

No 3

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**DEBATES OF THE
PARLIAMENT OF THE
PROVINCE OF THE
WESTERN CAPE**

(HANSARD)

**FOURTH SESSION – SIXTH PARLIAMENT
OF THE PROVINCE OF THE WESTERN CAPE**

7 APRIL AND 5 & 12 MAY 2022

OBTAINABLE FROM THE PARLIAMENT OF THE WESTERN CAPE, WALE STREET, CAPE TOWN

CABINET

The Premier.....	Mr A R Winde
Minister of Agriculture.....	Dr I H Meyer
The Acting Minister of Community Safety	Ms A J Du Toit Marais
Minister of Cultural Affairs and Sport.....	Ms A J Du Toit Marais
Minister of Education	Ms D A Schäfer
Minister of Education.....	Mr D J Maynier
(with effect from 16.05.2022)	
Minister of Finance and Economic Opportunities	Mr D J Maynier
Minister of Finance and Economic Opportunities	Ms M M Wenger
(with effect from 16.05.2022)	
Minister of Health	Ms N Mbombo
Minister of Health and Wellness	Ms N Mbombo
(with effect from 16.05.2022)	
Minister of Human Settlements	Mr T A Simmers
Minister of Infrastructure.....	Mr T A Simmers
(with effect from 16.05.2022)	
Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	Mr A W Bredell
Minister of Police Oversight and Community Safety.....	Mr R I Allen
(with effect from 26.04.2022)	
Minister of Social Development	Ms S Fernandez
Minister of Transport and Public Works.....	Mr D G Mitchell
Minister of Mobility.....	Mr D G Mitchell
(with effect from 16.05.2022)	

OFFICE-BEARERS OF PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

Speaker.....	Mr M Mnqasela
Leader of Government Business	Dr I H Meyer
Deputy Speaker.....	Ms B A Schäfer
Leader of the Opposition	Mr C M Dugmore
Chief Whip : DA	Ms M M Wenger
Chief Whip : DA.....	Ms L J Botha
(with effect from 16.05.2022)	
Chief Whip : Opposition.....	Ms P Z Lekker
Secretary.....	Mr R Adams

MEMBERS OF PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT PARTIES

Democratic Alliance = DA
African National Congress = ANC
African Christian Democratic Party = ACDP
Economic Freedom Fighters = EFF
AL JAMA-AH = AL JAMA-AH
Freedom Front Plus = FF PLUS

Allen, Reagan Ivan	DA
America, Derrick	DA
August, Shaun Nigel	GOOD
Baartman, Deidre Maudelene	DA
Bakubaku-Vos, Ntombezanele Gladys	ANC
Bans, Anyanda Precious	ANC
Bosman, Gillion	DA
Botha, Ms Lorraine Juliette	DA
Bredell, Anton Wilhelm	DA
Brinkhuis, Galil	AL JAMA-AH
Christians, Ferlon Charles	ACDP
Dugmore, Cameron Muir	ANC
Fernandez, Ms Sharna Gail	DA
Kaizer-Philander, Wendy Felecia	DA
Kama, Mesuli	ANC
Lekker, Ms Patronella Zingisa	ANC
Lili, Andile	ANC
Mackenzie, Ricardo Denver	DA
Makamba-Botya, Nosipho	EFF
Marais, Petrus Jacobus	FF PLUS
Marran, Patrick	ANC
Marais, Ms Anroux Johanna Du Toit	DA
Maseko, Ms Letta Matlodi	DA
Maynier, David John	DA
Mbombo, Ms NomaFrench	DA
Meyer, Ivan Henry	DA
Mitchell, Daylin Gary	DA
Mnqasela, Masizole	DA
Mvimbi, Lulama Lennox	ANC
Nkondlo, Ms Nobulumko Degracia	ANC
Plato, Daniel	DA
Sayed, Muhammad Khalid	ANC
Schäfer, Ms Beverley Ann	DA
Schäfer, Ms Deborah Anne	DA
Simmers, Tertuis Alfred	DA
Smith, Danville	ANC
Van der Westhuizen, Andricus Pieter	DA
Wenger, Ms Mireille Mary	DA
Winde, Alan Richard	DA
Windvogel, Rachel	ANC
Xego, Melikhaya	EFF

**PERMANENT DELEGATES TO
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF PROVINCES**

Arnolds, Andrew	EFF
Gillion, Ms Maurencia Natalie	ANC
Labuschagne, Ms Cathlene	ANC
Londt, Johan Jaco	DA
Labuschagne, Ms Cathlene	ANC
Njadu, Edward Zoyisile	ANC
Sileku, Isaac Mbulelo	DA

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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEBATES

OF THE

PARLIAMENT OF THE

PROVINCE OF THE

WESTERN CAPE

(HANSARD)

**FOURTH SESSION – SIXTH PARLIAMENT
OF THE PROVINCE OF THE WESTERN CAPE**

The sign* indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same speech, indicates the original language

THURSDAY, 7 APRIL 2022

5439

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WESTERN CAPE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

[Hybrid sitting held with some members present in the House and some in virtual attendance through Microsoft Teams]

The House met at 14:15.

The Speaker took the Chair and read the prayer.

ANNOUNCEMENTS, TABLING AND COMMITTEE REPORTS - see p. 5475

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER: You may all be seated. Order, hon members! Welcome to the hybrid session of the Western Cape Provincial Parliament. As you are all aware this is a session that is held in terms of the Standing Rules and of course in keeping with the hybrid sessions and the instruments that guide that and I would like to indicate to the hon members who are connected virtually that please do not activate your microphone if you are not speaking.

Equally, kindly ensure that you refrain from activating the microphone when you want to raise a point of order. Let us be circumspect of the instruments and the Standing Rules. That means you must indicate by a show of hands in your device, alternatively write in the chat room so that we are able to identify the hon member, and you will be afforded an opportunity by the Presiding Officer to raise that point of order. The members of the press and all other members of the public, because the press is the Fourth Estate and we take you very seriously, you are an important stakeholder for us, but please behave as you would otherwise do when you are in the gallery here in the Chamber.

That means you do not press anything, you do not create, you do not even activate your camera, you do not speak. You do not write in our chats, because this is a sitting of the House and for everybody else, please remain a spectator. Do not participate, except for the members of Parliament.

On that note, in terms of Standing Rule Number 40, let us respect the decorum of the House, and allow members who are speaking at a time not to be compromised because of the running commentary in the sitting.

STATEMENTS BY MEMBERS

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (DA): Thank you, hon Speaker. Hon Speaker, in response to my written question on special needs education. It was revealed that over the past five years the Western Cape Education Department has spent R785,7 million on the funding of special needs schools.

Just last year the Department had spent 25% more than what was provided in 2017. Learners who have barriers to learning are weighted according to the category of disability. Thereafter a learner then receives the amount that the public ordinary school learner receives, multiplied by that weighting for the category of the disability that they have.

These categories make provision for learners with mild to moderate intellectual disability, severe intellectual disability, epilepsy, physical disability and cerebral palsy, severe behaviour challenges and learners who are blind or on the autism spectrum.

These weightings range from a low 2,5 weighting to a weighting of six. For example, in 2021, a learner in a public ordinary school received funding equalling R1 466 from National. A learner who has severe intellectual disability carries a weighting of three. Thus, the amount allocated to the learner with a disability would be R4 398.

Special needs schools are an essential component in providing education to the 20,000 children who need it and require additional funding to make it possible. We hope that National Treasury will stick to their promise to review the determinants of the education variable of the Provincial Equitable Share formula this year.

The Western Cape has been lobbying for this issue to be addressed, as it is not sustainable for the province to bear the brunt of badly written formulas. We hope that our national counterparts will take this issue seriously and be cognisant of the needs of these learners in the Western Cape. I thank you.

Ms R WINDVOGEL (ANC): Hon Speaker, in November 2021, DA strong man, Jean-Pierre Smith, and Premier Alan Winde, discussed the sexual misconduct allegations against Albert Fritz, through a telephonic conversation.

In the conversation the Premier urged Smith to get the victims to submit sworn affidavits to his office in order to act against Fritz.

In January 2022, Premier Winde received six complaints from EPWP workers and interns in Fritz' office, exposing the rot of alleged sexual abuse and grooming of young girls by Fritz and officials in his office.

Fritz was suspended in January, pending the outcome of an independent investigation by Advocate Jennifer Williams. Hon Speaker, William's report found sufficient evidence that Fritz had created an environment conducive to sexual harassment or alternatively, taking advantage of young women sexually. Despite the Williams report being funded through taxpayers' money, the Premier refuses to submit it to members, which is a clear violation of Rule 221(d).

The Premier erred when he first discussed the DA sex-for-jobs scandal with his party before accounting to the Legislature. We hope that he has not shared a copy of the report with the FedEx as he continues to sidestep accountability in the Legislature.

The Premier also erred when he only asked Advocate Williams to investigate and did not encourage the alleged victims to approach the SAPS. It is for this reason the ANC demands that the Premier urgently reports the matter and hands the investigative report to SAPS for further investigation of the criminal elements of Albert Fritz's conduct. Thank you, hon Speaker.

Mr G BOSMAN (DA): Hon Speaker, the Western Cape is working hard to grow our economy, but National Government needs to get out of the way in order to stimulate our economic recovery. The Airports Company South Africa has revealed that the influx of airline passengers to South Africa has seen a recovery of 53% in comparison to pre-pandemic levels, but, hon Speaker, most concerning is the fact that the arrival of international travellers to South Africa, which has only seen a recovery of 33%, is lagging behind domestic travel.

While we still see further recovery this year, a slow response from the National Department of Transport will dampen this recovery if swift action is not taken by making sure that airlines are able to come to the Western Cape and bring tourists directly to our shores.

Hon Speaker, we urge the National Government to play its part, and we urge the National Minister of Transport to sign the bilateral Air Service Agreement that will enable Delta Airlines to fly a triangular route between Cape Town, Johannesburg and Atlanta. These flights do not pose any risk to our domestic airlines, and it will stimulate freight and passenger routes between the Western Cape and the United States.

The National Department claims that they will seize every opportunity to support the recovery of air travel in South Africa, but to date the Department has acted as a roadblock to this recovery.

We wish our Provincial Minister Maynier much encouragement in his inter-governmental dispute to ensure that the interest of the Western Cape is protected. I thank you.

Ms N MAKAMBA-BOTYA (EFF): Thank you very much, †Somlomo. [Speaker.] On 6 April, the EFF marked an important day in the history of South Africa where black people, who are the indigenous population of this country, came into contact with intruders who would later colonise, dispossess and rob them of their wealth in their motherland.

It was exactly on 6 April 1652 where employees of the Dutch East India Company established a colonial settlement in the southernmost part of the African continent, where we are sitting today. †Somlomo [Speaker] what these intruders do next is a tragedy of untold proportions, which still haunt and continues to keep a black African child in perpetual poverty.

Black people were not only robbed of their land but were also robbed of their minerals that go with that land. The results today are such that South Africa remains one of the most unequal societies in the world, with those who stole the land and its minerals continuing to be rich, whilst black people languish in poverty on the periphery of the social structure that prevailed.

In the year 2022, the efforts of a black child to have access to land and mineral resources are blocked by a small provision in a piece of paper, called the Supreme Constitution, whilst these efforts to change the language of such provisions to distribute land equally have been blocked by a certain black majority political party, which is doing everything to retain the status quo.

The Ruperts and the Oppenheims are the descendants of those who robbed black Africans of their land and dignity. These families continue to wield power and control every fibre of our lives, as those who claim to hold political power dance to their tune. When an opportunity presented itself for a black child to take back the land in 1993, a certain group of a few black individuals, who claimed to represent the entire black population without being voted to do so, sat around the table with the colonisers ...[Interjection.] and made sure that they gave away economic power in exchange for the mere right to vote. Thank you, †Somlomo. [Speaker]

Mr F C CHRISTIANS (ACDP): Thank you, hon Speaker. Hon Speaker, the ACDP in the Western Cape is very concerned about the safety of the EMS staff in the province. We urge the Western Cape Government to do more to protect our EMS personnel. They serve on ambulances; have answered their call, their profession to save lives. They live out their calling with dedication, commitment and passion.

When they respond to emergencies, to apply their training to save lives, their lives are in danger. In danger from the very elements that they need to protect and serve. They go into gang-infested areas where turf wars are the order of the day. They come face-to-face with death almost every day.

Now, hon Speaker, the problem is it has happened over and over again where they are threatened with their lives, and also, they are robbed at gunpoint, hijacked, and then they sit with the trauma.

So our urge to the Western Cape Government is to do more for our EMS personnel. We know of cases where patients that were fetched in townships; they were delayed and robbed, and patients died. So it is not only the lives of our EMS personnel, but also people – a young boy, I believe, that was 8 years old, died because they could not get to the hospital, because they were held to ransom.

So that is the plea from the ACDP. That the Western Cape Government does more to protect our EMS personnel. Thank you very much.

The CHIEF WHIP [ANC]: †Enkosi, Somlomo. [Thank you, Speaker.] The ANC rises today in support of the efforts by President Matamela Ramaphosa and his administration's leadership on the Ukraine conflict.

Our country has taken a pragmatic approach to the conflict instead of taking an ideological stance as this Provincial Administration has. Our National Government, led by President Ramaphosa, has put the national interests of South Africa first. Unlike the Western Cape Provincial Government, the ANC-led National Government will not put trade in general, and exports to Russia in particular, in jeopardy. We must ensure that we keep channels open and ensure that our relations with our BRICS partners are strengthened.

In 2020 alone, trade between the Russian Federation and South Africa was estimated to be at nearly R10 billion. However, we must also use this opportunity to condemn NATO aggression and expansion in Central Europe. As the people of the African continent, we are all too aware of what NATO did in Libya in 2011. Russia was not only the ally of many African countries and their liberation, but also today the Russian Federation continues to support many African countries in fighting, among others, poverty and insurgencies.

We also note the efforts by President Ramaphosa's Government in ensuring that the United Nations responds adequately to the humanitarian situation in Ukraine. We commend the South African Government for insisting on the principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence when advocating a humanitarian response to the conflict.

The ANC-led National Government remains steadfast that only through an atmosphere of dialogue, mediation, diplomacy and de-escalation will the current crisis be resolved. I thank you.

Ms L J BOTHA (DA): Hon Speaker, we all want to see the children of the Western Cape thrive and achieve their full potential. We must commend the work and dedication of the Commissioner for Children in promoting the interests and rights of children in our province.

The Western Cape remains the only province with a Commissioner for Children dedicated to creating a society and provincial government which are accessible to children, meeting them where they are, and in ways that they need.

We must celebrate the programmes and projects that the Commissioner for Children has achieved in the last year, including appointing Child Government Monitors, who partner with the Commissioner in sharing their perspectives on children's rights, social justice and governance.

The insight has seen submissions made to the UN and to the National Parliament on the Children Amendment Bill of 2020, and while in June this year we will celebrate the second-year anniversary of the Office of the Commissioner for Children. We are excited about the continued progress to fully capacitate this office. In the 2022/23 financial year, the Western Cape Government has increased the allocation to the Commissioner for Children by R2 million.

This Provincial Government is serious about making the Western Cape a government focused on protecting, promoting and supporting our children.

Hon Speaker, let us wish the Western Cape Commissioner for Children well. I thank you.

[The Deputy Speaker takes the Chair]

Mr P J MARAIS (FFP): Hon Deputy Speaker, the Freedom Front Plus considers the replacing of the State of Disaster with new regulations by the Department of Health, published in the *Government Gazette* on 15 March, with the supposed aim of managing any pandemic in the future, no more than a transfer of political power.

Its attempt to amend the National Health Act with new regulations means that the Government can simply continue to impose limiting economic restrictions. The proposed regulations are clearly not well thought out, and the Government has apparently learnt no lessons from the previous restrictions in terms of the State of Disaster.

The Freedom Front Plus warned against this in a Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Health in October 2020 already. It is unacceptable that the Government is still clinging to senseless and restrictive regulations which have already caused the country so much damage. Thank you.

Mr G BRINKHUIS (AL JAMA-AH): Thank you very much, hon Deputy Speaker. Hon Deputy Speaker, several parts of the Western Cape, specifically on the Cape Flats, are ruled by gangsters and criminals. The City Safety and Security Mayco member, J P Smith's statement that the Delft Law Enforcement Advancement Plan officers have made consistent and impressive arrests, and confiscated arms, is laughable and an insult to the dignity of the people of Delft.

The DA must stop blaming National Government and be focused on eradicating gangsterism and crime on the Cape Flats. Every week there are murders of innocent children, women and men.

The Department must listen to the people on the ground who daily experience the violence perpetrated by gangsters. Community policing forums have described the City's approach to crime as stagnant and outdated. Why must the Cape Flats and townships remain the playground for violent criminals? The City knows that the thousands of shebeens and drug dens are springboards for criminal acts, but refuses to take action.

Al Jama-ah calls on the DA-run Province to speed up the appointment of a Safety and Security MEC.

We are still waiting for a full report on sexual harassment charges against your disgraced former Safety and Security MEC, Albert Fritz. It is a shame that the Province is delaying to make known the full report on Fritz and officials in his Department, guilty of sexual harassment of women staffers. Thank you, hon Deputy Speaker.

Ms L M MASEKO (DA): Thank you very much, hon Deputy Speaker. Hon Deputy Speaker, one of the challenges in our country is inequalities within our society. History shows us that the role of women, their interests and even their needs have often been sidelined or ignored. Whether it is in the private sector or government, gender issues and interests have not always received the care and attention that they deserve.

Hon Deputy Speaker, the gender mainstreaming seen in the Provincial Government, through its policies and budgets, is critically important if we are to offer women, youth and other marginalised groups the opportunities and support needed to reach their full potential. The Western Cape Government is ensuring that the needs and interests of these groups are considered in every aspect of their work. Take the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning: in its work, the Department is ensuring that it plans, approves, executes, monitors and audits its work in a gender responsive way, which is needed if we are to achieve our constitutional vision of a non-sexist society.

In the Department of the Premier, the Provincial Strategic Management Programme has embedded gender budgeting to ensure that the concerns of women and other marginalised groups are considered, and resources are allocated to their needs. Ultimately, these policies work to create an inclusive government where the act of caring, of protecting the vulnerable, and the recognition of the importance of each and every person is woven into the very fabric of our Government and our society in the Western Cape. Gender responsive policies and budget, hon Deputy Speaker, are the gateway to creating a functional, safer and equal society that we can be proud of. I thank you.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you very much, hon member. That brings us to the end of Statements. In terms of Rule 145(6), I now give one or more members of the Executive present, an opportunity to respond to any of the Member Statements for not more than five minutes collectively.

