness, it is expected that companies will be affected by loss of skills, increasing training and recruitment costs, lower performance and productivity and absenteeism.

Realising that all South Africans are either infected or directly affected by the consequences of HIV, working together with all the peoples of South Africa, an IFP government will:

- Clearly and openly treat HIV/AIDS as a national priority with any medicine made available by science.
- Assist people living with HIV to live longer and enjoy normal lives by providing antiretrovirals, in partnership with global concerns, and the necessary information for healthy living, nutrition, exercise and overall well-being.
- Assist children who are infected and affected by HIV.
- Prevent the spread of HIV through effective education.

The IFP has a two-pronged approach in dealing with the HIV/AIDS pandemic, namely prevention and caring for those infected.

Prevention methods:

1. Acknowledge that HIV causes AIDS and deal with the issue on the basis of medical science and not ideology.
2. Abstinence is a prevention method, which is better than a cure. The focus of education aimed at young people will be on the ABC method (Abstinence, Be faithful and Condomise).

3. Reduce the stigma attached to HIV by:
 - More widespread education;
 - More widespread counselling;
 - More widespread testing;
 - Talking openly about leaders, friends, role models and heroes who are living with HIV and commend them for their courage.
4. Test more widely for HIV:
 - Establish testing sites at all clinics and hospitals;
 - Provide group pre-test counselling using videos/DVD's in clinics, outpatient areas and campus sports and recreation facilities;
 - Make greater use of saliva tests for screening with follow up one-on-one counselling before blood tests for confirmation;
 - Send testing mobile units into rural areas, together with community health workers to provide follow up home-based care.
5. Provide all rape victims with a free course of antiretrovirals and treatment against Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI's).
6. Ensure that clinics in workplaces assist in the distribution of antiretroviral drugs, education, assistance, counselling and monitoring.
7. Conduct intensive campaigns to treat all STI's and provide free treatment for sexually transmitted infections.
8. Provide all HIV positive mothers and their new-born babies with Nevirapine.
9. Encourage people to know their HIV status in order to have treatment including antiretrovirals.
10. Promote cultural and family values and education on sexuality.
11. Assist WOMEN:
 - To become self-sufficient so that they have control over their sexual relationships.
 - Work tirelessly to dispel the myth that raping virgins reduces the spread of AIDS.
 - Introduce harsher punishment for rapists, particularly of children.
 - Improve court facilities for raped women.

Caring for those infected:

1. Provide antiretroviral therapy and constantly improve rollout.
2. Work in partnership with drugs companies to access cheaper medicines and to treat and monitor patients.

3. Work in co-operation with all international donors who are willing to assist us to tackle HIV/AIDS.
4. Establish CARE centres offering:
 - Legal support to help prevent discrimination against people with HIV/AIDS;
 - Dietary advice;
 - Support and encourage small scale farming to improve the nutrition of poor or unemployed people.
5. Increase the number of community health workers and home-based care programmes. Local communities will be involved and reached with messages about AIDS and treatment programmes for HIV/Aids.

Assisting vulnerable children affected by the impact of HIV/Aids:

1. Set up CARE CENTRES to provide counselling, assistance to access grants, legal support and dietary advice.
2. Simplify procedures for orphaned children to access grants.
3. Increase funding for projects that support families who care for children orphaned due to AIDS.
4. Develop programmes of foster parenthood promoting the awareness that in the present crisis we all need to take direct responsibility for neglected children.

CORRUPTION

“Real Development Now: Let’s make South Africa clean – Together”

“Corruption undermines good governance, distorting policy, leading to poorer public services and infrastructure, reduced spending on health and education and serious budgetary problems. Endemic corruption creates a ‘culture of corruption’ that undermines public confidence in state institutions.”

The World Bank Institute.

While South Africa has made some progress in implementing anti-corruption mechanisms, the IFP sees the need for further reforms of the country’s political, legal, administrative and economic systems in order to discourage corrupt practices. As part of this, the system and institutions of good governance should be strengthened.