Are there any Executive Statements being made? I do not see any: no. Thank you very much. That is the end of Members' Statements.

Hon members, we now move over to Notices of Motion. In terms of Rule 151, all Notices of Motions by members are required to be delivered to the Secretary to be placed on the Order Paper. These Motions have been duly submitted and published on the Order Paper below the line.

RUSSIA: BAN ON PROVINCIAL EXPORTS TO

(Notice of Motion)

Mr G BRINKHUIS: I give notice that I shall move:

That the Legislature discusses the decision taken by the Premier to ban Provincial exports to Russia.

[Notice of Motion as printed on the Order Paper.]

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES: ATTACKS ON

(Notice of Motion)

Mr F C CHRISTIANS: I give notice that I shall move:

That the House debates the continued, traumatising and senseless attacks on the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) of the Western Cape.

[Notice of Motion as printed on the Order Paper.]

CHILD HUNGER AND FOOD POVERTY

(Notice of Motion)

Ms N G BAKUBAKU-VOS: I give notice that I shall move:

That the House debates the rising child hunger and food poverty in marginalised Western Cape communities.

[Notice of Motion as printed on the Order Paper.]

CENTRAL KAROO: LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICE DELIVERY

(Notice of Motion)

Ms L J BOTHA: I give notice that I shall move:

That the House debates the state of local government and service delivery in the Central Karoo, and the impact of the Financial Recovery Plan on the Beaufort West Municipality.

[Notice of Motion as printed on the Order Paper.]

INEQUALITY IN THE WESTERN CAPE

(Notice of Motion)

The CHIEF WHIP (ANC): I give notice that I shall move:

That the House debates the rapidly increasing inequality in the Western Cape.

[Notice of Motion as printed on the Order Paper.]

BLENDED LEARNING AND THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

(Notice of Motion)

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (DA): I give notice that I shall move:

That the House debates the opportunities for blended learning and the digital economy within the Western Cape.

[Notice of Motion as printed on the Order Paper.]

EDUCATION: STRUCTURAL CHALLENGES

(Notice of Motion)

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (ANC): I give notice that I shall move:

That the House debates structural challenges bedevilling education in the Western Cape.

[Notice of Motion as printed on the Order Paper.]

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

(Notice of Motion)

Mr L L MVIMBI: I give notice that I shall move:

That the house debates strategies to address accelerating unemployment, particularly among the youth, in the Western Cape.

[Notice of Motion as printed on the Order Paper.]

GLOBAL CONFLICTS: IRRESPONSIBLE HANDLING OF

(Notice of Motion)

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: I give notice that I shall move:

That the House debates the Western Cape Government's irresponsible, reckless, disingenuous, damaging and hypocritical handling of global conflicts.

[Notice of Motion as printed on the Order Paper.]

CRIME, FIGHTING OF: COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

(Notice of Motion)

Mr M KAMA: I give notice that I shall move:

That the House debates strategies to enhance community participation in the fight against crime.

[Notice of Motion as printed on the Order Paper.]

SEXUAL ASSAULT AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

(Notice of Motion)

Ms R WINDVOGEL: I give notice that I shall move:

That the House debates the prevalence of sexual assault and violence against women, as well as the absence of a GBV policy and updated sexual harassment policy in the Western Cape.

[Notice of Motion as printed on the Order Paper.]

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: In terms of Motions, we now will move to Motions Without Notice. So, just to reiterate, I would like to inform you that in terms of the Standing Rule 150, pertaining to Motions without Notice, condolence and congratulatory were submitted to the Programming Authority prior to this plenary on 5 April 2022. Members are also reminded that Motions without Notice pertaining to congratulatory and to condolence will not be allowed in this sitting, that have not been processed by the Programming Authority.

I have been informed that in the Programming Authority Meeting of 5 April 2022, political parties did submit the names of hon members, in the desired order of speaking, and who had wished to move a Motion without Notice in this sitting of the House. I will therefore, just for noting and for the purpose of the minutes, call out the hon members whose names have accordingly been submitted and approved. The following members motions have been approved by the Programming Authority as follows: hon Brinkhuis, hon Christians, hon America, hon Botha, hon America, hon Botha, hon Allen, hon Kaizer-Philander, hon Botha, hon Kaizer-Philander, hon Marran, hon Windvogel, hon Lekker, hon Lili, hon Kama, hon Dugmore, and hon Kama.

I now put the motions duly submitted and approved by the Programming Authority to the House. Are there any objections? No objections. Agreed to. The motions will appear in the Minutes of the proceedings and in Hansard in each individual member's name as if that member had read them aloud.

KEEGAN PETERSEN

(Motion)

Mr G BRINKHUIS: I move without notice:

That the House recognises the International Cricket Council award to South African Keegan Petersen as ICC Player of the Month for January 2022; further recognises that Petersen is the Proteas' new number three batter who scored 224 runs in the three-match test series as the Proteas defeated India 2–1 this summer; notes that the 28-year-old Petersen, who is from Paarl, was also awarded Player of the Series; further notes that the independent ICC Voting Academy comprised of former players, broadcasters, and journalists from throughout the world adjudicated the award; acknowledges that he also played for Boland, the Cape Cobras, the Knights and the Northern Cape in national cricket; further acknowledges that his debut for Boland was in 2012 and his international debut for the South Africa cricket team was in 2021; and extends well wishes to Petersen for making his hometown, Paarl, and South Africa proud.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

CAPE MUSLIM AND SLAVE MUSEUM

(Motion)

Mr F C CHRISTIANS: I move without notice:

That the House commends the Cape Muslim and Slave Museum after receiving a national accolade as the Preferred Heritage Destination at the Golden Shield Heritage Awards of 2022; notes that the Cape Times of 28 March 2022 reported that this award, coming a few months after the launch of the museum, is a great accolade for the museum, and also belongs to Cape Town and its people; notes that Igshaan Higgins, founder and curator of the museum says, "Our museum is actually a showcase for social cohesion in this country. To receive such an award from the National Heritage Council is huge and will bring light into the Castle of Good Hope. The challenges that we suffered was that the colonial forces determined what our heritage was and particularly our indigenous people."; notes that, through a visual story, the museum showcases the artistic and cultural heritage of Muslims in our country; notes that the museum brings attention to forced removals, the effects of Apartheid, the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act; notes that the museum raises awareness of the pain and suffering of our people in a chronological display that traces the history of the indigenous people of the Cape over a 400-year period; and notes that the work done by the museum is indeed commendable and worthy of this lofty award.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

CAPE TOWN CYCLE TOUR

(Motion)

Mr D AMERICA: I move without notice:

That the House commends the efforts of the City of Cape Town and the organisers of the Cape Town Cycle Tour on the resumption of this race; notes that the 18 000 participants as well as the spectators of the Cape Town Cycle Tour brought a half-a-billion-rand boost to the local economy, especially the hospitality industry that was hard hit by the pandemic; and notes that more than 3 000 people were put to work as a result of the event.

*[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]***LATE CORNELIUS (NEELS) LOTTERING**

(Motion of condolence)

Ms L J BOTHA: I move without notice:

That the House expresses condolences to Joan Lottering, wife of the late Councillor Cornelius (Neels) Lottering, Councillor for ward 2 of Witzenberg, who died suddenly on 2 February 2022; and further notes that the community of Wolseley lost a dedicated and dutiful community leader.

*[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]***HEATHCLIFF THOMAS**

(Motion)

Mr D AMERICA: I move without notice:

That the House commends the City of Cape Town's Traffic Chief Officer, Heathcliff Thomas, for dedicating 39 years of his life to working for the City's Traffic Department; and wishes him well on his retirement as he reaches the age of 60.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

WESTERN CAPE PROVINCIAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT CENTRE

(Motion)

Ms L J BOTHA: I move without notice:

That the House congratulates the Western Cape Provincial Disaster Management Centre for receiving a prestigious award at the 77th Annual Batho Pele Award Ceremony in the category "Best Responsive Government Institution" for the year 2021/22; and notes that this is a reflection of the good and speedy responsive governance of the Western Cape provincial government.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

SUMMER INITIATION SEASON

(Motion)

Mr R I ALLEN: I move without notice:

That the House commends all the involved stakeholders, including the departments of Health and Cultural Affairs and Sport, on the safety standards of the summer initiation season, which saw no fatalities among initiates; and recognises that these results represent the hard work of many stakeholders who cooperated to ensure the safety of this culturally significant period.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

HEALTHCARE WORKERS: IN MEMORIAM

(Motion of condolence)

Ms W F KAIZER-PHILANDER: I move without notice:

That the House expresses its condolences to the families of the more than 200 healthcare workers who passed away as a result of COVID-19; notes that, as residents of the Western Cape, we owe them a deep sense of gratitude as they were the brave heroes who risked their lives in order to protect the society during the most difficult periods of the pandemic; and may their souls rest in peace.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

**DEPARTMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND TREASURY
BEAUFORT WEST MUNICIPALITY: FINANCIAL RECOVERY PLAN**

(Motion)

Ms L J BOTHA: I move without notice:

That the House commends the Department of Local Government, the Provincial Treasury and the Beaufort West Municipality for working together to develop a Financial Recovery Plan for the municipality; and acknowledges the advantages of such cooperative relationships where service delivery comes first.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

DR BARRY SMITH: AWARD

(Motion)

Ms W F KAIZER-PHILANDER: I move without notice:

That the House commends Dr Barry Smith, the medical manager of the Karl Bremer Hospital, after he received the Silver Award in the Best Doctor of the Year category at the national Batho Pele Excellence Awards ceremony; notes that this award celebrates his leadership during the second wave of the pandemic when he played a key role in fighting COVID-19 at the hospital; and notes that we are forever grateful for his contributions during these pressing times.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

EASTER CELEBRATION

(Motion)

Mr P MARRAN: I move without notice:

As we approach Easter, the House wants to wish those in the Christian community well over this time, which is one of the pivotal events in their calendar. Christians celebrate Easter to mark the Resurrection of Jesus Christ three days after his crucifixion. It's a time of peace and reflection. In our country, Easter is also a time when fatalities and injuries on our roads escalate. The House calls on all road users in the Western Cape to exercise extreme caution and patience and to be respectful of other road users.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

LATE SHEIKH ABDULHAMIED GABIER

(Motion of condolence)

Ms R WINDVOGEL: I move without notice:

The House is saddened by the passing of a stalwart of the struggle for liberation, anti-apartheid Muslim cleric and democratic South Africa's former Ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Sheikh Abdulhamied Gabier, a resident of Plumstead, Cape Town. Sheikh Gabier died last month at the age of 86 and will always be remembered as a person of faith who epitomized the unity and solidarity among different religious leaders in leading the internal part of the freedom struggle. We are filled with gratitude for the role this lifelong President of the Muslim Judicial Council filled in the march to freedom. Our condolences go to this son of the Western Cape, his family, loved ones, community and our country.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

PROTEAS WOMEN'S TEAM: CRICKET WORLD CUP

(Motion)

The CHIEF WHIP (ANC): I move without notice:

The House notes with admiration and appreciation the sterling efforts of the Proteas women's team that made it to the semi-finals of the cricket World Cup in New Zealand. They played tough, exciting cricket that won them many accolades. England beat them by 137 runs to stop them from continuing to the final. The Proteas stars were far from disgraced and went down fighting. They kept our flag flying high and proud. We salute them for doing South Africa proud.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

RAMADAN HOLY MONTH

(Motion)

Mr A LILI: I move without notice:

The House notes that our country is on the cusp of the beginning of the Muslim Holy month of Ramadan. For Muslims Ramadan is a time of fasting from dawn to dusk, reflection and prayer. Ramadan is a commemoration of the revelation of the Holy Quran to Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon Him). It is also the most sacred month in the Islamic calendar as it celebrates the origin of Islam. We wish our Muslim brothers and sisters a peaceful Ramadan.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SEHLAHLE FANNIE MASEMOLA

(Motion)

Mr M KAMA: I move without notice:

That the House congratulates Lieutenant-General Sehlahle Fannie Masemola on his appointment as the new National Commissioner of Police. A all law-abiding people in our country. We wish the men and women that he career police officer, the general has been a police officer for 35 years and has the experience, insight and authority to turn around the South African Police Service and turn the tide against crime. He needs support from leads from today well in their battle against crime. Our country wants them to succeed. They can count on our support.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

**PRESIDENT CYRIL RAMAPHOSA
APPOINTMENT OF NEW NATIONAL COMMISSIONER OF POLICE**

(Motion)

Mr M KAMA: I move without notice:

The House salutes President Cyril Ramaphosa for appointing a new National Commissioner of Police, Lieutenant-General Sehlahle Fannie Masemola. In appointing a dedicated public servant to head South Africa's only and official law enforcement agency, the President has once again shown that his government is serious about fighting crime in our country. We congratulate the President on his choice.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

LATE PAT NAUGHTON

(Motion of condolence)

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: I move without notice:

That the House notes the passing of Salesian Father Padraig Pat Naughton on March 23, 2022 and convey sincerest condolences to his family and loved ones; notes further that in 2021 Father Pat celebrated his golden jubilee of priesthood; and acknowledges that the fountainhead formed by St Francis de Sales flowed from Savoy into Turin in 1841 to be embraced by Don John Bosco, who devoted his ministry to creating practical and holistic support for young people affected by the Industrial Revolution — abandoned, lost, ill-educated and unskilled; and that it flowed into Cape Town in 1896, first to Buitengracht Street, then in 1910 to the Salesian Institute in Somerset Road, a cherished landmark and lighthouse of compassionate ministry that pulses to this day with an empowering and inspiring message of hope for those who are lost and, through Salesian skills training, find themselves.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

ASISIPHO SOLANI

(Motion)

Mr M KAMA: I move without notice:

That the house congratulates Mr Asisipho Solani, a member of the Western Cape ANCYL's interim leadership, on obtaining his Masters of Arts: Political Studies qualification from the University of the Western Cape and his graduation earlier last week.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will now afford the opportunity to members to move Motions Without Notice as per the Standing Rule 152(d). This could include Motions Without Notice that were not approved of in the Programming Authority meeting. Members are reminded that the 30 minutes as per Standing Rule 152(d) will start now.

**PRESIDENT CYRIL RAMAPHOSA AND HIS CABINET
DEFEAT OF MOTION OF NO CONFIDENCE**

(Motion)

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Hon Deputy Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House congratulates President Cyril Ramaphosa and his Cabinet, together with members of the National Assembly, for defeating the frivolous motion of no confidence to Parliament last week, moved by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr John Steenhuisen.

[Motion as moved by member.]

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (DA): Objections.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are objections.

Mr A P VAN DER WESTHUIZEN: Object!

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: I move without notice:

That the House congratulates President Cyril Ramaphosa and his Cabinet, together with members of the National Assembly, for defeating the frivolous motion of no confidence to Parliament last week, moved by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr John Steenhuisen.

[Motion as printed on Order Paper.]

STRUGGLE HEROES AND HEROINES

(Motion)

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (ANC): Hon Deputy Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House notes that yesterday, April 6, 2022, marked the 43rd anniversary of the commemoration of the day that Solomon Kalushi Mahlangu took his last 52 steps to the gallows at the Pretoria Central, now renamed Kgosi Mampuru Correctional Services; remembers his message to the people:

“Tell my people that I love them and that they must continue the fight, my blood will nourish the tree that will bear the fruits of freedom, Aluta continua.”;

Calls on this House to make April as hero's month in honour of Solomon Mahlangu and many other liberation struggle heroes and heroines who paid the ultimate price for their fierce opposition to apartheid colonialism; and supports efforts to open an inquest into his death. I thank you.

[Motion as moved by member.]

Mr D AMERICA: Object, object!

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (ANC): I move without notice:

That the House notes that yesterday, 6 April 2022, marked the 43rd anniversary of the commemoration of the day that Solomon Kalushi Mahlangu took his last 52 steps to the gallows at the then Pretoria Central Prison, now renamed Kgosi Mampuru Correctional Service; remembers his message to the people: “Tell my people that I love them and that they must continue the fight, my blood will nourish the tree that will bear the fruits of freedom, a luta continua”; calls on this House to mark April as hero's month in honour of Solomon Mahlangu and many other liberation struggle heroes and heroines who paid the ultimate price for their fierce opposition to apartheid colonialism; and supports efforts by the ANCYL to open an inquest into his death.

[Motion as printed on Order Paper.]

LATE LAMEEZ JOHNSON

(Motion of condolence)

Mr M KAMA: Hon Deputy Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House notes with concern the continued bloodbath in the streets of working-class communities in the province following the death of Lameez Johnson, a 15-year-old schoolgirl who died in a shooting incident in Lavender Hill last Sunday, and that many other victims of multiple mass shootings were reported in Khayelitsha, Delft, and Gugulethu over the past few weeks; notes further that the recent shooting sprees, which have been characterised by some as a gang pandemic, expose the failures of the so-called Safety Plan which has failed to address the causative factors of violent crimes and ignored the need to address elements of spatial planning which makes the environment conducive to violent crime; calls for more reinforcement of LEAP officers in the crime hotspot areas; and commiserates with the family of Lameez Johnson and the many other victims of violent crimes in the province. I so move.

[Motion as moved by member.]

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you very much, hon member. Are there any objections to the motion being moved without notice? Are there objections? Hon member ... *[Interjection.]*

Mr R D MACKENZIE: Not to the content but because it is without notice.

Mr M KAMA: I move without notice:

That the House notes with concern the continued bloodbath in the streets of working-class communities in the province following the death of Lameez Johnson, a 15-year-old schoolgirl, who died in a shooting incident in Lavender Hill last Sunday, and that of many other victims of multiple mass shootings reported in Khayelitsha, Delft, and Gugulethu over the past few weeks; further notes that the recent shooting sprees, which have been characterised by some as a gang pandemic, expose the failures of the so-called Safety Plan, which has failed to address the causative factors of violent crimes and ignored the need to address elements of spatial planning that make the environment conducive to violent crime; calls for more reinforcement of LEAP officers in the crime hotspot areas; and commiserates with the family of Lameez Johnson and the many other victims of violent crimes in the province.

[Motion as printed on Order Paper.]

LATE ABRAHAM WINGROVE

(Motion of condolence)

Ms N MAKAMBA-BOTYA: Hon Deputy Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House condemns in the strongest terms the killing of dear, old disabled Abraham Wingrove by an extortion gang in Belhar. Mr Wingrove was shot and killed whilst intervening to stop a marauding gang who were extorting money from his tenants who operated a spaza shop in his yard. He was shot at close range, multiple times, in cold blood. This goes to show that we are still living in a highly unsafe society, with criminals who have no regard for the disabled and the most vulnerable people in our society. It also shows that the gangs are still in charge in the Western Cape as we remain at their mercy. The EFF calls upon all the law enforcement institutions in the province to work together in defeating crime for the better and safety of our people. I so move.

[Motion as moved by member.]

Ms N MAKAMBA-BOTYA: I move without notice:

That the house condemns in the strongest terms the killing of 48-year-old disabled Abraham Wingrove by the extortion gang in Belhar. Mr Wingrove was shot and killed whilst intervening to stop a marauding gang who were extorting money from his tenants who operated a spaza shop in his yard. He was shoot at close range multiple times and left in cold blood.

This points to show that we are still living a highly unsafe society, with criminals who have not regard for the disabled and the most vulnerable people in our society. It also shows that the gangs are still in charge in the Western Cape as we remain at their mercy. The EFF calls upon all the law enforcement institutions in the province to work together in defeating crime for the better and safety of our people.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

Agreed to.

**GAUTENG PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
TOWNSHIP ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BILL**

(Motion)

Ms N D NKONDLO: Hon Deputy Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House notes and commends the Gauteng Provincial Government on its efforts to pass into law the Township Economic Development Bill which will enable townships to become areas of employment and further enhance commercial activity in the townships; further notes that the ANC Government in Gauteng, which prides itself on valuing public participation and engaging with people, has since embarked on stakeholder engagements to drum up support for the Bill during the public hearings; and lauds the Gauteng Provincial Government which is taking concrete steps to develop a thriving township economy, unlike this Western Cape Government where there is a clear conviction to use State resources to advance and preserve a white dominated economy, while the black majority remains on the periphery as sources of cheap labour. I thank you.

[Motion as moved by member.]

Mr A P VAN DER WESTHUIZEN: Objection!

Mr G BOSMAN: Objection, she must go to Gauteng.

Ms N D NKONDLO: I move without notice:

Ms N Nkondlo: That the House notes and commends the Gauteng provincial government on its efforts to pass into law the Township Economic Development Bill that will enable townships to become areas of employment and further enhance commercial activity in the townships; further notes that the ANC government in Gauteng, which prides itself on valuing public participation and engaging with people, has since embarked on stakeholder engagements to drum up support for the Bill during the public hearings; and lauds the Gauteng provincial government for taking concrete steps to develop a thriving township economy, unlike other provinces that remain hell-bent on preserving a whites-dominated economy, while the black majority remains on the periphery as sources of cheap labour.

[Motion as printed on Order Paper.]

**COUNCILLOR ANTONIO VAN DER RHEEDE
CALL FOR DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST**

(Motion)

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (ANC): Hon Deputy Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House notes and supports calls by the Hanover Park residents for disciplinary action to be taken against Ward 47, Councillor Antonio van der Rheede, for various grievances, including his failure to call a public meeting in the past four years, yet he continues to take drastic decisions like appointing ward committees with no public participation; notes further that this complaint together with 19 other grievances, including allegations of misappropriation of funds and manipulation of EPWP contracts, were given to the Mayor of the City of Cape Town, to the Speaker and to the DA Chief Whip, in successive meetings they held with the community between November 2021 and February this year; further enquires why these serious allegations that have even reached the DA FedEx have not been given the necessary attention they deserve, or is the DA managing party divisions; and calls on the MEC for Local Government, the hon Bredell, to institute an urgent investigation into this matter. I thank you.

[Motion as moved by member.]

Mr A P VAN DER WESTHUIZEN: Object.

Mr R D MACKENZIE: Object!

Mr G BOSMAN: Object, that was a statement.

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (ANC): I move without notice:

That the House notes and supports calls by Hanover Park residents for disciplinary action to be taken against ward 47 Councillor Antonio van der Rheede for various grievances, including his failure to call a public meeting in the past four years, yet he continues to take drastic decisions, such as appointing a ward committee with no public participation; further notes that this complaint, together with 19 other grievances, including allegations of misappropriation of funds and the manipulation of EPWP contracts, was given to the Mayor, the Speaker and DA Chief Whip of the City of Cape Town in successive meetings they held with the community between November 2021 and February this year; further enquires why these serious allegations that have even reached the DA Federal Executive Committee have not been given the necessary attention they deserve; and calls on the Minister of Local Government to institute an urgent investigation into this matter.

[Motion as printed on Order Paper.]

WORLD HEALTH DAY

(Motion)

Ms R WINDVOGEL: Hon Deputy Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House notes that today, 7 April, the world observes World Health Day under the theme 'Our Planet, Our Health' to put a spotlight on global warming and the polluted planet, and to further highlight the inequalities in the world as exposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, and to make demands for the urgent need to create sustainable, well-being societies committed to achieving equitable health now and for further generations; and in contributing to this, calls on the Western Cape Government to make available resources to improve healthcare services for the poor, including the R150 million needed at Khayelitsha District Hospital; further supports efforts to fully implement the NHI and commits to establishing an Environmental Commissioner in the Western Cape. I so move.

[Motion as moved by member.]

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (DA): Object!

Ms L J BOTHA: Object, object!

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Objections to the motion being moved without notice?

An HON MEMBER: Object!

Ms R WINDVOGEL: I move without notice:

That the House notes that today, 7 April, the world observes World Health Day under the theme 'Our Planet, Our Health' to put a spotlight on global warming and the polluted planet, and to further highlight the inequalities in the world as exposed by the COVID-19 pandemic, and to make demands for the urgent need to create sustainable, well-being societies committed to achieving equitable health now and for further generations; and in contributing to this, calls on the Western Cape Government to make available resources to improve healthcare services for the poor, including the R150 million needed at Khayelitsha District Hospital; further supports efforts to fully implement the NHI and commits to establishing an Environmental Commissioner in the Western Cape. I so move.

[Motion as printed on Order Paper.]

AMAZON HEADQUARTERS: HALT ON CONSTRUCTION

(Motion)

Mr M XEGO: Hon Deputy Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House welcomes the decision of the Western Cape High Court which halted the construction of the Amazon's new headquarters built in this province. This is after the stakeholders involved failed to meaningfully consult with the Khoisan community who are the original inhabitants of the land and who also hold it in high regard as being sacred. We are tired of this Government making boardroom decisions with corporates without having regard and respect for the rights, customs, and values, culture and heritage of the original inhabitants of this land. We hope that this is a lesson that will set a precedent for future generations to come. The Khoisan are the original people of this world and this land, and they should be afforded the respect that is due to them. I so move. Thank you, hon Deputy Speaker.

[Motion as moved by member.]

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you very much. Hon Chief Whip, before I close the motion, I guess that is a point of order.

The CHIEF WHIP (DA): It is a point of order, hon Deputy Speaker. It is my understanding, and I am not sure if it is correct, but I understand that there is a judicial decision pending on this matter. I am just trying to find the Standing Rule which says that that prevents us to discuss matters ... *[Interjection.]*

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: In terms of it being sub judice?

The CHIEF WHIP (DA): Yes. I cannot find the Rule at the moment, but I would like to raise the objection if there is a judicial decision pending.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, hon Chief Whip. If I may, hon members, I would like to rule on this and take some advice whether this is sub judice or not and whether this motion will stand, hon Xego, according to the Rule. So, I will take advice and I will revert back. Hon Sayed, do you have a point of order?

An HON MEMBER: We object.

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (ANC): Hon Deputy Speaker, looking at Rule 63:

“Reflections on courts judicial offices and court proceedings”

I do not see a clear contravention, hon Deputy Speaker.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes.

The CHIEF WHIP (ANC): If you look at it. No member may, so if you look at the three points under Rule 63, there is no clear contravention thereof. Thank you.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you for that interpretation. I think, based on the sensitivity, if I may still come back to a ruling, hon Sayed, just to be absolutely sure if that is okay. Thank you very much. Hon members.

Mr M XEGO: Hon Deputy Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House welcomes the decision of the Western Cape High Court that halted the construction of Amazon's new Africa headquarters being built in this province; notes that this is after the stakeholders involved failed to consult meaningfully with the Khoisan community who are the original inhabitants of the land and who also hold it in high regard as being a sacred; notes that we are tired with this government making boardroom decisions with corporates without having regard and respect for the rights, customs, values, culture and the heritage of the original inhabitants of this land; hopes that this a lesson that will set a precedent for future generations to come; and notes that the Khoisan are the original people of the land and they should be afforded the respect that is due to them.

[Motion as printed on Order Paper.]

RAMADAN: HOLY MONTH OF

(Motion)

Mr G BRINKHUIS: Hon Deputy Speaker, I move without notice:

The House notes that the Holy Month of Ramadan commenced on 3 April 2022 in South Africa and Muslims throughout the world will observe the fast during this month; we further note also that Ramadan is the ninth month of the Muslim calendar, and it begins and ends with appearance of the crescent moon; and we also understand that fasting is one of the five pillars of Islam; further, we understand that Muslims fast is an act of worship, a chance to get closer to his or her Creator; and we acknowledge also that fasting is not only spiritually uplifting, but has health benefits such as it heals the body, it is good for one's mental and physical well-being and detoxifies the body; further we acknowledge also, the increased acts of charity to those in need and the moral benefits such as self-restraint, self-confidence, perseverance, and contentedness. Thank you, hon Deputy Speaker.

[Motion as moved by member.]

Mr G BRINKHUIS: I move without notice:

That the House:

- (1) notes that the Holy Month of Ramadan has commenced on 3rd April 2022 in South Africa and Muslims throughout the world will observe fast during this month;
- (2) further notes that Ramadan is the ninth month of the Muslim calendar, and it begins and ends with appearance of the crescent moon;
- (3) understands that fasting is one of the five pillars of Islam;
- (4) further understands that Muslims fast is an act of worship, a chance to get closer to his/her Creator;
- (5) acknowledges that fasting is not only spiritually uplifting, but has health benefits such as heal the body, good for one's mental and physical well-being and detoxify the body; and
- (6) further acknowledges the increased acts of charity to those in need and the moral benefits such as self-restraint, self-confidence, perseverance, and contentedness.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

Agreed to.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICES: ARRESTS

(Motion)

Mr M KAMA: Hon Deputy Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House notes and lauds the South African Police Services for apprehending three suspects who were due to have appeared in the Blue Downs Magistrate's Court yesterday for the murder of off-duty Mfuleni police officer, Andile Sirhunu, last year; welcomes these arrests and calls on the judiciary to expedite the process to bring justice to the Sirhunu family. I so move.

[Motion as moved by member.]

Mr M KAMA: Thank you, hon Deputy Speaker. I move without notice:

That the House notes and lauds the South African Police Service for apprehending three suspects who were due to have appeared in Blue Downs Magistrate's Court yesterday for the murder of off-duty Mfuleni police officer Andile Sirhunu last year; welcomes these arrests and calls on the judiciary to expedite the process to bring justice to the Sirhunu family.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

Agreed to.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES: CONTINUED ATTACKS ON

(Motion)

Mr M XEGO: Hon Deputy Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House condemns the continued attacks on members of the Emergency Medical Services in our townships. This follows an incident that took place this past weekend in Philippi where EMS officials attending to a scene were accosted and highjacked at gunpoint in which a female official was hit with a pistol before the criminals drove off with the emergency vehicle. This is not the first time we witness attacks on EMS officials in this province as they were prevalent during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic in the past two years. At the time, the EFF raised concerns regarding the safety of EMS personnel in townships, and our fears and discomfort were laid to rest by the Provincial Health Minister at the time who told us that there is a safety plan in place to protect EMS. Today it seems like the so-called Master Safety Plan has failed, as these officials find themselves again at the mercy of criminals. I so move.

[Motion as moved by member.]

An HON MEMBER: Object!

Mr M XEGO: I move without notice:

That the House condemns the continued attacks on members of the Emergency Medical Services in our townships; notes that this follows an incident that took place this past weekend in Philippi where EMS officials attending to a scene were accosted and highjacked at gun point and a female official was hit with a pistol before the criminals drove off with the emergency vehicle; notes that this is not the first time we witness attacks on EMS officials in this province, as they were prevalent during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic in the past two years, more especially in Khayelitsha; notes that at the time, the EFF raised concerns regarding the safety of EMS personnel in townships, and our fears and discomfort were laid to rest by the provincial Minister of Health at the time who told us that there is a safety plan in place to protect EMS personnel; and notes that today it seems like the so-called master safety plan has failed, as these officials find themselves again at the mercy of criminals.

[Motion as printed on Order Paper.]

RAMADAN

(Motion)

Mr M XEGO: Hon Deputy Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House takes this opportunity to wish the Muslim community a successful and prosperous Ramadan in the Western Cape Province and across the world. Thank you very much, I so move.

[Motion as moved by member.]

Mr M XEGO: I move without notice:

That the house takes this opportunity to wish the Muslim community a generous Ramadan in the Western Cape Province and across the world.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

Agreed to.

**GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULTS
DOUBLE STANDARDS BY THE DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE**

(Motion)

Ms N MAKAMBA-BOTYA: Hon Deputy Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House condemns the double standards applied by the Democratic Alliance-led governance in the Western Cape when dealing with issues of gender-based violence and sexual assaults. This follows their actions in appearing to be pro-active at a Provincial Government level when dealing with former Community Safety MEC, Albert Fritz, for sexual misconduct allegations. The same party, hon Deputy Speaker, then turned a blind eye against their councillor at Theewaterskloof Municipality, Dawid Jooste, who is formally charged and appeared in court on charges of sexual assault. It then begs the question whether the party has a stance or a policy on matters relating to sexual assault and gender-based violence, and if they do, the next question would be: why is it applied differently to different individuals of the same organisation? Well, be it as it may, Dawid Jooste must be suspended pending the finalisation of this case if there is some moral compass left in the DA. I so move, hon Deputy Speaker.

[Motion as moved by member.]

Ms L J BOTHA: Object!

Mr D AMERICA Object!

Ms N MAKAMBA-BOTYA: I move without notice:

That the House condemns the double standards applied by the Democratic Alliance-led government in the Western Cape when dealing with issues of gender-based violence and sexual assaults; notes that this follows their actions in appearing to be pro-active at provincial government-level when dealing with former Community Safety Minister Albert Fritz for sexual misconduct allegations; notes, however, that the same party then turned a blind eye to their councillor at the Theewaterskloof Municipality, Dawid Jooste, who was formally charged and appeared in court on charges of sexual assault; notes that this raises the question whether the party has a stance or a policy on matters relating to sexual assault and gender-based violence and, if they do, the next question would be why it is then applied differently to different individuals of the same organisation; and notes that Dawid Jooste must just be suspended pending the finalisation of his case, if there is some moral compass left in the DA.

[Motion as printed on Order Paper.]

MEMBER ALBERT FRITZ: INVESTIGATION

(Motion)

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: I move without notice:

That this House takes note that the alleged sexual misconduct against former DA Interim Provincial Leader, MPL and MEC, Albert Fritz, was investigated by Advocate Jennifer Williams and a full investigation report was presented to the Premier; and notes further that no member of this Legislature or Committee has been given the full report as the Premier refuses to table it in the Legislature, even in Committee, despite having spent public funds on the investigation and therefore, resolves that the conduct of the Premier is unparliamentary and may be in contravention of Rule 221(d), which demands that the Premier tables the full report in the Legislature and further instructs the Premier to send a copy of the report to the South African Police Services for further investigation of the criminal elements of Albert Fritz's conduct. I so move.

[Motion as moved by member.]

An HON MEMBER: Objection!

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: I move without notice:

That the House notes that the alleged sexual misconduct against former DA interim provincial leader, MPP and Minister, Albert Fritz, was investigated by Advocate Jennifer Williams and a full investigation report was presented to the Premier; further notes that no member of this legislature or its committees have been given the full report as the Premier refuses to table it in the legislature despite having spent public funds on the investigation; resolves that the conduct of Premier is unparliamentary and may be in contravention of rule 221(d); demands that the Premier tables the full report in the legislature; and further instructs the Premier to send a copy of the report to the South African Police Service for the further investigation of the criminal elements of Albert Fritz's conduct.

[Motion as printed on Order Paper.]

HOMELESS PEOPLE SHELTERS

(Motion)

Ms N MAKAMBA-BOTYA: Hon Deputy Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House notes that the City of Cape Town is only proposing to provide a mere additional R10 million to the budget aimed at building shelters for the homeless people. This is despite the report by the Human Rights Commission of South Africa finding that the majority of homeless people still complain about access to ablution facilities, clean water and shelters that can accommodate families. Hon Deputy Speaker, most shelters provided by the City are not up to standard with health and safety requirements. The majority of homeless people still do not have access to those unsafe shelters as most of them complain that they struggle to even get R2 in order to pay at public toilets, and as a result they end up relieving themselves in open spaces. Hon Deputy Speaker, homeless people also all deserve to be treated with care and dignity; this should also reflect in the budget allocated for their needs. They are one of the most vulnerable groups in our society who also deserve to be treated with care and dignity by the government. I so move, hon Deputy Speaker.

[Motion as moved by member.]

Mr D AMERICA: Object!

Ms N MAKAMBA-BOTYA: I move without notice:

That the House notes that the City of Cape Town is only proposing to provide a mere additional R10 million to the budget aimed at building shelters for homeless people; notes that this is despite the report by the Human Rights Commission of South Africa that found that the majority of homeless people still complain about access to ablution facilities, clean water and shelters that can accommodate families; notes that most shelters provided by the City are not up to standard in terms of health and safety requirements; notes that the majority of homeless people still do not have access to those unsafe shelters, as most of them complain that they struggle even to get R2 in order to pay at public toilets, and as a result they end up relieving themselves in open spaces; notes that homeless people also deserve to be treated with care and dignity and that this should also be reflected in the budget allocated for their needs; and notes that they are one of the most vulnerable groups in our society who are also deserving to be treated with care and dignity by the government.

[Motion as printed on Order Paper.]

LEARNER PLACEMENT: 2023 ACADEMIC YEAR

(Motion)

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (ANC): Hon Deputy Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House notes that hundreds of learners missed out on the first term of the 2022 academic year, due to a lack of placement spaces in schools; notes further that while the African National Congress welcomes the new way that is being introduced by the WCED to have pop-up stands in various centres across the province, especially in our malls to assist parents with applications for the 2023 school year, we are very concerned with the lack of budgeting for this programme as it was limited to only a few weekends in a few communities; calls on WCED to avail funding for this programme and to expand its scope so it can be extended to more communities, especially poor and working-class communities. I thank you.

[Motion as moved by member.]

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you very much, hon member. Are there any objections to the motion being moved without notice?

An HON MEMBER: Yes.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Yes.