“Blowing the whistle on corruption”

Working together with the people of South Africa to drastically reduce corruption with the aim of eliminating it completely, an IFP government would:

- Build up the institutional and human capacity necessary to ensure anti-corruption measures are in place.
- Demonstrate the political will and show an assertive intent to attack the causes and effects of corruption at all levels.
- Implement effectively the anti-corruption legislation, not allowing for any exceptions. The IFP will ensure strong and visible law enforcement and in particular fight the culture of impunity and the perception that there are "untouchables".
- Strengthen the protection of those providing information on corruption.
- Blacklist businesses involved in corrupt activities with public officials.
- Upgrade and expand the Special Investigative Unit to the level of an Anti-Corruption Commission.
- Promote a culture of respect for the state so that public servants serve the public.
- Expand the role of external and internal auditing to monitor more closely the most likely areas of corrupt activity.
- Continuously appraise and enhance all relevant control systems, in particular the performance linked Financial Management and Management Information Systems. These systems should also serve as a comprehensive basis of disclosure and accountability.

JOB CREATION & ECONOMIC GROWTH

“Real Development Now: Let’s make South Africa work – Together”

South Africa faces an unemployment crisis of unprecedented proportions. Millions of our people are out of work. Their skills and productive labour go unutilised. They are denied their rightful part in building the new South Africa and a path for personal growth. Vast segments of our population are being left behind in an equally untenable situation for the rich and the poor

Unemployment is one of the major causes of crime and poverty and is a drain on the resources of the nation. It also traps millions of our people in a cycle of poverty and despair.

Job creation is the number one priority of the Inkatha Freedom Party. It must become the number one priority of the government that takes office after the general elections. Too little has been done in the past 10 years to generate employment.

For over 10 years the IFP has advocated policies and programmes which could significantly reduce levels of unemployment. These include both a long and a short-term strategy. We need a long term plan to give South Africa an industrial basis and short and medium term programmes focussing on small business development, encouraging industries that add value to raw resources, outsourcing, export processing zones (such as those that operate successfully in Namibia and Mauritius), agricultural co-operative arrangements and public works programmes. This moves the IFP to a **let’s make it happen** stage.

The IFP has the solution

The IFP’s vision for South Africa is as a high wage/high skill economy. We will transform South Africa’s economy by developing our skills base. We will offer a regulatory and fiscal environment that is attractive to foreign investment. We will make investments to develop our long-term industrial basis.

We oppose those who suggest that South Africa’s only future is as a low-skill, sweatshop economy, seeking to undercut the wages of the world’s poorest countries. That is no ambition for the great nation that South Africa can become. However, this will take time and we must have short and medium term solutions to deal with unemployment urgently.

The twelve-point plan:

The Inkatha Freedom Party has a twelve-point plan to kick-start South Africa’s economy and create jobs. We do not pretend that this plan will provide instant solutions. The IFP has always rejected the easy but empty promises of other political parties.

The IFP will be clear and frank with the people. The road to economic prosperity and full employment will be long and hard.

Privatisation: We will speed up the privatisation of all the parastatals, including public utilities, and the outsourcing of selected government functions to create more efficient business and government services, and to provide resources to reduce the debt drain on our economy. Privatised assets will not be maintained as monopolies but returned to free market competition to avoid that, for instance, we continue to pay more in South Africa than in other countries for telecommunications. We will also encourage broad-based ownership of shares in these companies by the public, as a form of direct empowerment.

Broad-based Black Economic Empowerment: In order to encourage wider participation in the main stream of the economy, we will ensure that Black economic empowerment becomes a broad-based phenomenon, aimed at not only benefiting a privileged well-connected few, but encompassing the broad masses of the poor, especially women.

Promoting Competitiveness: To promote export-led growth, South Africa has to be competitive. To do this we need to reduce the cost structure of our economy, by bringing down inflation, reducing taxation levels and opening up the South African economy to competition. We need to break down all existing cartels and monopolies which impair efficiency and growth while forcing all of us to pay more than we have to for most of the services and products we consume.

Real Agricultural Transformation: Agriculture is the main source of potential immediate massive employment. Too much of our land is farmed with land-intensive, non-labour intensive and low value added crops when it should be used for non-land intensive, labour-intensive and high value added crops such as avocado pears, nuts, olives, et cetera. An IFP-led government will create demands for these products by assisting their international marketing to brand South Africa as an international high quality food producer like Italy, Spain or Turkey.