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (ANC): I move without notice:

That the House notes that hundreds of learners missed out on the first term of the 2022 academic year due to insufficient placement spaces in schools; further notes that, while the ANC welcomes the new and innovative approach introduced by the WCED of pop-up stands in various centres across the province, especially in malls, to assist parents with applications for the 2023 school year, it is concerned about the insufficient budgeting for this programme as it was limited to only a few weekends in a few communities; and calls on WCED to avail funding for this programme and to expand its scope so it can be extended to more communities, especially poor working-class communities.

[Motion as printed on Order Paper.]

SCHOOL BULLYING

(Motion)

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (ANC): Hon Deputy Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House notes with concern the rise in reported bullying cases at Western Cape schools which have increased from five last year to 53 during the first term of this year; further notes that marked increases are reported in the Metro South, Metro North, and Metro Central Districts, including the incident that widely spread over social media, of a Grade 8 pupil at Bridgetown High School in Athlone who was taunted. I thank you, hon Deputy Speaker.

[Motion as moved by member.]

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (ANC): I move without notice:

That the House notes with concern the rise in reported bullying cases at Western Cape schools which have increased from five last year to 53 during the first term of 2022; further notes that marked increases are reported in the Metro South, Metro North, and Metro Central Districts, including the incident, that widely spread over social media, of a Grade 8 pupil at Bridgetown High School in Athlone who was taunted and her hair extensions pulled off; denounces all bullying incidents in schools, and calls on the WCED to put in more resources to curb school bullying and to increase the budget for psychological assistance.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

Agreed to.

DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (DA): WITHDRAWAL OF MISTRUTH

(Motion)

The CHIEF WHIP (ANC): Hon Deputy Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House notes with concern that DA member, Deidre Baartman, did a dishonourable thing when she deliberately misled the House during the 2022 SOPA debate by stating that honourable member Bakubaku-Vos was a Board member of the Khayelitsha District Hospital, while knowing that this was untrue as she had documentation with the full facts of the matter; denounces this misconduct by member Baartman; orders her to withdraw her deliberate mistruth and unconditionally apologise to the House and the member for casting aspersions. I so move.

[Motion as moved by member.]

An HON MEMBER: Objection, objection.

The CHIEF WHIP (ANC): Hon Deputy Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House notes with concern that DA Member Deidre Baartman did a dishonourable thing when she deliberately misled the House during the 2022 SOPA debate by stating that Honourable Member Bakubaku-Vos was a board member of the Khayelitsha District Hospital while knowing that this was untrue as she had documentation with the full facts of the matter; denounces this misconduct by Member Baartman; and orders her to withdraw her deliberate mistruth and to apologise unconditionally to the House and the Member for casting aspersions.

[Motion as printed on Order Paper.]

**REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE, HAVING
CONSIDERED THE 2020/21 ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE
13 DEPARTMENTS, INCLUDING THEIR ENTITIES, OF THE WESTERN
CAPE GOVERNMENT AS PART OF ITS OVERSIGHT ROLE**

(Consideration)

Mr L L MVIMBI (ANC): Hon Deputy Speaker, of course the Public Accounts Committee is very pleased that this report is being tabled today. As a practice of the Committee, the Committee is always eager to give credit where credit is due and so we must once again commend the departments and entities across the Provincial Government for obtaining clean audit outcomes as they did.

Indeed, in some instances, additional notes were made by the Auditor-General, but that is nothing that the Department or the entities cannot improve on. We commend the Provincial Government of the Western Cape for clean governance, but let us remind ourselves that clean governance, clean audits are not necessarily clean governance.

Good governance, yes, does tick all the boxes of clean governance and complies with the law, but it also ensures that we have a government that is responsive to the needs of the most vulnerable members of our society. The Western Cape is good in terms of ticking boxes, but we must do better to ensure that we tackle poverty and inequality.

We must ensure that the clean audits translate into changing lives and generations. Of particular note, I wish to take the opportunity to highlight the resolutions that the Committee did take. Among our resolutions and recommendations, we have required to be briefed by the Department of the Premier and the Provincial Treasury on the implementation of the Integrated Financial Management System.

The Committee also resolved to call in the Provincial Treasury to brief the Committee on the Red Ant Security Relocation & Eviction Services, and also, to request a briefing from the Provincial Treasury on the instruction notes issued by National Treasury and possible deviation from these instructions.

Hon Deputy Speaker, again, our emphasis must be on the impact and consequence management. We must start to begin to implement consequence management where it is required, as is required in terms of the Public Auditing Act as amended. We must ensure a performance management system that demonstrates the quantitative impact made by service delivery on our people. We must also begin to concentrate on performance auditing as against just auditing. ... [Interjection.] The quantitative approach of simply reporting on targets and ticking boxes cannot be the sole focus of the Provincial Government. The ANC wishes to take this opportunity to commend all the hard-working workers of the Provincial Government of the Western Cape ... [Interjection.] and hopes that there will be no political party politics being played in doing the work of auditing ... [Interjection.]. Thank you very much, hon Deputy Speaker. [Time expired.]

Mr M XEGO (EFF): Thanks very much, hon Deputy Speaker. As much as the majority of the departments have received clean audits, as the EFF we wish that the clean audit that is seen on the books could be converted into service delivery out there.

Therefore, the EFF also wishes to stress that the majority of people, and in particular the Democratic Alliance, would stop encroaching in terms of the powers of the SCOPA and when we call the different departments in front of us we hope that they will make a U-turn and reverse as far as the issue of accountability is concerned because they play a big part in being protective of departments, rather than holding departments to account, and also, questioning the mandate of the SCOPA as far as that is concerned. So, as the EFF, we say as far as that is concerned, hon Deputy Speaker. Thank you very much.

Mr D AMERICA (DA): Thank you, hon Deputy Speaker. As evidenced from the audit reports of the various departments and entities, when compared with other provinces, the Western Cape is and continues to be light years ahead, as seen in the audit outcomes of 24 auditees in the province, 13 departments, the Provincial Parliament and 10 public entities.

Hon Deputy Speaker, 86% of the departments and the Provincial Parliament received clean audits. That is 14 clean audits with no findings, whereas only two departments, which constitute 14%, received unqualified audit opinions with findings.

Insofar as the entities are concerned, 8 of the 10 or 80% received clean audits and 2 or 20% received an unqualified audit with findings, an achievement that is unparalleled compared with the eight other provinces governed by the ANC.

A common thread amongst our departments and entities is the tone set by the accounting officers. We have instilled a culture of doing the right thing, being accountable and improving controls where weaknesses are identified. The tone which starts at the top is then cascaded to the various levels of leadership throughout the units responsible for reporting.

Hon Deputy Speaker, our departments and entities generally have highly competent, experienced and knowledgeable officials heading up the various units. This is attained, not through cadres' deployment, but through the recruitment and appointment of competent and fit-for-purpose personnel.

Hon Deputy Speaker, our audit committees and internal control units in the Province have made remarkable strides in contributing significantly to enhancing the governance and oversight responsibilities. Our public accounts and portfolio committees also focus on all critical areas within departments and public entities which contributed to the audit outcomes.

Hon Deputy Speaker, it is pleasing to note that the ongoing litigation between the Department of Agriculture and the A-G's Office is finally behind us, that audit outcomes of the past years that resulted in disclaimers, have now been reinstated as clean audits. The Premier and the Cabinet colleagues need to be commended for their tenacity in pursuing this matter in the interests of good governance in the Western Cape.

And then lastly, hon Deputy Speaker, we owe a huge debt of gratitude to all our employees in the Western Cape ... [Interjection.] who through their hard work and dedication, continue to make the Western Cape a shining beacon of hope, of what South Africa can look like where corruption is not ... [Interjection.] tolerated and good governance is the norm. I, therefore, ask the House to support the report. I thank you. [Time expired.]

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you very much, hon member. I have to announce that there are 34 hon members present and entitled to vote, and the House is therefore quorate. The question put before the House is that the report of the Public Accounts Committee be adopted? Are there any objections to the report being adopted? No objections. Agreed to.

RULINGS

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: On 14 March 2022 during the presentation of the Western Cape Budget Vote by the hon Minister of Finance and Economic Opportunities, the hon member Kama raised a point of order requesting me to determine if the Standing Rules provided for the Presiding Officer to rule that hon member Ricardo Mackenzie be brought to the Standing Committee of Community Safety, to answer questions on his, member Mackenzie's involvement in the Fritz saga which emerged in the preceding week. While I ruled on the matter, I nonetheless undertook to consult Hansard and listen to the recording and read the transcript. I hereby confirm my ruling made during the House proceedings of 14 March 2022.

The Standing Rules do not provide for the Presiding Officer to rule on whether a member be brought to a committee to answer questions.

In terms of my ruling 2: member Sayed raised a point of order citing Rule 66(3)(a) and 66(3)(b), also alleging an unparliamentary conduct or behaviour on the part of hon Mackenzie. I confirm my ruling that Rule 59(2) is the correct avenue to raise matters of this nature.

Further to Rule 59(2), hon member Sayed rose on Rule 66(3) and Rule 66(3)(b) of the Western Cape Provincial Parliament's Standing Rules. The Deputy Speaker's ruling on hon Sayed's point of order:

The House would recall that I made a ruling on this matter when member Kama brought member Mackenzie's alleged unparliamentary conduct or behaviour to the attention of this House, by directing the member to Rule 59(2).

I further cautioned the hon Sayed as the Whip of this Parliament in terms of Rule 66(3)(b), as the matter he rose on was not pertinent to the business of the House on that day.

Consistent with Rule 66(3)(d), as a Presiding Officer, I had already ruled on the same matter. As a general ruling, I place it on record that members must refrain from raising frivolous points of order with the intention of disrupting the proceedings and the decorum of the House.

In terms of my ruling 3. Hon Brinkhuis rose on a point of order on 30 March as follows:

"On what basis did you declare the Western Cape Provincial Parliament's support on Ukraine? Is this a DA Provincial Parliament?"

In terms of Rule 66(3)(b), the matter raised by member Brinkhuis was not pertinent to the business of the House on that day and therefore, could not be entertained.

In terms of my ruling 4: at the same sitting on 14 March 2022, the House observed a display of black placards inside the Chambers by members of the Opposition.

The Rules are silent on the display of placards in the House, and I have therefore referred the matter to the Secretary for a recommendation in this regard, if necessary. Placards containing offensive or unparliamentary language and those that create disturbance, and affect the decorum of the House, will, however, not be tolerated.

And finally, order on 30 March 2022, during the debate on Vote 2 Provincial Parliament Western Cape Appropriation Bill, member Lekker raised a point of order whether it was parliamentary for the Speaker to mislead the House.

My ruling 5 is: hon Lekker did not allege that the Speaker was deliberately misleading the House and as such, there is nothing unparliamentary in the Speaker's utterances.

Point 2: the hon Marran raised a point of order alleging that the Speaker may have used a derogatory term when he referred to those that have taken a neutral stance on the Ukraine matter as 'cowards.' Since the Speaker did not refer to any specific member of the House, I find no fault with his utterances on the matter.

Hon members, which brings us to the close, concludes the business for the day. Mr Stemele will now end the meeting and all members will be exited from the sitting. The House is adjourned. I thank you.

The House adjourned at 17:05.

ANNOUNCEMENTS, TABLINGS AND COMMITTEE REPORTS

THURSDAY, 7 APRIL 2022

COMMITTEE REPORTS

1. Report of the Standing Committee on Community Safety, Cultural Affairs and Sport on the Annual Reports of the Department of Community Safety and the Western Cape Liquor Authority for the 2020/21 financial year

The Standing Committee on Community Safety, Cultural Affairs and Sport having deliberated on the Annual Reports of the Department of Community Safety and the Western Cape Liquor Authority, for the year ended 31 March 2021, reports as follows:

Introduction

The Western Cape Provincial Parliament's Annual Report programme for the 2020/21 financial year was advertised in newspapers inviting stakeholders and members of the public to attend and participate in the discussions.

The Committee deliberated on the Annual Reports of Department of Community Safety (Department) and the Western Cape Liquor Authority (WCLA) on 1 February 2022 as part of its oversight function. The Minister, the Head of Department and the Chief Executive Officer of the WCLA were given an opportunity to make opening remarks.

The Department and the WCLA were examined on:

Part A: General Information,

Part B: Departmental Performance Information; and

Part D: Human Resources Management of the Department's Annual Report.

Members of the public were also given an opportunity to pose questions and to make input during the discussions. There was no public input.

1. Western Cape Liquor Authority

- 1.1. The WCLA's underspend was consequent of funds being availed late in the financial year to further capacitate the WCLA. As such, the implementation of the additional capacity within the enforcement and compliance units, would only be implemented in the 2021/22 financial year.
- 1.2. Compliance interventions were held as part of the Alcohol Harms Reduction Pilot Areas.
- 1.3. The WCLA reported on its role in the Area Based Teams approach undertaken by the Western Cape Government.

2. Department of Community Safety

- 2.1. The Department explained that the delay in tabling its 2020/21 Annual Report was due to a dispute with the Auditor General regarding the awarding of a contract for outsourcing Expanded Public Works Programme resources.
- 2.2. The Department explained how the deployment of the Law Enforcement Advancement Plan (LEAP) officers is based on the Cardiff Model. This model provides a methodology to interpret data related to crime activity and emergency services deployment.
- 2.3. The Department discontinued the Expanded Partnership Programme following engagements with the Community Police Forums (CPFs) that the funding model was not favourable. A new funding model will be introduced in the 2022/23 financial year.
- 2.4. The Department confirmed that all 151 CPFs held Annual General Meetings as is required.
- 2.5. The Department reported that it now funds stipends for Chrysalis graduates for a 24 month period.
- 2.6. The Department is in the process of establishing K9 units for the Swartland and Overstrand municipalities.
- 2.7. LEAP officers recovered 125 firearms in the second year of the programme. This is an increase of 350% from the 22 firearms retrieved during the initial year of the LEAP programme.

- 2.8. The Department spent R7.7 million on funding neighbourhood watches. The funding covered accreditation processes, training and the issuing of equipment.
- 2.9. The Department reported that it is in the process of upgrading the CCTV system to enhance the visual quality of the cameras and the feed.

3. Request for information

The Committee requested the Western Cape Liquor Authority to submit the following to the Committee:-

- 3.1. The number of complaints received during the 2020/21 financial year, and steps taken to address these complaints.
- 3.2. A breakdown of where compliance interventions of the Alcohol Harms Reduction Pilot Areas were held.
The Committee requested the Department of Community Safety to submit:-
- 3.3. A breakdown of the 1000 safety ambassadors in terms of the gender, race, area of deployment and stipend allocation per safety ambassador.
- 3.4. The number of Gender Based Violence court cases monitored by the Court Watching Brief programme during the 2020/21 financial year.
- 3.5. An update on the Western Cape Government's (WCG) upgrading of CCTV software to improve the visual quality of the cameras. The update should include the cost of the upgrade, the number of CCTVs installed across each WCG department.

2. Report of the Service Delivery Cluster Committees on its oversight visit to the West Coast, from 8 to 11 February 2022, as follows:

Delegation

The delegation consisted of the following members:

America, D (DA); Baartman, D (DA); Dugmore, C (ANC); Makamba-Botya, N (EFF); Marran, P (ANC); Maseko, LM (DA); Mvimbi, L (ANC); Nkondlo, N (ANC); Plato, D (DA); Smith, D (ANC); and Van Der Westhuizen, AP (Co-ordinating Chairperson and leader of the delegation).

The following staff attended the visit week:

Adams, Z (Procedural Officer); Barends, A (Driver: Security and Facilities); Coetzee, J (Procedural Officer); Jones, S (Procedural Officer); Mshumpela, N (Committee Assistant); and Niekerk, S (Procedural Officer).

Service delivery cluster committees (Cluster B)

The following Committees took part in the visit week:

Standing Committee on Agriculture, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning; Standing Committee on Finance, Economic Opportunities and Tourism; Standing Committee on Human Settlements; Standing Committee on Local Government; and Standing Committee on Transport and Public Works

1. Introduction

The Joint Visit Week is a key mechanism established by the Western Cape Provincial Parliament to achieve its constitutional oversight mandate within the province. The visit week is intended to ensure that Members of the Provincial Parliament, through its standing committees, continuously keep abreast with developments and service delivery issues in the province. It also affords the opportunity to undertake oversight visits and interact with communities and institutions in order to assess the needs and challenges they experience.

To this end, the Western Cape Provincial Parliament's Cluster B Committees undertook a Provincial Visit Week to the West Coast District to consult and interact with private stakeholders and provincial and local government stakeholders on projects and programmes in outlying areas as part of its oversight mandate.

During the week meetings were held with municipalities and relevant stakeholders in Darling, Yzerfontein, Vredenburg, Langebaan and Velddrif. Representatives of the Western Cape provincial departments were also in attendance.

This report highlights the delegation's findings and recommendations stemming from the visits.

2. Colenso Farm: Tuesday, 8 February 2022

2.1 Overview and background

A delegation from the Western Cape Provincial Parliament, including members of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, paid an announced site visit to Colenso Farm on Tuesday 8 February 2022.

Colenso Farm is a state farm located in Darling, on the West Coast of the Western Cape. Colenso Farm is an 871 hectare mixed farming enterprise. The farm includes a collection of 1 200 sheep, a piggery unit with the capacity to hold 300 sows and over 400 hectares of arable land.

Colenso Farm is managed by Mr Ivan Cloete. Mr Cloete became a land reform beneficiary in 2012 and has since been placed on, and subsequently moved from two other farms prior to Colenso Farm. He was placed at Colenso Farm in 2019, and has been provided with a draft 30-year lease agreement for the farm.

Mr Cloete provided the delegation with a brief overview of the history of the farm and his experience of the land reform process by outlining the difficulty he has undergone to obtain a lease agreement from the national Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD). He further provided detail in respect of the support required from the Western Cape Department of Agriculture (DOA) to ensure that he emerges as a successful farmer.

The Western Cape Department of Agriculture in turn provided the delegation with detail relating to the support it has afforded Mr Cloete.

The Municipal Manager of the Swartland Municipality provided the Leader of the delegation with a written list of concerns and/or issues that the municipality had with the DALRRD with regard to land reform in the Swartland area.

The delegation posed questions to which the Department of Agriculture and Mr Cloete responded. The briefing was followed by a tour of the farm.

2.2 Key issues discussed

- 2.2.1 Colenso Farm is a Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS) farm situated in Darling. Mr. Cloete is managing the farm as a registered legal entity under the name of Sheegra Agricultural Enterprises Pty (Ltd). Commodities include livestock and grains.
- 2.2.2 Although the farmer has been awarded a 30-year lease agreement contract, it remains unsigned as Mr Cloete is awaiting clarity from the DALRRD on certain aspects of the lease agreement. The farm was initially awarded to Mr Cloete as the sole beneficiary. However, due to his wife's involvement in the business, he decided to include her as an additional beneficiary in terms of the legal entity. It was reported that the process of effecting amendments in this regard was a tedious one and that no response has been received from the DALRRD to date.
- 2.2.3 Support provided by the DOA included assistance with the drafting of a farm management plan towards a Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP) application. The support included assistance from specialists in the Department, i.e. Extension Officers, Economists as well as commodity groups. It also included emergency assistance for water storage such as water tanks, after the reservoir on the farm collapsed.
- 2.2.4 The CASP application request for the funding cycle of 2022/23 covered the immediate business needs in terms of ruminants and grains which were regarded as essential for the sustainability of the enterprises on the farm. The delegation was informed that, in the absence of a signed lease agreement, the DOA cannot approve CASP funding as this could be regarded as irregular expenditure.
- 2.2.5 Challenges on the farm included four windmills that were not in working order, a truck still registered in the name of the previous owner of the farm, thus making it difficult for the expired licence to be renewed, a tractor without an engine and the costs involved with the maintenance of worn equipment and vehicles on the farm. The agreement with the DALRRD was that the farmer is responsible for the servicing of vehicles and equipment, once the farm has been handed over. The problem was that some of the essential machinery were not in working order and/or in a bad condition at the time of hand over. Mr Cloete was also concerned that the proposed lease amount and escalation clause may result in annual expenses that may be too high to sustain in the long run.

2.3 Recommendation

- 2.3.1 The delegation RECOMMENDED that the DOA engages with the DALRRD to resolve the issue of the proposed, unsigned lease agreement, to give attention to the transfer and licensing of the truck still registered in the name of the previous farm owner and to investigate options for possible support to the farmer, specifically for the transport of wool bales to Malmesbury after the March wool shearing period.

2.3 Information requested

- 2.3.1 The delegation REQUESTED that the DOA provides it with a list of the:
- 2.3.1.1 Options to circumvent the requirement that CASP funding will only be considered once a signed lease agreement is in place; and
 - 2.3.1.2 Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS) farms in the Western Cape, as well as a list of the remaining Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD) farms.

3. Visit to !Kwa ttu “Food from the Ancestors” Experience: Tuesday, 8 February 2022

3.1 Overview and background

The second visit for the day was to !Kwa ttu San Heritage Centre, a San cultural experience based in Yzerfontein. !Kwa ttu is a Non-Profit Organisation (NPO), which has been in operation since 1999, directed jointly by the San and the Swiss-based Ubuntu Foundation. The NPO is committed to the preservation of traditional knowledge and the development of practical skills to equip the San to thrive in the modern world.

Before the engagement, the delegation partook in a “Food from the Ancestors Experience”, where Members were introduced to modern dishes prepared with traditional plants and other ingredients commonly used by the San, which could be foraged or sourced from surrounding areas. All products used, including beverages, were sourced from local suppliers.

The !Kwa ttu San Heritage Centre, which the delegation toured, opened its doors in September 2018 and continues to expand as a busy hub of ongoing community initiatives. The Centre enables the San to share their heritage with local and international visitors. The aim is to share the history, knowledge, spirituality and values of the San in order to make a positive contribution to the social and environmental challenges that affect people across the world.

The delegation received a guided tour of the facilities with a professional tour guide, who focused on the history of the San people and the San way of life.

Thereafter, the delegation was briefed by the Department of Economic Development and Tourism on the Tourism Product Development Fund, the !Khwa ttu Food from the Ancestors Experience and the Department's involvement in the Project, the impact on local tourism and the benefits for the local community. The delegation also engaged with the beneficiaries of the Project and discussed the successes and challenges experienced so far.

The following persons were present:

- Mr Jacques Stoltz, Director: Tourism at the Department of Economic Development and Tourism;
- Mr Michael Daiber, General Manager of !Khwa ttu;
- Ms Bianca Tango, Marketing and Sales Manager of !Khwa ttu;
- Ms Baby Rose Vilander, Tourism Manager of !Khwa ttu;
- Ms Nashada Ndango, San Tour Guide employed by !Khwa ttu; and
- Ms Donique Dala, !Khwa ttu San Storyteller.

3.2 Key issues discussed – Briefing by the Department of Economic Development and Tourism

- 3.2.1 In 2019, the Department of Economic Development and Tourism (the Department) realised that it was not fully optimising tourism and that there were structural constraints around growing tourism in the Western Cape. Research conducted in the sector indicated that the Province was not seeing investment in new experiences and there was a perception that the tourism products were becoming staid. The Department then proceeded to analyse a year's worth of "social conversations" (approximately up to 300 000 social conversations) via Instagram, Facebook and other social media platforms, for each of the six districts in the Province to understand what people were saying about each district. The Department identified the strong points, the gaps and the opportunities for future growth for each district. This led the Department to identify product opportunities for further development. This was how the Tourism Product Development Fund (the Fund) was conceptualised.
- 3.2.2 The Fund was developed to incentivise investment in tourism products and experiences in districts in the Western Cape that travellers had indicated they were interested in. When COVID-19 came about, the Department realised that they could not expect organisations to match the funding it would receive and this requirement was amended. Another original requirement was that the Department wanted to fund tourism products and experiences that would result in job creation. Due to the impact of the pandemic, this requirement was amended to include retention of jobs.
- 3.2.3 The Fund was launched in mid-2020, inviting organisations to submit proposals in response to specific district product gaps.

Eleven projects were shortlisted for the 2020/21 financial year, of which two projects were withdrawn, and an additional four projects were selected for the 2021/22 financial year. The Fund assisted with tourism recovery during the COVID-19 pandemic by boosting investment in supply to counter the impact of supply losses due to the pandemic. However, due to current budget constraints, the Fund will not continue in the 2022/23 financial year.

- 3.2.4 The Department has funded 15 projects over two financial years – three projects in the Cape Winelands, one project in the Central Karoo, five projects in the Garden Route, three projects in the Overberg, and three projects in the West Coast District. The Department spent approximately R3,8 million on these projects in 2020/21 and approximately R4,1 million in 2021/22. Despite amending the requirements of the Fund to indicate that it was not a “matching fund” in terms of investment from both parties, the Department found that it was able to unlock matching funding at times, either from the beneficiary or a third party. More than 300 jobs were sustained/created outside of the Metro.
- 3.2.5 The Department had identified culinary tourism in the West Coast as one of the key talking points amongst visitors. The Department had also identified !Khwa ttu as world-class heritage attraction. However, !Khwa ttu had underperformed in terms of their visitor numbers prior to the pandemic, and this was further exacerbated by the pandemic. Nevertheless, the project spoke directly to the Department’s vision for the West Coast as a sophisticated gastronomy and cultural heritage destination.
- 3.2.6 The Fund aimed to improve the attraction value of the !Khwa ttu facility by introducing a gastronomic experience, boosting awareness of !Khwa ttu through increased marketing that targeted trade, media and consumers, and establishing better partnerships with other strategic partners such as the West Coast Fossil Park. The !Khwa ttu “Food from the Ancestors” Project was launched to give visitors the opportunity to join local guides on a guided tour of the surrounding landscape while foraging for, and learning about, indigenous plants and the manner in which food was traditionally prepared by San communities. Guests are then able to sample the traditional food at the restaurant.
- 3.2.7 The Department funded the project to the value of R390 000, while !Khwa ttu contributed R210 000. The funding assisted with the following: An upgrade to the restaurant’s facilities, the development of a new restaurant menu, the development of a new “Food from the Ancestors” self-guided trail and guided tour, the production, printing and distribution of a “Food from the Ancestors” trail map, the conceptualisation and execution of collaborative marketing activities with various marketing and trade partners, the production of promotional materials, and the conceptualisation and execution of promotional campaigns.
- 3.2.8 To date, 12 870 tourists have visited the Project and made use of the new facilities and activities. This is a 30% increase from the previous financial year. Almost 100% of these visitors were local tourists.

The gross profit of the restaurant was just short of R600 000, which was 30% more than the previous year. 2 341 persons participated in the “Food from the Ancestors” experience, which generated a profit of R327 000. !Khwa ttu employed 52 staff members and interns, of which 29 were women. Of the 29 women, 62% were youth and 80% were previously disadvantaged. Of the 23 men, 70% were youth and 96% were previously disadvantaged. !Khwa ttu also supports 39 local suppliers, which is four times more than the original 10 that were targeted for this period.

- 3.2.9 The Department indicated that !Khwa ttu spoke to global trends such as wellness tourism, transformational tourism/travel and regenerative travel. Regenerative travel was for visitors who wanted to experience how communities are being revived. This has become particularly important since the COVID-19 pandemic, where visitors want to travel in an ethical manner, making a difference for people and the environment.
- 3.2.10 The Department acknowledged that more could be done for township tourism, and more broadly speaking, community tourism. However, most township-based businesses applied for the business relief funds and not the Tourism Product Development Fund. The Department has provided much assistance to small enterprises within the hospitality and tourism space. However, research showed that local travellers did not partake in township tours; this was a sector that was driven by international tourism. Many of the townships in the Western Cape did not have the kind of attractions that drew the attention of local visitors, such as Vilakazi Street in Soweto. The Department further acknowledged that there was a lack of transformation in tourism, which needed more attention.

3.3 Engagement with !Khwa ttu on the successes and challenges of the Project

- 3.3.1 The delegation noted that the signage for !Khwa ttu at the main entrance did not indicate what the facility was about and therefore, did not particularly pique visitors curiosity. One could see the signage at the main entrance along the R27, but there was a long road leading to !Khwa ttu where one could not see any of the facilities. The signage did not inform visitors about the cultural experience.
- 3.3.2 The idea for !Khwa ttu was initiated by the Working Group for Indigenous Minorities in Southern Africa (WIMSA), who identified that the San needed assistance in unlocking potential tourism opportunities, showcasing San culture to the world, and telling San stories from a San point of view. Swiss anthropologist, Ms Irene Staehelin, agreed to assist with this initiative. Initially, the project started out in Scarborough, however, the Project depleted its funding shortly after. In 1999, Ms Staehelin bought an 850 hectare wheat farm on the West Coast (Grootwater) for the !Khwa ttu project and donated it to the San.

Ms Staehelin's vision was that !Khwa ttu would become an "embassy for the San", where the San would be able to express the stories of their culture and way of life. In 2018, Ms Staehelin also donated the heritage museum to !Khwa ttu.

- 3.3.3 Before the Fund, there were very few visitors, however, there has been a complete turnaround for !Khwa ttu. Employees have been overwhelmed with excitement and enthusiasm to welcome new visitors and tell them stories about San life.
- 3.3.4 In the previous menu, most meals would cost visitors between R100 and R200 each. The tour used to be priced at just over R400 per person. At the moment, all meals except one (the Eland Burger) are priced at under R100 each. Each meal comes with a unique story, traditional San ingredients and locally sourced products. Now, there are five tours that are priced at R160 each. The idea behind the pricing was that families would be able to come by on a weekend, enjoy the tour and still be able to enjoy the cuisine.
- 3.3.5 !Khwa ttu has been exceeding its targets in all departments, including the restaurant and tour sales. The facility has not received international tourists yet, but is receiving assistance with marketing its story to tour operators, which might assist with bringing in international visitors.
- 3.3.6 !Khwa ttu has switched to using local produce and beverages. The facility supports agri tourism, sourcing products locally and supporting small-scale farmers.
- 3.3.7 The delegation noted the unique experience of the tour and the exceptional culinary experience, which could easily be marketed to potential visitors, especially schools and universities. !Khwa ttu indicated that there were private schools that were aware of the San cultural experience, however, the organisation struggled to get public schools to tour the facility due to lack of transport. Transport was a challenge as it was the biggest expenditure for public schools. This was unfortunate as !Khwa ttu's educational tours were in line with what was being taught in the school curriculum.

3.4 Guided tour of the !Khwa ttu facilities

The delegation was given a tour by local San tour guide, Ms Nashada Ndango.

During the tour, the delegation observed the following:

- 3.4.1 The delegation was taken to the "First People" exhibition building, which provided Members with information about San stories, art, religion and beliefs. This facility provides visitors with an interactive learning experience about the San's way of life.
- 3.4.2 Objects were found in Southern Africa that predated what people thought were first signs of civilization. Objects found deep underground showed how the San had to adapt their lifestyle to environmental changes and how they were able to survive and thrive for centuries.

- 3.4.3 The “Way of the San” exhibition building provides visitors with an immersive experience in respect of San life, from hunting to healing and dance. The tour allows visitors to experience how the land, plants, animals and the elements are connected. This is how the San learnt how to live and survive through different circumstances.
- 3.4.4 The “Way of the San” exhibition boasts areas where visitors may learn about indigenous plants, areas where visitors may learn about hunting and tracking, and a room that plays videos about the daily activities of the San.
- 3.4.5 The San children, through their elders, learnt about indigenous and medicinal plants and how to identify poisonous plants, as well as hunting and how to identify animal footprints and signs of danger.
- 3.4.6 Ms Donique Dala, !Khwa ttu’s famous story teller, demonstrated San medicine and jewellery making using ostrich eggs, springbok horn as a chipping tool and a stone, while speaking to Members in indigenous San language about daily San life. These skills are taught to the San children. The ostrich shell is ground into a powder that can be ingested to cure upset stomachs as it contains calcium.
- 3.4.7 In the San culture, a bow and arrow is used for hunting. Poison is applied to the tip of the arrow and animals are caught this way. However, small bow and arrow, without poison, is also used to propose marriage. A San male will aim the arrow towards a woman that he is interested in. The woman may either keep the arrow to indicate interest, or she may give the arrow back or break it to indicate that she is not interested in the proposal.

3.5 Information Requested

The delegation REQUESTED that:

- 3.5.1 The Department of Economic Development and Tourism provides the delegation with the “close-out” reports for each Tourism Product Development Fund project as they are completed;
- 3.5.2 The Department of Local Government provides the delegation with a brief report on what Local Economic Development units within municipalities are doing for local tourism, and what they are doing to assist these units; and
- 3.5.3 The Department of Economic Development and Opportunities provides the delegation with a brief report on the potential of indigenous medicinal plants and whether there are any opportunities to expand these initiatives.

3.6 Recommendations

The delegation RECOMMENDED the following:

- 3.6.1 The Western Cape Department of Education should engage with !Khwa ttu and the Department of Economic Development and Tourism on the possibility of educational indigenous and cultural tours for public schools;

- 3.6.2 The Department of Economic Development and Tourism should engage with the Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport on their initiatives to promote indigenous languages and cultural tours, and what they are doing to assist young learners to access places such as !Khwa ttu; and
- 3.6.3 The Department of Economic Development and Tourism should engage with the Department of Transport and Public Works on options or programmes to facilitate transport for public schools so that they may access places such as !Khwa ttu.

3.7 Resolutions

The delegation RESOLVED that:

- 3.7.1 The Standing Committee on Finance, Economic Opportunities and Tourism should invite the Department of Economic Development and Tourism to brief it on:
 - 3.7.1.1 All 15 projects that were funded through the Tourism Product Development Fund; and
 - 3.7.1.2 The way in which the Department will continue to support tourism development and tourism product development once the Tourism Product Development Fund has been discontinued; and
- 3.7.2 The Department of Economic Development and Tourism should be invited by the Standing Committee on Finance, Economic Opportunities and Tourism to brief it on the challenges experienced with township tourism and rural tourism development, and the potential that they see for those sectors.

4. Human Settlements Wednesday 9 February 2022

4.1 Introduction and background

The Standing Committee on Human Settlements conducted an oversight visit to the Saldanha Bay Municipality (the Municipality) in Vredenburg on Wednesday, 9 February 2022. The Municipality briefed the Committee on:

- 4.1.1 The current status of the Housing Demand Database for the various towns that fall under the Municipality, including how the Housing Demand Database aligns with the Provincial Housing Demand Database;
- 4.1.2 The housing typologies in terms of the area's needs and how the typologies are integrated;
- 4.1.3 The challenges experienced since the inception of the housing projects;
- 4.1.4 The housing business plans/projects in the pipeline including projects that generate revenue e.g. social housing;
- 4.1.5 The Municipality's 10 year Strategic Plan with specific reference to the anticipated housing demand that the Saldanha IDZ will stimulate; and
- 4.1.6 The Municipality's spatial planning for the financial year.

The delegation did not conduct a site visit of the Louwville Integrated Rural Development Project due to time constraints. Members resolved to continue with the briefing as opposed to conducting the site visit.

4.2 Overview

The delegation was received by Mr H Mettler, Municipal Manager: Saldanha Bay Municipality; Mr R Groenewald, Senior Manager Housing: Saldanha Bay Municipality; Mr P Chandakar, Director Planning: Department of Human Settlements; Ms R Tiry, Director Regional Support: Department of Human Settlements and Ms A Van Der Walt, Manager: Genesis Hub.

4.3 Key issues discussed - engagement with the Saldanha Bay Municipality

The Saldanha Bay Municipality briefed the delegation on the current status of the Housing Demand Database for the various towns that fall under the Municipality. The information provided by the Municipality included details of how the Housing Demand Database is updated according to beneficiary needs, the challenges experienced since the inception of the housing projects, the housing business plans and projects in the pipeline and the geographical locations of those projects. Further discussions were held on the Municipality's 10 year Strategic Plan with specific reference to the anticipated housing demand that the Saldanha IDZ will stimulate and the Municipality's spatial planning for the financial year. The delegation also allowed the Genesis Hub (the Hub) to contribute to the briefing by providing more insight of the work that is being done at the Hub.

4.3.1 Municipal housing demand

The total demand for housing in the West Coast in accordance with the Western Cape Demand Database is estimated to be 47 369. This records approximately 77% of the total demand in the West Coast, which is allocated as follows:

- Swartland with the highest demand is recorded at 32%;
- Saldanha Bay records 25%; and
- Matzikama 20%.

The Saldanha Bay Municipality's Housing Demand Database recorded a total of 12 781 applicants in need of a housing opportunity by end December 2021. The increased demand is attributed to in-migration into the area.

4.3.2 Housing needs register

The housing need in the Municipality is captured on the centralised Western Cape Demand Database in order to create a single unified list of those who have registered for a housing opportunity.

Applicants are assisted with the completion of their application forms by the Municipality. The completed forms are then captured and uploaded onto the centralised web based programme also known as the Western Cape Demand Database (the Database). The Database groups the beneficiaries according to e.g. town, age and need per town. This data is later used to establish the housing need and typologies required for a specific area.