Promoting South African Exports Abroad: We will refocus our foreign policy to primarily aim at increasing international demand for South African exports. We will use our missions abroad to assist businesses to succeed in foreign markets. We will also market South Africa more aggressively as a tourist destination. More tourism is one of the main sources of potential immediate massive employment equally spread across the country and various segments of our population. To this end greater assistance and tax breaks will be given to tourism as a national industry.

Investing in Infrastructure: We will allocate money in the budget to invest in South Africa's infrastructure. This will act not only as a positive sign to fixed investors, but will in itself be a significant source of employment.

Developing an Industrial Base: We must identify now what South Africa will produce for the global markets in 25 years, and make massive investments in terms of capital and human resources development to enable us to do so. As Taiwan did, we must make investments that anticipate future technological developments, such as biotechnology.

Cutting Red Tape: We will establish a dedicated Deregulation Task Force in the Office of the President. This unit will identify and strip away unnecessary regulations, which inhibit growth and employment creation, particularly in the small business sector.

Protecting Existing Jobs: We will require that all legislation is subjected to an Employment Impact Assessment to ensure that legislation is not implemented which will have an overall negative impact on jobs. We will review existing legislation and amend those provisions that constrain employment growth.

Labour Efficiency for More Jobs: We will work with trade unions and business to improve industrial relations and avoid costly labour disputes. We will promote legislation to ensure maximum flexibility in the labour market so as to ensure that the best people are employed in the right jobs. Too many qualified young people remain unemployed because of the unreasonable protection extended to unqualified and less productive employed people.

Promoting Small and Medium Sized Enterprises: We will promote SMEs as engines of employment growth. We will ensure a significant increase in public sector outsourcing to them and will provide venture capital so that people, particularly young people and women, can start their own businesses. We will do this through a mentoring system, which will reduce much of the risk associated with lending to SMEs.

Developing the Informal Sector: We will promote the potential of the manufacturing and service dimensions of the informal sector. With modest skills and resource support, a further million jobs could be created in this sector.

POVERTY

“Real Development Now: Lets tackle poverty – Together”

Poverty spells hunger. Poverty is lack of shelter. Poverty is being sick and not being able to see a doctor. Poverty is not being able to go to school and not knowing how to read. Poverty is not having a job, is fear for the future, living one day at a time. Poverty is losing a child to illness brought about by unclean water. Poverty is powerlessness, lack of representation and freedom.

Poverty has many faces, changing from place to place and across time, and has been described in many ways. Most often, poverty is a situation people want to escape. So poverty is a call to action -- for the poor and the wealthy alike -- a call to change the world so that many more may have enough to eat, adequate shelter, access to education and health, protection from violence, and a voice in what happens in their communities.

The World Bank Institute.

Problem areas:

In South Africa at present there is a basic lack of infrastructure, especially roads, water, sanitation and electricity, and job opportunities in rural and peri-urban communities.

In rural areas there is also poor agricultural activity due to a lack of funds to acquire agricultural equipment, fertiliser and seeds. High levels of crime, especially stock theft, are also a contributing factor. There is a further lack of skills and training in modern methods of agriculture.

The IFP will seek to ensure that interventions aimed at bringing immediate poverty relief (school feeding schemes, old age pensions, child support, etc.) are prioritised and improved to ensure that the worthy recipient's can access social assistance within the short term. The IFP nevertheless, realises that short-term relief programmes can never be a substitute for longer-term poverty eradication methods.

The IFP's ten-point plan to eradicate poverty:

- The IFP will adopt a participatory approach to remedy the situation. This will involve active government co-operation with local communities, NGO's and the private sector. Involving local communities will ensure economic empowerment, self-help and self-reliance. In order to ensure that such local communities become self-sufficient, they will need infrastructural resources, training and funding. We will establish a government programme that will prioritise a food-production strategy. A back-to-basics food security campaign, which will mobilise communities to work together to maximise agricultural activity will be launched. This, coupled with a new agricultural deal for the rural areas will ensure that people go back to the land to optimise its agricultural output.
- The IFP in government will correct the general fall-off in infrastructure investment. We will shift resources from current account expenditure to the capital side to address our infrastructure requirements. This will create both skilled and unskilled jobs.