4.3.3 Town Level Waiting List

The Saldanha Bay Municipality in its Town Level Waiting List indicated a need for low-cost housing and an acceleration of service delivery in the informal settlements areas of Vredenburg and Saldanha Bay. The Town Level Waiting List provides the salary scale of applicants which alludes to the housing typologies that applicants could be categorised in. Approximately 10 798 applicants on the list earn a salary below R3 500 and 761 applicants earn a salary of R7 000. Applicants who earn a salary between R7 000 and R22 000 are recorded as 496 in total and applicants who earn a salary of R22 000 are recorded as 55 in total.

The majority of the beneficiaries recorded on the Database were aged between 30 and 40 years. Only 891 persons aged 60 and above were registered on the Database. The Municipality was granted a waiver of the national criteria to include persons less than 60 years old in accordance with a circular issued by the Department. A provincial circular was sent out to all municipalities advising them to have proper evidence that older individuals have been provided with an opportunity prior to prioritising younger age groups. A total of 1 155 backyard dwellers and 47 farm residents have been recorded.

4.3.4 Funding and provisional business plans

The total funding allocated to the Saldanha Bay Municipality over the current and coming financial years spanning (2021/22 - 2024/25) is an estimated R122 314 000, which constitutes 31% of the total District's allocation. Due to the budget cuts, a reduction in the size of the projects have been implemented. The reduction in the size of the projects have created challenges for the contractor due to a rise in costs per unit, because of the low yield of the projects. The Municipality has motivated for additional funds for these projects.

4.3.5 Priority human settlements and housing development areas

No housing projects were planned within the Saldanha IDZ area. All current planned projects fell within the Priority Human Settlements and Housing Development Areas (PHSHDA) that were Gazetted in 2020. The objective of the PHSHDA was to redevelop and restructure towns to overcome past spatial disparities.

The two PHSHDA areas earmarked for development were located in the Saldanha Bay SEZ and Vredenburg.

The National Department of Human Settlements in collaboration with the Housing Development Agency appointed service providers to draft a Development Plan for the PSHDA areas. The aim of the Development Plan would be to direct human settlement development towards strategically located land parcels to achieve the objectives of the PSHDA initiatives. The Development Plan is anticipated to be completed by the end of the 2021/22 financial year. The plan will be incorporated into the Saldanha Bay Human Settlement Plan as a guide for capital expenditure for the next five year Integrated Development Project cycle.

4.3.6 Land invasion

The Municipality advised that illegal invasion of land earmarked for future housing projects and occupation of serviced sites and completed houses has become a huge challenge. This resulted in protests, disruptions and disputes pertaining to the allocation of subsidies to beneficiaries. The cost implication for improved risk management and implementation of risk reduction strategies in collaboration with other land invasion stakeholders has created an additional cost for the Municipality. To mitigate the risks the Municipality has developed and improved its Standard Operating Procedures of the monitoring of sites; the response to threats and community mobilisation initiatives.

4.3.7 Title deed transfers

Challenges pertaining to the slow completion of title deeds transfers were reported by the Municipality. The Municipality was provided with additional support to mitigate matters.

4.3.8 Proposed social housing projects

The Saldanha Bay Social Housing Projects and the Vredenburg Urban Regeneration Social Housing Projects were planned for implementation from 2025. The Saldanha Bay Municipality submitted a Business Plan in 2019, which proposed a mixed income business approach for the Vredenburg Urban Regeneration Project (VURP). VURP allows for financial cross subsidisation to affordable housing precincts. Well located land near the central business district will be utilised for human settlements and social facilities. The housing typologies will consist of social housing, GAP housing and breaking new ground projects. There are currently ownership constraints on the land parcels identified for social housing. Ownership of the land parcels reside with other entities and must still be acquired.

4.3.9 Bulk services

The Municipality informed the delegation of insufficient bulk services for planned projects. They indicated that all projects would be aligned with municipal infrastructure funding.

4.3.10 Louwville 155 Integrated Residential Development Programme (IRDP) Housing Project

The Louwville Housing Project was established in the 2016/17 financial year. The project made provision for 155 IRDP sites, three public open spaces and one institutional zone for a crèche. Westland Construction was appointed as the contractor for the Project in October 2021 after funding approvals were obtained. The housing typologies for the Project would comprise of a combination of freestanding, semi-detached, and row houses due to the site's topography and the flexibility that the erf size provide. The project promotes passive surveillance through visibility, energy efficiency through reduced energy usage and has a quality interface between the development and the adjacent watercourse to strengthen its legibility.

The beneficiaries of the Project were derived from the community of Vredenburg, wards 2, 10 and 13. They consist of backyard dwellers and employees of local businesses. The Project makes provision for the elderly, disabled, military veterans and child headed households in accordance with the National Directive. The Vredenburg Municipal waiting list dates back to 1988. The oldest person recorded on the waiting list is 89 years of age and was registered in 2004.

The Project promotes the spatial integration between recipients in the new development as well as the existing community members in Louwville. The development is within walking distance of amenities. Previously housing projects were predominantly focused on low-density, free-standing single storey units. Urban design has since changed to allow for increased densities and a wider range of housing options. This is achieved through the utilisation of smaller erven to build semi-detached duplexes and single-storey row housing comprising of three and four connected houses.

4.3.11 The Genesis Hub

The Genesis Hub (hereinafter the Hub) was launched in September 2020, with various skills development programmes in place. These programmes ranged from Drone Academy, Culinary Academy, the Green Engine (Urban Farming), the Digigate Lab (Technology Centre) and a micro-manufacturing programme which produces biodegradable sanitary towels. The Hub currently hosted 62 unemployed youth from the surrounding local areas. The youth at the Hub were taught specialised crafts of respective programmes, as well as work readiness skills and fundamentals.

COVID-19 was construed to be a huge inhibitor to community engagement, training, and operations. The pandemic further negatively impacted on potential funding, which forms the Hub's greatest challenge to date. Plans are in place to attract a substantial amount of funding so that the Hub's positive impact on youth and the community can increase and benefit the Saldanha Bay Municipality.

The West Coast District Municipality embarked on a pilot project with several local government departments, as well as the Genesis Hub's Programme Implementation Partner and Drones Operations, to use drone technology to assist with the following:

- Land invasion issues;
- Monitoring compliance of COVID-19;
- Apprehension and arrest of criminals;
- Tow request of jet ski with mechanical failure; and
- Person in difficulty in Yzerfontein harbour.

There is a restaurant and coffee shop on the Hub's premises through which the youth obtained their practical experience. The Genesis Hub restaurant, SMAAK, received its certificate of compliance from the Department of Health in March 2021. The restaurant and coffee shop were open to the members of the public.

4.4 Information requested

- 4.4.1 The Committee REQUESTED that the Saldanha Bay Municipality provides it with:
- 4.4.1.1 The Municipality's Strategic Economic Framework;
- 4.4.1.2 The Municipality's land audit for human settlements which contains confidentiality clauses; and
- 4.4.1.3 The Municipality's grant funding plan for the R90 million grant provided to the Municipality.
- 4.4.1.4 The strategies implemented to mitigate housing project delays; and
- 4.4.1.5 A report on the number of private contractors and how many woman and youth have been employed in projects in the current financial year.

5. Visit to Mykonos Casino - Wednesday, 9 February 2022

5.1 Overview and background

The second visit for the day was to the Mykonos Casino where the delegation received a briefing from the Western Cape Gambling and Racing Board on the various sectors in the gambling industry and the compliance requirements for each of those sectors. Thereafter, the Committee received a briefing from the Mykonos Casino on its social responsibility initiatives, contributions and projects, and the utilisation of local businesses by the Casino. The delegation also had the opportunity for a brief engagement with a beneficiary of Mykonos Casino's social responsibility initiatives, the Green Engine.

5.2 Key issues discussed – Briefing by the Western Cape Gambling and Racing Board

- 5.2.1 The Western Cape Gambling and Racing Board (the Board) indicated that there were various legislated gambling licences that were offered, such as casino licences, limited gambling machine operators licences, limited gambling machine premises licences (partially offered), manufacturer licences, totalisator operator licences, totalisator premises licences, bookmaker licences, bookmaker premises licences, key employee licences and gambling employee licences.
- 5.2.2 There are six sectors within the Western Cape's gambling industry, namely, casino, betting, Limited Payout Machines (LPM), bingo, junkets and manufacturers. There has been partial roll out of LPM's in the Province for slot machines with limited bets and payouts in brick and mortar establishments. Currently, only five machine licences were offered.
- 5.2.3 In the Casino Sector: There are five casinos located in the Metro, the West Coast, Breede Valley, Overberg and Mossel Bay. Over the past five years the turnover for these casinos has accumulated to approximately R192 billion. The Gross Gaming Revenue totalled almost R13 billion, gaming taxes amounted to approximately R1.85 billion, and corporate social investment amounted to approximately R91,5 million.
- 5.2.4 In the Betting Sector: In the last five years the Board has issued 49 Operator Licences (48 Bookmaker licences and one Totalisator licence) and 211 Premises Licences (148 Bookmaker licences and 63 Totalisator licences). The total turnover has amounted to R99 832 309 335, Gross Gaming Revenue amounted to almost R9,72 billion and Gaming Taxes amounted to almost R5,85 million.
- 5.2.5 In the LPM Sector: In the last five years, there have been two Route Operators. Total turnover for this period amounted to R53 729 171 539. Gross Gaming Revenue amounted to approximately R4,1 billion, gaming taxes totalled approximately R565 million and Corporate Social Investment amounted to approximately R25 million.
- 5.2.6 The downturn in the economy reduced the disposable income of persons, thereby affecting the gambling sector. The COVID-19 regulations and restrictions had a major negative impact on the sector. There was a definite increase in revenue generated by casinos as the restrictions were lifted. To date, there has been an improvement in revenue but this was not close to where the casinos were pre-pandemic.
- 5.2.7 The Board is also subject to specific advertising requirements that gambling boards in other provinces are not subject to. Licence holders in other provinces have to ensure that they are compliant with the National Gambling Amendment Act (Act 10 of 2008) and they are allowed to place their adverts, however, the licence holders in the Western Cape are required to get approval from the Board in order to place their adverts. This may cause delays for licence holders.
- 5.2.8 The Board has placed much of its focus on eradicating illegal gambling, ensuring that these cases are investigated within a certain time period.

The Board held regular meetings with relevant role players in the sector and has a good working relationship with the South African Police Service and other agencies.

The Board indicated that the Western Cape does not have the challenges experienced in other provinces such as illegal online gambling. The Western Cape was the first province to successfully prosecute an illegal online gambling case.

- 5.2.9 The Board has established a specific Responsible Gambling Committee that convenes with licence holders to direct and oversee responsible gambling initiatives. Previously, the Board took a reactionary approach to responsible gambling, now the focus has shifted to a preventative approach. Licence holders are now being required to develop internal control procedures in respect of responsible gambling. Various measures will be mandatory, failing which may lead to sanctions. The aim of this campaign would be to give greater attention to player protection and creating awareness before there is a problem.
- 5.2.10 The Board indicated that the gambling industry within the Western Cape was well-regulated, however, there were a number of legislative provisions that made operational activities more onerous in the Province such as licensing (some provinces did not have the requirement that owners had to renew licences every year), advertising as indicated in 5.2.7, suppliers to manufacturers (the Regulations indicate certain suitability requirements for manufacturers, but this requirement is not found in other provinces), and the “return to player percentage” (the return to player in the Western Cape is 85% while, internationally, it is 80%. This limits the number of opportunities and games that comes to the Province).
- 5.2.11 Problem gambling was a difficult issue to navigate. In order for one to be declared a “problem gambler”, it had to be done through a court order by a dependent or a provider. In other countries there was a type of ombudsman process that these issues could be taken to.
- 5.2.12 There was a concern that some gambling facilities utilised facial recognition software or technology to identify gamblers, which may not be in line with the Protection of Personal Information Act (Act 4 of 2013).
- 5.2.13 There was a concern that the current responsible gambling slogan, “Winners know when to stop”, created by the South African Responsible Gambling Foundation, was not quite clear enough for people. The slogan needed to be more direct so that it would tell people that if they did not stop, they would lose their money and they would not free themselves from debt.

5.3 Key issues discussed – Briefing by Mykonos Casino

- 5.3.1 The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic: Gaming revenue for the Mykonos Casino declined from R180 million in the 2019/20 financial year to R87 million in the 2020/21 financial year, indicating a 107% reduction (year-on-year) in gaming revenue.

Visitors to the Casino declined from 329 775 in the 2019/20 financial year to 112 003 in the 2020/21 financial year.

- 5.3.2 Mykonos Casino is a Level 2 B-BBEE rated company with 140 direct employees and 32 outsourced employees.

In respect of the demographics of their staff – 68% are classified as Coloured, 16% are African, 15% are White and 1% is Asian. 2% of the staff is classified as disabled.

- 5.3.3 Social Responsibility Contribution by the Casino to the West Coast Community Trust (the Trust): The Trust was established when the licensing agreement was created. It is made up of three trustees; one representative from the Casino and two members of the community. The Trust meets quarterly and once they are aware of the contribution that they will be receiving for the year, they request Corporate Social Investment (CSI) proposals from the public. The Trust assesses the proposals and makes its choice, and the Casino is responsible for the administrative duties in respect of that CSI, with no cost to the Trust. The Casino stays engaged with the beneficiaries to ensure that the contribution is being used appropriately.

- 5.3.4 The CSI contribution is calculated at 5% of the Casino's pre-tax profits. The Casino contributed approximately R2,75 million in 2017, R3,5 million in 2018, R3,2 million in 2019, R3,5 million in 2020 and R1,2 million in 2021. The contribution declined in 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, where the Casino was closed during certain periods of the lockdown, or where trading hours were restricted due to the curfew that was imposed.

- 5.3.5 The Casino also supports local business, Paulse Coaches, for staff transport services. This is a 70% black-owned business employed by Mykonos Casino since 2018. The Casino's support has allowed the business to expand its transport services.

- 5.3.6 Corporate Social Responsibility requirements are written into licensing conditions from inception. The only information that would not be found in these conditions are the names of the beneficiaries, as these would change from time to time. If requirements that are included in the licensing condition are not fulfilled, it is considered a very serious violation that could result in non-renewal or revocation of the licence.

5.4 Key issues discussed with Mykonos Casino beneficiary – Field of Dreams at the Genesis Hub in Vredenburg (The Green Engine)

- 5.4.1 The West Coast Community Trust (the Trust) was requested to provide Mr Alan Fleming's "The Green Engine" initiative with funding of approximately R1,63 million in order for the project to move to Phase 2 of its expansion plan. The Green Engine provides training and development of human capital for placement in the agricultural economy. The philosophy of the project is to grow local economies through economic, educational, nutritional and environmental advancement of involved communities.

- 5.4.2 Mr Fleming informed the delegation that he had requested a capital expenditure grant instead of an operational expenditure grant as it meant that they could improve and expand the facilities, which in turn meant that he would not have to approach the Trust for more money.
- 5.4.3 The Green Engine aims to have 40 well-trained, work-ready interns, who are ready to enter the aquaponics or aquaculture industries. Further expansion of the project would allow for more community members to be involved in the initiative. The initiative offers academic and practical (on-the-job) training for 12 months. The academic courses offered include Plant Production at NQF Level 1 and A2B Transformational Leadership. The interns would be involved in fish production, vegetable production and other agricultural experiences. The interns would also be exposed to budgeting, costing of inputs and outputs, loss control and overall farming financial management.
- 5.4.4 Phase 2 of the expansion plan included development of the adjoining field, providing 72 plots of 25 square metres each, which would be rented to 72 urban farmers from the local community at R50 per month. The Green Engine would provide farmers with training and cooperative provision of all inputs and outputs.

5.5 Information Requested

The delegation REQUESTED that:

- 5.5.1 The Western Cape Gambling and Racing Board follow up with GrandWest Casino and report back to the Committee in respect of whether GrandWest Casino uses facial recognition software and technology, and if they do, (a) whether it was reported to the Board and (b) what the facial recognition technology is used for;
- 5.5.2 The Western Cape Gambling and Racing Board provides the Committee with an update on Sun International's Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment status and level; and
- 5.5.3 The Green Engine provides the Committee with the presentation made at the Mykonos Casino briefing.

6. Integrated Traffic Operation on R27: Wednesday 9 February 2022

6.1 Overview and background

The delegation attended an integrated traffic operation on the R27 near Langebaan. The operation was organised in accordance with all legal requirements. The enforcement activity focused on driver alertness, vehicle roadworthiness and public transport. Being an integrated operation, Road Safety Management promoted education and awareness among all motorists in aid of road safety in the Western Cape.

Other role players that formed part of the integrated operation were the South African Police Service (SAPS), the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, the Military Police, the Correctional Services Department, Home Affairs and the Saldanha Bay Municipality Traffic.

Traffic officers and the other role players conducted thorough inspections of stopped vehicles to ascertain their legal compliance. Traffic officers ascertained vehicle and driver fitness and the road safety officers engaged motorists and passengers on road safety awareness, while the SAPS searched persons and vehicles for anything illegal. The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment addressed illegal maritime matters, such as crayfish and abalone.

The delegation divided into two groups and was afforded the opportunity to attend the two stations at the roadblock as follows:

6.2 Vehicle Testing Unit (VTU)

At this station all light motor vehicles and minibus taxis were tested for roadworthiness and if they were not in a roadworthy condition, the vehicles were suspended. Currently the VTU does not scan vehicles for unpaid fines; they only scan driver and vehicle licences to see if vehicles are stolen or if licences are suspended.

6.3 Law enforcement and driver-fatigue testing

While providing enhanced visibility through high performance fully branded patrol vehicles with access to technological systems and data, an integrated operational approach enforces road-user compliance and safety strategies to ensure a reduction in road fatalities. Some of the main objectives are:

- 6.3.1 To promote a safe and reliable road-user environment on our road networks.
- 6.3.2 To prevent all possible loss of life and road-user crashes and fatalities.
- 6.3.3 To regulate pedestrian behaviour and reduce fatalities.
- 6.3.4 To encourage voluntary road-user compliance.
- 6.3.5 To apply the general rule of law in all aspects of traffic law enforcement.

Drivers are also tested to determine their level of fatigue and if there is an indication that the driver is not fit to drive, he or she will be pulled over to rest. The driver will be monitored until he or she is fit to drive.

6.4 Key issues discussed

- 6.4.1 The main access routes to the Western Cape are the N1, N2 and N7, but the R27 is an equally important route for road traffic.

Historical data and information play a pivotal role in the planning processes to integrate specific operational deployment to effectively control and monitor traffic operations. Constructive and meaningful planning, assistance and interaction among all three directorates of the Chief Directorate: Traffic Management and other key role players ensure a successful operation.

- 6.4.2 The safety aspect, such as space on the side of the road for vehicles to pull off the road and enough distance for motorists to stop, is also very important.
- 6.4.3 The utilisation of technology was demonstrated to the delegation by officers using the new-generation handheld devices and Bluetooth-enabled printers to enhance the work done in the operational environment.
- 6.4.4 It was highlighted that cameras only register the registration numbers of the vehicles that have offences registered against them or vehicles that were speeding.
- 6.4.5 The average speed-over-distance also assists officers with the identification of repeat offenders. Historic information of repeat offenders cannot be used to fine offenders, but only the transgression that happens on the day. Although the information cannot be used to act against the offender, it was also pointed out that Minister Mitchell intends to use the information to communicate with repeat offenders and to point out their transgressions and to start changing driver behaviour.
- 6.4.6 The handheld devices are also used to identify driver fatigue of public transport operators and drivers in general. When traffic officers commence their duties, they log in on the handheld devices from their residences and it is not necessary to travel to an office to commence their duties. The devices are also used to monitor the operations of the traffic officers.
- 6.4.7 The process to transport abnormal loads was explained to the delegation and the assurance was given that no load will be moved unless an application has been processed and approved by the Administration and Licensing Unit, and the necessary safety requirements are met.
- 6.4.8 It was highlighted that the Provincial Traffic Department is part of the Provincial Joint Operations Command, which includes the South African Police Service where intelligence is shared and potential problems are highlighted so that officers are aware of them.
- 6.4.9 The delegation congratulated the Department of Transport and Public Works on their role in the significant decrease in road deaths during the December 2021 festive season.

6.5 Resolutions

- 6.5.1 The delegation RESOLVED to invite the Department of Transport and Public Works to brief the Standing Committee on Transport and Public Works on:

- 6.5.1.1 The Western Cape 2021/22 festive season road safety statistics and the challenges they are facing with illegal foreign nationals who are transported with unroadworthy vehicles and the identification of foreign-registered vehicles with regard to their ownership, origin and offences; and
- 6.5.1.2 The use of technology to assist traffic officers in the execution of their duties and the time frame for the phasing in of technology in all the traffic officers' vehicles.

7. Rocherpan Nature Reserve: Thursday 10 February 2022

7.1 Overview and background

Rocherpan Nature Reserve (the Reserve) is a coastal nature reserve known for its wide range of bird species and colourful wildflowers. The Reserve, which lies 25km north of Veldrif on the Cape West Coast, consists largely of wetland and a 4,7 km stretch of sandy Atlantic coastline. Rocherpan was established as a nature reserve in 1974 and the adjacent section of the Atlantic Ocean was declared a marine nature reserve in 1988, giving the Reserve a total area of 1 081 hectares.

The delegation was welcomed by the Chief Executive Officer of CapeNature and her team. The visit commenced with an overview of the biodiversity and conservation matters linked to the Reserve, tourism and economic growth in the area and community Involvement and educational programmes. The briefing was followed by a guided tour of the Reserve, where the visitor accommodation, bird hide and northern beach look-out point were showcased.

7.2. Key issues discussed

- 7.2.1 The Reserve was regarded as a critical biodiversity area because of the unique type of vegetation conserved there. Rocherpan is one of only a few major pans along the West Coast of South Africa and the Reserve Complex offers protection and access to marine, freshwater and terrestrial habitats, which present good opportunities for tourism. The entire pan is under full conservation status.
- 7.2.2 The Reserve comprises of eight self-catering units, two bird hides, a circular hiking trail, a swimming pool, a children's play area and picnic and braai facilities. Apart from this, the Reserve also contributes to the recreational needs of day-visitors. It accommodates a wide variety of recreational activities such as bird-watching, photography and shore angling.
- 7.2.3 Challenges experienced included the shortage of water and illegal access. The Reserve is far removed from any municipal or bulk water connection. It relies mainly on rainfall for its water supply for domestic and tourism use. Water is harvested from the roofs of all buildings and the roofs of parking areas into various storage tanks. This however is dependent on rain and due to the recent drought conditions, water had to be transported from the local municipal reservoir at Dwarskersbos to fill the tanks on the Reserve.

Each cabin is fitted with a water meter. A water management device has been introduced to limit the amount of water consumed, depending on the number of guests per cabin. Other technology used is that of an atmospheric water generator which enabled water to be harvested from the air. Access to the marine protected area by vehicles from Dwarskersbos along the beach especially at low tide is a challenge. Patrolling and monitoring this illegal access is difficult due to increasing resource constraints.

- 7.2.4 The Reserve provides nine contract job opportunities (mainly semi-skilled and unskilled jobs in the tourism and conservation sector) which forms part of the Expanded Public Works Programme to the Velddrif community.
- 7.2.5 All aspects of CapeNature are integrated into their Protected Areas Management Plan, a requirement as contained in the National Protected Areas Act, 2003 (Act 57 of 2003). Approximately six years ago CapeNature adopted an international best practice, called the Conservation Open Standards, for the development of these plans. Conservation Open Standards now dictate that each nature reserve must perceive itself within the context of the landscape in which it is situated. In addition, the National Protected Areas Act dictates the establishment of a Protected Area Advisory Committee. The Rocherpan Protected Area Advisory Committee was established in 2012. It served as a platform to engage with and obtain community input into the management of the Reserve.

7.3 Information requested

The delegation REQUESTED that CapeNature provides it with:

- 7.3.1 A written response indicating what happens to confiscated plants and wildlife and what the options are for utilising these for the benefit of the community;
- 7.3.2 The occupancy rate that must be obtained at the Reserve in order to break even;
- 7.3.3 A report on the evolution of the Rocherpan Protected Area Advisory Committee since its inception outlining its purpose, functioning, members and varieties of matters that it has dealt with; and
- 7.3.4 A report on the Expanded Public Works Programme, outlining the assistance and support afforded to the incumbents to find alternate employment once the fixed-term contracts of employment have come to an end.

8. Vredenburg Urban Renewal Project, Thursday 10 February 2022

8.1 Overview and background

The Vredenburg Urban Renewal Project seeks to develop 32 hectares of public and private land at the town centre. The successful completion of the Project will not only generate economic opportunities and better recreational facilities for residents but will serve to integrate Louwville with the Vredenburg town centre.

The precinct will be structured around a number of government offices to centralise Vredenburg's municipal services and to make provincial and national government services more accessible.

The development will also create a mixed-used neighbourhood containing offices, retail, community and residential buildings and aims to be pedestrian friendly.

The following are key components of the Project:

- 8.1.1 Government walk: A slow pedestrian-friendly street;
- 8.1.2 A new road link between 6th street and Bester street;
- 8.1.3 Municipal offices, a walk-in centre, the new Town Hall and Civic square;
- 8.1.4 Provincial offices, a walk-in centre and a public square;
- 8.1.5 A historic square surrounding the historic railway station and historic railway shed;
- 8.1.6 A mixed-use precinct;
- 8.1.7 Kooitjieskloof street gateway: Health Clinic, proposed school and mixed-use retail/residential;
- 8.1.8 Lower density residential fringe adjacent to existing Louwville neighbourhood;
- 8.1.9 A medium to high density residential core;
- 8.1.10 Public greenbelt and urban agriculture; and
- 8.1.11 Local Park with adjacent day-care centre, community hall and religious facility.

All the feasibility studies and costing were done during 2014 and the main priority was to acquire the land. There is only one piece of property, belonging to the Provincial Government, that must still be acquired. However, the Municipality is in the process of a land exchange to acquire the land.

The Project is split up into phases of which phase 1 is the provincial hub where all the provincial government offices are situated. Phase 1 is not yet completed. Due to COVID-19 the budget had to be reprioritised and the new completion date is estimated for 2025.

Phase 2 is the Municipal offices which will enable the Municipality to move away from renting buildings. The Municipality is currently paying R3 654 549, 24 to rent office space and the high cost of repairs and upgrades does not make it feasible to keep on renting.

Phases 3 and 4 is the human settlement part which will include a medium-density residential cluster and low-medium density row houses or duplexes.

The precinct is designed according to architectural guidelines to ensure uniformity of all the buildings.

8.2 Key issues discussed

Although the community was informed of the development, the Municipality was careful to provide too much information as it is a long-term project that takes a lot of planning with major budgetary implications.

The delegation noted the timelines even though the delegation would like to see things moving faster the delegation noted the long-term planning and the vision of this Project.

8.3 Recommendation

8.3.1 The delegation RECOMMENDED that the Municipality should explore ways to not only attract big businesses to the development but also the local small businesses and to utilise the expertise within the community.

8.4 Information requested

8.4.1 The delegation REQUESTED that:

8.4.1.1 The Department provide the delegation with the expected time lines for the start of construction for various government buildings and the government departments that have committed to this Project; and

8.4.1.2 The Department and the Municipality provide the Standing Committee on Transport and Public Works with a biannual feedback on the progress of the Project.

9. Langebaan Thusong Centre, Friday 11 February 2022

9.1 Overview and background

The Thusong Service Centre is a one-stop service centre providing government information and services to communities based on the needs of the specific community. These centres are working closely with the national and local governments to ensure that all citizens have access to the services, facilities and information provided at every Thusong Centre.

The 32 Thusong centres, satellite centres and provincial and municipal outreaches in the Western Cape are owned and managed by the local municipalities. There are 21 fully fledged Thusong centres with a permanent structure where all the Thusong anchor departments are permanently housed. There are also 11 satellite Thusong centres, which are permanent structures where all the Thusong anchor departments have established periodic service delivery points.

Citizens living in rural communities no longer have to travel or walk long distances to access government services.

Satellite and mobile offices from departments and institutions, such as Home Affairs, Labour, Social Development and the South African Social Services Agency (SASSA), are set up at the centres to help community members with information and services.

The Thusong Service Centre Programme aims to bring government information and services closer to the people to promote access to opportunities as a basis for improved livelihoods.

They also promote cost-effective, integrated, efficient and sustainable service provision to serve the needs of citizens better and to build sustainable partnerships with the government, business and civil society. It also allows them to create platforms for greater dialogue between citizens and government.

When the function was transferred to municipalities, it was an unfunded mandate but the Department contributed not only to the running operation of the centres but also to the employment of at least a Thusong manager or an officer.

The Department, with the assistance of municipalities, contributed to the maintenance of the Thusong centres to ensure they are viable and operational.

As part of the Local Government Support Grant, the Department utilised a part of it to assist economic development projects around the Thusong centres. The Thusong manager and the municipality would identify what kind of projects the Department can assist with.

There were various challenges, but the Department constantly strived to improve the operations of the Thusong centres and outreach programmes. The Thusong Centre Programme addressed the needs of the communities directly and assisted them to improve their lives.

The centre managers submitted quarterly statistics to the Department and approximately one million services were rendered across the province to communities.

Various Government Communication Information System (GCIS) offices have been established in Thusong centres across the country and, together with communicators from provincial and local government, they played a leading role in local information campaigns, the distribution of government information material and the branding of centres. This involved the Department's communication paradigm of putting the information needs of citizens first by, among others, facilitating face-to-face interaction between citizens and the government.

9.2 Key issues discussed

The Thusong centres were transferred to municipalities and initially the Department assisted with the funding of the operational costs to get the centres operational.

The municipalities now budget for the funding of Thusong centres. Where departments require office space or more space, the Department of Local Government will assist with the lease agreements as well as with the monitoring of the agreements.

When the Programme started, a skills analysis and needs assessment was done as the centre managers were new and the Department facilitated various training programmes for the centre managers to enable them to run the programmes.

A major concern was the capital funding for the expansion plan for the Programme. All government departments that use the office space form part of the rental agreements and as such are monitored by the Department.

The lack of Wi-Fi at the centres is a concern and it is one of the priorities to equip all the centres with Wi-Fi. What does assist in this regard is the provincial hotspots. Of the 32 centres in the Western Cape, 85% have access to Wi-Fi. The Cape Access E-centre provides access to computers (the use of these computers is free), the internet and email, and people may also print.

Concern was expressed that some of the departments do not render their service as is required. Staff arrive late and they leave early. The attendance of staff and the provision of the service are the responsibility of the line function department and the Department of Local Government cannot manage that. It is, however, monitored through the quarterly report by the centre manager to the Department.

Customer-care training was provided to the staff of the line departments and centre staff through the National School of Governance because of complaints that were received from communities about the way they were treated.

A decrease in grant funding and maintenance support and an increase in the population and services required are a major concern and the Department strives regularly to form partnerships and to find donor funding to enable the Thusong centres to render services to communities.

9.3 Resolutions

9.3.1 The delegation RESOLVED that:

- 9.3.1.1 The Standing Committee on Local Government consider writing to the Minister of Local Government highlighting the irregular hours staff members of SASSA and Home Affairs were available to provide services to the community and that the Minister be requested to raise the matter at MINMEC and, if necessary, with the Premier, who could raise the matter at the President's Coordinating Council;
- 9.3.1.2 The Department of Transport and Public Works be invited to brief the Standing Committee on Transport and Public Works on the criteria and procedure for keeping government vehicles, which were issued to officials, overnight at depots or private residences;
- 9.3.1.4 The Department of Local Government invite the Standing Committee on Local Government to future training sessions of Thusong centre staff and, if available, provide the Committee with a copy of the induction manual for new Thusong centre managers.

9.4 Information requested

9.4.1 The delegation REQUESTED that the Department of Local Government:

9.4.1.1 Provides the delegation with the schedule of all the mobile Thusong outreach programmes; and

9.4.1.2 Provides the Committee with feedback on the new site development at the Langebaan Thusong Centre.

9.5 Recommendation

The delegation RECOMMENDED that the Department of Local Government ensure, as a matter of urgency, the rollout of Wi-Fi at all the Thusong centres in the Western Cape.

9.6 Gender-Based Violence

During the visit to the Langebaan Thusong Centre the West Coast District Municipality presented their pledge on Gender-based violence.

Gender-based violence is a phenomenon deeply rooted in gender inequality, and continues to be one of the most notable human rights violations within all societies. Gender-based violence is violence directed against a person because of their gender. Both women and men experience gender-based violence but the majority of victims are women and girls.

Gender-based violence and violence against women are terms that are often used interchangeably as it has been widely acknowledged that men inflict most gender-based violence on women and girls. However, using the 'gender-based' aspect is important as it highlights the fact that many forms of violence against women are rooted in power inequalities between women and men.

Members of the delegation as well as the staff expressed their commitment and support to this campaign and signed the pledge to stop gender-based violence.

10. Acknowledgements

The delegation thanked the various councillors, managers, officials, individuals and institutions for their willingness to meet with the delegation and to share information.

FRIDAY, 8 APRIL 2022**COMMITTEE REPORT****REPORT ON THE WORKSHOPS ON THE PROCEDURES TO DRAFT LEGISLATION TO AMEND MONEY BILLS AS AT 25 MARCH 2022.****1. Introduction**

The purpose of this report is to outline the commencement of a procedure introduced by the Budget Committee of Western Cape Provincial Parliament (WCPP) to draft legislation to amend Money Bills.

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, states that in exercising its legislative power, a provincial legislature may – (a) consider, pass, amend or reject any Bill before the legislature; and (b) initiate or prepare legislation, except money bills. Section 114(1) of the Constitution states that a provincial Act must provide for a procedure by which the province's legislature may amend a money bill, and section 120(3) states that this Constitution is the supreme law of the Republic and the obligations imposed by it must be fulfilled. Section 2 of the Constitution also states that the provincial legislatures are, as a matter of law, empowered to amend money bills but the provincial legislatures must do so by following a procedure provided for in a provincial Act and the provincial legislatures must pass such an Act.

It is intended for this Act to determine how the power to amend money bills should be exercised, but it is the Constitution itself that imparts the power to amend money bills.

This law-making power serves as a very powerful oversight tool. Legislation to amend money bills serves only as one element of the oversight framework and is most powerful when it is coordinated with the oversight over votes or departments throughout the financial year; it may also be used to deepen public participation and taking a longer-term view to influence decision-making or priority-setting within sectors.

Section 77(3) of the Constitution imposes the same obligation to pass an Act to provide a procedure for amending money bills for Parliament.

2. Overview and background

On 14 April 2009 the President assented to the Money Bills Amendment Procedure and Related Matters Act (No. 9 of 2009) and the Act commenced on 16 April 2009.

This Act was Parliament's attempt to give effect to the obligation imposed by section 77(3) of the Constitution. It includes certain minimum norms and standards that the provincial legislatures must comply with when passing their own laws in terms of section 120(3) of the Constitution.

The Sixth Parliament's Budget Committee held their first meeting on 2 August 2019 and it was at this meeting that the Committee resolved to research the feasibility of the initiation of a provincial money bill amendment procedure.

The Committee resolved to seek guidance from the WCPP Rules Committee, Legal Unit, Research Unit and/or Procedural Support, through its Chairperson, on the Committee's behalf. The Committee requested information such as research, presentations and briefing material, as well as input from different parliaments across the world, government departments, entities, NGOs and any other relevant stakeholders that have already implemented a Bill on such a matter, and/or have completed relevant research on this matter.

On 16 August 2019, the Rules Committee resolved that:

mindful of,

- (i) Section 120(3) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (the Constitution), which provides that, '[a] provincial Act must provide for a procedure by which the province's legislature may amend a money bill...' and
- (ii) A resolution by the Budget Committee of the WCPP, that the Committee requests input and feedback from the WCPP Rules Committee regarding guidance on the parliamentary procedure for the initiation of a Committee Bill related to a provincial Money Bill Amendment Procedure Bill.

The Rules Committee further requested the Speaker of WCPP to:

- (i) Provide feedback on the process for initiating legislation, through a Committee, as required by Section 120(3) of the Constitution, and
- (ii) Report regularly to the Rules Committee on the progress made in the process of initiating and introducing such legislation, through the relevant Committee.

To give effect to the Rules Committee resolution, the WCPP Legal and Research Unit undertook research that would be presented to the Rules Committee in February 2020.

On 11 February 2020, the Rules Committee referred the matter and its way forward to the Budget Committee.

3. Process

The Budget Committee held three workshops over a three-year period.

While the first two Workshops were held in a hybrid setting (virtually and in person) due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the subsequent COVID-19 restrictions, the easing of those COVID-19 Regulations and restrictions at the end of 2021 allowed the Committee to hold the third workshop completely in-person, but additional Members and stakeholders were able to participate virtually, as needed.

3.1 Workshop One

The first hybrid workshop took place on 6 October 2020, to initiate research into the probability and feasibility on such a Bill.