- The IFP will involve communities, local taxi associations and other interested parties to identify new roads to be built and existing ones to be improved.
- Present programmes to supply water and sanitation will be expedited and expanded, including the supply of potable water to every household.
- Rural and urban communities will be trained and assisted in forming co-operatives to enhance productivity and to create job opportunities.
- Funding systems will be set up to assist with the procurement of equipment, fertilisers and seeds.
- The IFP will provide Adult Basic Education and Training and facilitate its programmes through greater financial support. The education system will focus on vocational training, including better focus on the teaching of science, technology and commercial subjects. In-service training of teachers in these fields will be promoted and intensified. The building of schools and community colleges will be accelerated.
- The IFP will promote specific sectors that have shown the potential for significant employment growth, including tourism, urban/rural domestic crafts and the service sector.
- In order to reverse the trend of urban overcrowding and rural depopulation, infrastructural and agricultural development in rural areas is a priority.
- There will be provision of sporting and recreational facilities in both urban and rural areas to improve the quality of life of community members.

CRIME

“Real Development Now: Let’s make a safer South Africa – Together”

It is the first responsibility of any government to protect its citizens. A government that fails to protect its citizens, is a government that has failed. But a government that fails even to acknowledge the reality of the situation has failed us twice.

We, South Africans, are tired of being told that although crime is a “problem”, that it is nonetheless “being addressed”, is “under control” or is “stabilising”. We are tired of hearing that yet another “task team” has been appointed and that yet another crime “plan” or “strategy” has been adopted.

What we want is an acknowledgement that we are facing a crisis. We want an acknowledgement that government is prepared to do everything necessary to protect the innocent and vulnerable from the reign of terror imposed on them by legions of brigands and thugs. We want reassurance that someone is in control and that something is being done.

The IFP’s twelve-point plan to fight crime:

- **Upgrading law enforcement:** The IFP will ensure more, better paid, better trained and better resourced police personnel who can get the job done. We need more judges, more courtrooms and more judicial infrastructure. We need to move massive resources towards the police and the judiciary. The fight against crime can be won if sufficient money is employed, even if that means cutting down severely the defence budget. After all, there is no point in acquiring expensive armaments to fight off presently non-existent enemies when crime kills thousands of our citizens.
- **Devolution of Powers:** Throughout the world the best and most effective police services are operated by cities. The bulk of crime is localised. The present centralisation of the police is part of the problem. Provincial governments have no power at all to develop policing policies or organize, direct or deploy the police. The IFP-led government will make the bulk of policing the responsibility of provincial and local government.
- **Zero tolerance:** The IFP has a philosophy of zero tolerance towards criminal activity of any kind, including petty crime. We do not believe that petty crimes and criminals should be overlooked. Serious policing of petty crime has the effect of reducing crimes at all levels and preventing a culture of impunity. We will have a referendum on the death penalty to provide South Africans with the opportunity to express their opinion.
- **Urban and Rural Crime Watches:** The IFP believes that the protection of property is one of the most important responsibilities of local community policing. We will establish “Urban and Rural Crime Watches” to enable the community to safeguard each other’s and their own properties more effectively.
- **Civic Education:** We need to forge better citizens by fighting the culture of crime, lawlessness and impunity. People must understand the importance of the law and honest living. Civic education should become available not only in schools, but also in workplaces, community, associations and churches. Unless we change the hearts and minds of those who are crime-prone, the fight against crime cannot be won.

- **Funds for victims:** As with the Road Accident Fund the IFP supports the initiative of establishing a Crime Victim Fund to assist victims of crime in their respective expenses.
- **Local government uprooting crime:** As the closest sphere of government to the community, the IFP believes that local government is best placed to implement real and practical measures to protect the life, liberty and property of citizens and to complement our national and provincial strategies on crime.
- **Community Policing Forums:** The IFP will extend the role of community policing forums (CPF's). CPF's bring together a wide range of institutions of civil society and other sectors of the community, together with other role players such as churches, business chambers, youth organisations and local politicians into one body. We will empower station commissioners to drive local policing in a partnership with policing forums.
- **Visible policing:** It is important that policing in the community is highly visible. The importance of physical contact between members of the community and police cannot be overemphasised in the promotion of safe and secure communities. We will put the "bobby back on the beat" with foot, horse, motorcycle and bicycle patrols.
- **Targeting known criminals:** We will require the police to target localities inhabited and used by known criminals and target street crime by using undercover operations. The Community Policing Forums will be expected to help in this regard. We will also establish permanent manned observation points and mobile reporting centres in high crime areas. By encouraging public co-operation in this way, the IFP will remove the justification for vigilantism.
- **Make police stations user-friendly:** The IFP realises that police stations need to become more user and community friendly. We will introduce ongoing and relevant in-service training to ensure people get the best service and care.
- **It is time to say a collective "No" to crime:** We all, as citizens of South Africa, have to play our role as responsible citizens, to ensure a safe and secure environment for ourselves and our communities. Communities should be involved in assisting police in the performance of their duties and Community Policing Forums should develop comprehensive plans to identify and address key crime problems.

FOREIGN POLICY

“Real Development Now: Promoting world progress, freedom and democracy – Together”

For the first time in history, the world has become a single place without barriers, and with a free flow of communication, information and opportunities. This also, unfortunately, brings problems and threats. We all, therefore, share in the responsibility of making the world a prosperous and safe place for all. At present, there is no better known way to promote safety and prosperity than through the rule of freedom, democracy and social justice, which must be made available to all the people of the world.

The relations amongst sovereign states should not be aimed at protecting the prerogative of a single government or people, but rather at achieving within our generation the dream of making the world a place which is free and safe for all of humanity. One that holds the promise of a dignified life for all people free from poverty, diseases, ignorance and oppression. Foreign policy should be inspired by these high standards of principle, not by political expediency or rulers or politicians.

A principled foreign policy calls for living up to responsibilities and engaging in decisive and courageous actions together with like-minded international partners.

Globalisation - the ever extending cables of international and transnational connections - is a reality of the 21st century. We cannot ignore the process of globalisation and it is imperative that South Africa is not left behind in the global economy. But the IFP believes that it is also important to remember that over a billion people live completely outside this development. An IFP-led government will seek to ensure that the positive features of globalisation such as the rapid exchange of information and commodities are maximised for all the peoples of the world, whilst working towards minimising and eliminating the negative features.

The IFP believes that South Africa should join hands to create partnerships for progress and development with the democratic, affluent and modern countries of the world. At the same time, South Africa must strengthen its ties with the rest of the African continent promoting progress, freedom and democracy. As a country, South Africa is the product of the African tradition and the Western presence and influence. It is this blend of diverse elements, which makes South Africa both unique and special. This blend and diversity should be both reflected in South Africa's international ties and partnerships.

The diversity of our internal communities provides us with a cosmopolitan richness that should be reflected in the richness of our international ties, for instance, with countries such as India, China and Malaysia.

In our relations and dealings with foreign governments, an IFP-led government will always promote the best interests of South Africa and Africa as a whole, realising that the future of South Africa is intrinsically linked with that of Africa.

In its foreign relations South Africa must support and promote free and democratic elections in independent states ensuring by means of proactive actions that all political parties have the freedom to contest elections.

Recognising that South Africa's destiny is intrinsically linked with the destiny of the continent of Africa, the IFP will ensure that South Africa plays its full role in the

Southern African Development Community, the African Union and the African Parliament. The IFP supports the NEPAD initiative with the understanding that the process needs to become more nation-friendly and transparent. It is one that needs to be owned by the very same people it is intended to serve, so that it does not become an elitist instrument aimed at empowering just a few countries.

The IFP believes that negotiation is the primary method of conflict resolution. We support the role of the United Nations as a conflict resolution and mediation body.

The IFP's first responsibility will be towards its citizens and we will ensure that South Africans are not detrimentally affected in any way due to developments in the international theatre.