During this workshop and as part of laying the foundation for future workshops, the Financial and Fiscal Commission (FFC), the Commission on Gender Equality and the WCPP's Research Unit briefed the Committee.

3.2 Workshop Two

The second workshop took place virtually from 20 to 22 July 2021 where the Western Cape Minister of Finance, Mr David Maynier, provided introductory remarks on the values and principles of drafting money bills. The WCPP's Legal Unit, the FFC, the National Treasury, the Provincial Treasury, the Parliamentary Budget Office, the Department of the Premier, the Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA) and the WCPP's Research Unit gave presentations that would assist the Budget Committee to continue its research on the Bill.

3.3 Workshop three

The third workshop was hosted at the Stellenbosch Protea Hotel from 17 to 21 January 2022. The Premier of the Western Cape, Mr Alan Winde, provided introductory remarks on the values and principles of drafting money bills. Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), the Western Cape Department of Health (WCDOH), the Western Cape Education Department (WCED), the FFC, the National Treasury, the Provincial Treasury, the South African Revenue Services (SARS), the WCPP's Legal Unit and the WCPP's Research Unit provided input at the workshop.

4. Stakeholder Engagement

The following briefings were provided to the Budget Committee:

4.1 Auditor-General South Africa (AGSA)

- The auditing process for provincial departments and entities.
- Performance auditing: Costs and measuring performance.

4.2 Department of the Premier

- Legislative drafting.

4.3 Financial and Fiscal Commission

- Understanding the FFC constitutional mandate in relation to provincial legislatures.
- Values, principles and guidelines for amendment procedures related to money bills.
- Recommendations made by the FFC for the review of the Provincial Equitable Share (PES) formula calculation.
- The criteria for conditional grants to provincial and local governments; the method of collection and submission of data and statistics for the criteria for the respective conditional grants; and the constitutional provisions and procedures for borrowing for infrastructure.

4.4 Gender Commission

- How to budget with gender sensitivity.

4.5 International Monetary Fund (IMF)

- Risks posed by legislatures amending budget bills and international best practices.

4.6 National Department of Basic Education (DBE)

- Collection and submission of the data and statistics submitted for the PES formula calculation.

4.7 National Parliament

- Public participation processes in money bills legislation.

4.8 National Treasury

- Values, principles and guidelines for amendment procedures related to money bills.
- PES formula unpacked.
- The criteria for conditional grants to provincial and local governments; the method of collection and submission of data and statistics for the criteria for the respective conditional grants; and the constitutional provisions and procedures for borrowing for infrastructure
- Collection of revenue nationally and per province.

4.9 Parliament Budget Office (PBO)

- Values, principles and guidelines for amendment procedures related to money bills.
- Annual operational expenditure of Parliamentary Budget Office unpacked.

4.10 Professor Geo Quinot

- Introduction to Public procurement in South Africa (SA)

4.11 Professor Sope Williams-Elegbe

- The digital economy and public procurement.

4.12 Provincial Treasury

- PES formula unpacked.
- The criteria for conditional grants to provincial and local governments; the method of collection and submission of data and statistics for the criteria for the respective conditional grants; and the constitutional provisions and procedures for borrowing for infrastructure.

4.13 South African Revenue Services (SARS)

- Collection of revenue nationally and per province.

4.14 Statistics South Africa (Stats SA)

- Collection and submission of the data and statistics submitted for the PES formula calculation.

4.15 WCPP's Legal Unit

- South African Constitution, Western Cape Constitution and national legislation related to money bills procedures.

- Possible options for provincial money bills amendment procedures bill.
- The minimal clauses relating to norms and standards that should be taken into account for the drafting of an amendment to a money bill.
- Relevant South African case law relating to public participation in the legislative process.

4.16 WCPP's Research Unit

- WCPP research capacity.
- Identifying South Africa best-practice procedures.
- Identifying international best-practice procedures.
- The nature and efficacy of legislation and standing rules to empower legislatures to amend money bills.
- International best practices regarding timelines for money amendment procedures legislation for the budget-cycle review; including but not limited to the Canadian and New Zealand jurisdictions.
- International best practices regarding public-participation processes for the money amendment procedure legislation; including but not limited to the Canadian and New Zealand jurisdictions. The costing per annum relating to budget offices in international jurisdictions for the past three financial years; including but not limited to the Canadian and New Zealand jurisdictions.
- Summary of the budget cycle and timelines.

4.17 Western Cape Minister Maynier

- Values and principles of drafting money bills.

4.18 Western Cape Premier Alan Winde

- Values and principles of drafting money bills.

4.19 Western Cape Department of Health

- Collection and submission of the data and statistics submitted for the PES formula calculation.

4.20 Western Cape Education Department

- Collection and submission of the data and statistics submitted for the PES formula calculation.

5. Stakeholder engagement themes

5.1 Budgeting

The Gender Commission emphasised that gender-responsive budgeting is not a separate budget specifically targeted to woman and girls.

It is based on targeted interventions (focusing on age, gender and location) and programmes allocated with clear ring-fenced expenditure and utilising the budgetary framework by assessing the different group needs.

There are insufficient indicators or tools that enable the government and state agencies to budget for gender-based budgeting resulting in poorer outcomes, poor accountability and poor disaggregation.

This makes it difficult to assess revenue and expenditure for the targeted groups. Gender-responsive budgeting, is the promotion of equal opportunities, especially in the public service, to give equal representation to woman in decision-making, equal pay and the improvement of conditions of services as sighted from the United Nations (UN) Women Agency.¹ The legislatures play a huge role in coordination as the departments account to committees to monitor and measure the impact of the target indicators. Institutional capacity is key within the planning of departments' annual performance plans and integrated development plans to have the relevant institutional capacity to roll out gender-responsive budgeting and to audit the expenditure to give better social outcomes.

5.1 Budget cycle, timelines and public participation

The WCPP's Research Unit conducted comprehensive research on international best practices regarding timelines and public participation for money amendment procedures legislation for the budget-cycle review.

A comparison of the amendment process was done on the following legislatures:

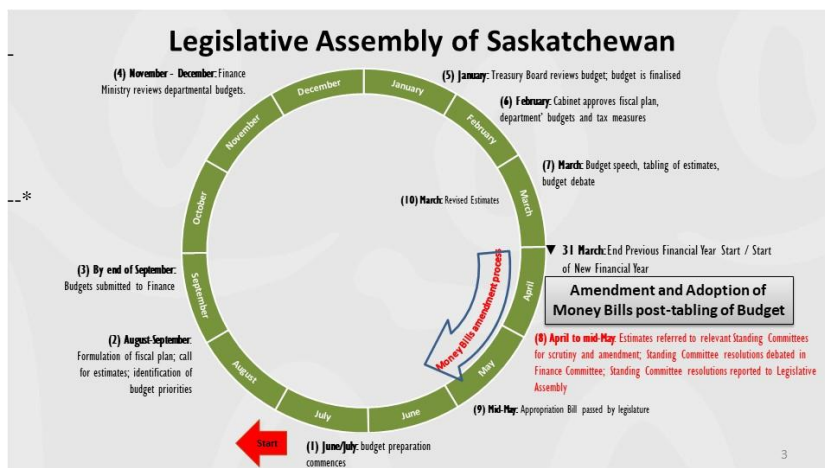
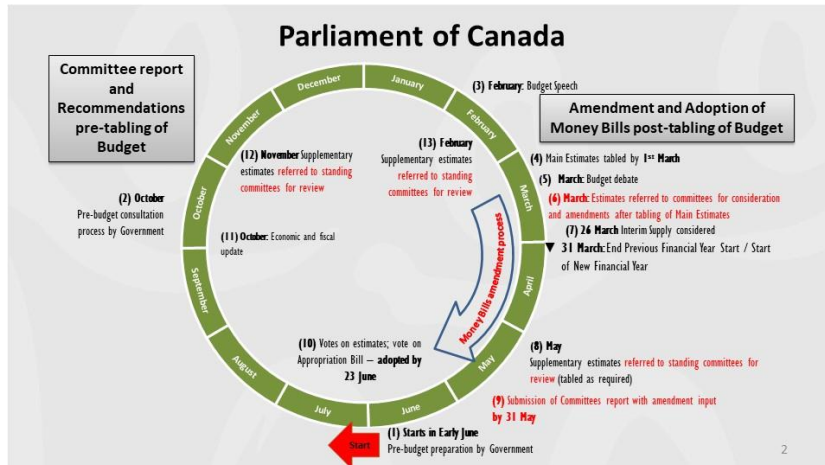
Comparison of Amendment Process within the Budget Cycle

Name of Legislature	When is Budget Tabled	Provision for consultation/engagement between executive and legislature pre-tabling of Budget?	Provision for incorporating changes pre-tabling of Budget? (does not require legislature approval)	Provision for amendments post-tabling of Budget?
Canada	March	Yes October to December	Yes December	Yes March to May
Saskatchewan	March	No	No	Yes April to May
New Zealand	May	Yes December to March	Yes February / March	Yes May to June
South Africa	February	Yes October	Yes October to mid-November	Yes March to July
Gauteng	March	Yes December / 4 months prior to tabling of budget	Yes December to February	Yes March to June

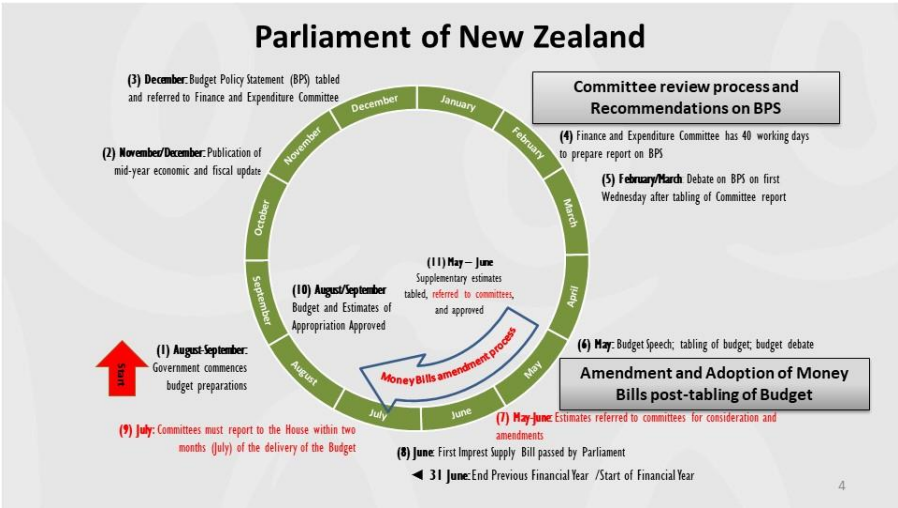
Canada has an extensive pre-budget consultation process and it is at this stage that public participation occurs. The process starts in early June where the government releases the budget priority themes and the deadline for public participation is advertised. The budget process starts in September where the Standing Committee on Finance runs with the process. A consolidated pre-

¹ https://www.unisa.edu.au/siteassets/episerver-6-files/global/eass/hri/grb_papers_australia_comm-sec-updf_final-copy-.pdf

budget report on public recommendations is prepared and presented in December.

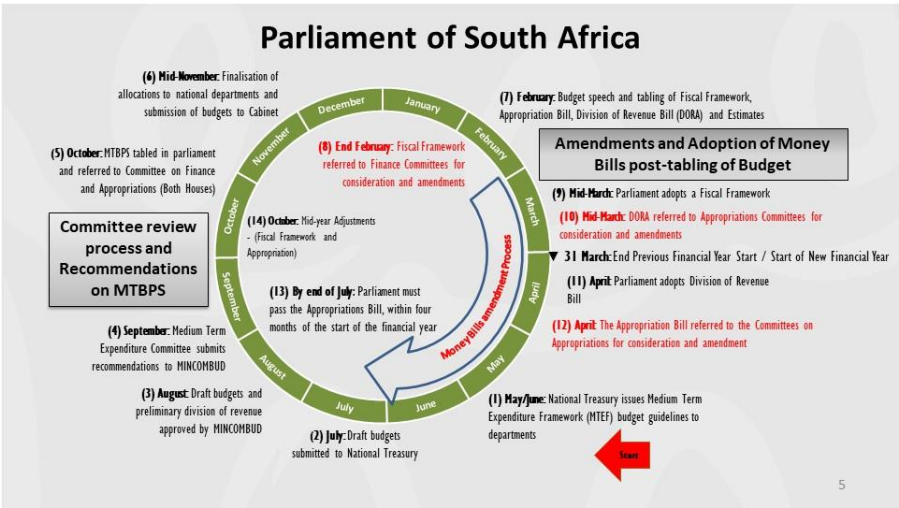


New Zealand engages in public participation during their pre-budget process and during the amendments and adoption of the money bill process. The Budget Policy Statement (BPS) is tabled in December and referred to the Finance and Expenditure Committee. This Committee publishes the public submissions they receive on the budget policy statement and has 40 working days to prepare a report that includes public input. The BPS is debated in February and March after tabling of the Committee's report. During the actual budget process in May, the estimates are referred to the various standing committees for consideration and amendment where another process of public participation takes place and, within in two months of this process, a report must be completed by the Committee that is tabled in August and September.

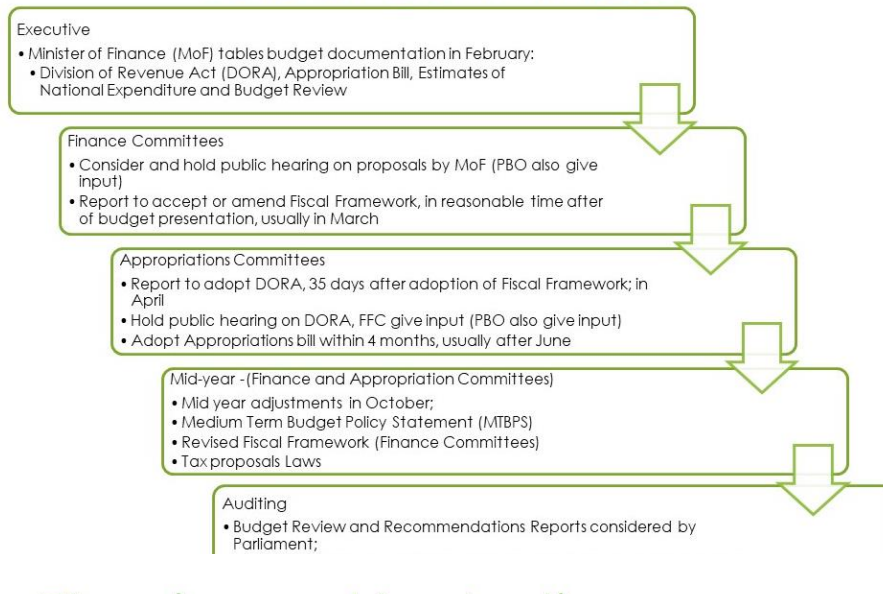


The Parliament of the Republic of South Africa (Parliament) has a short budget period, from the end of February to mid-March. Over a 16-day period from the tabling of the fiscal framework, the Standing Committee on Finance holds public hearings and produces a report to be adopted. In mid-March the Division of Revenue (DOR) is referred to the relevant committees, both in the National Assembly (NA) and the National Council of Provinces (NCOP), for public hearings, and the consideration and adoption of the DORA takes place in April. The Appropriation Bill is referred to the Standing Committee on Appropriations where more public hearings are held in July. Parliament passes the Bill within four months of the start of the financial year.

An illustration from PBO:



Role of Committees



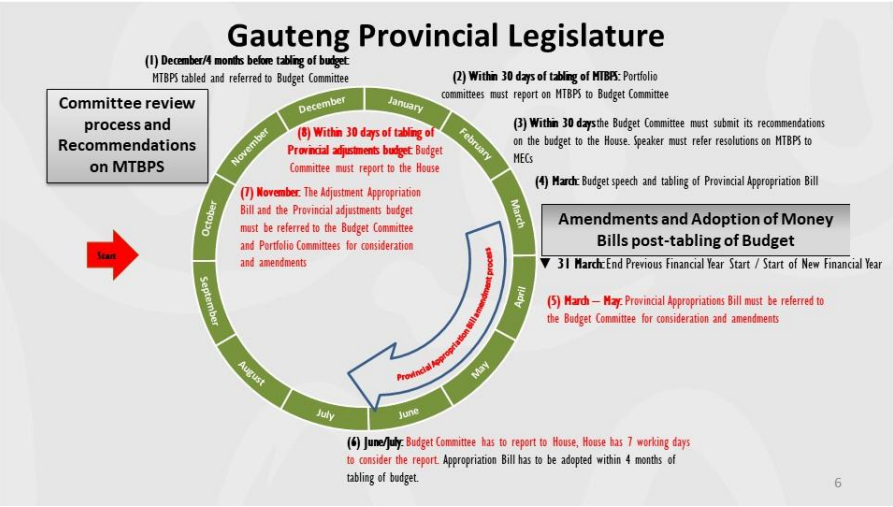
Planning and budgeting process



The process of budgeting requires:

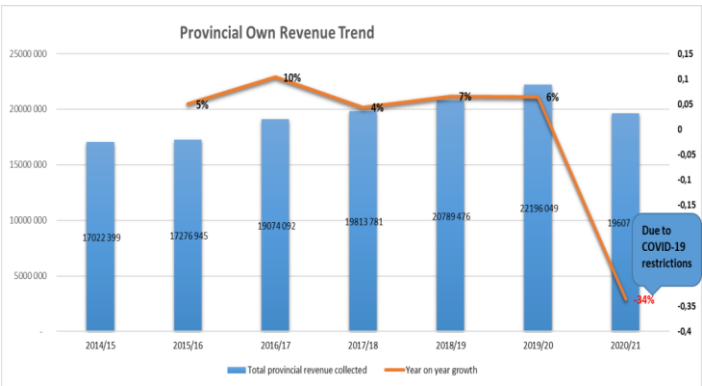
- Strategic direction provided by SONA, MTBPS and other policies: prioritisation of budget allocations
- Alignment of policies and plans with budget programmes
- Alignment of capacity and resources across spheres of government
- Monitoring and evaluation: the ability to deliver projects and programmes within consecutive medium term expenditure frameworks
- Evaluation or review of programmes should inform reprioritisation activities and budgets

The Gauteng Provincial Legislature do not have a public participation process during the pre-budget process. The tabling of the Provincial Appropriation Bill takes place in March. The Bill is referred to the Budget Committee for consideration and amendments from March to May to hold public hearings and report to the House; which includes public input. Within seven working days the report must be considered by the House and the Appropriation Bill has to be adopted within four months of the tabling of the budget.

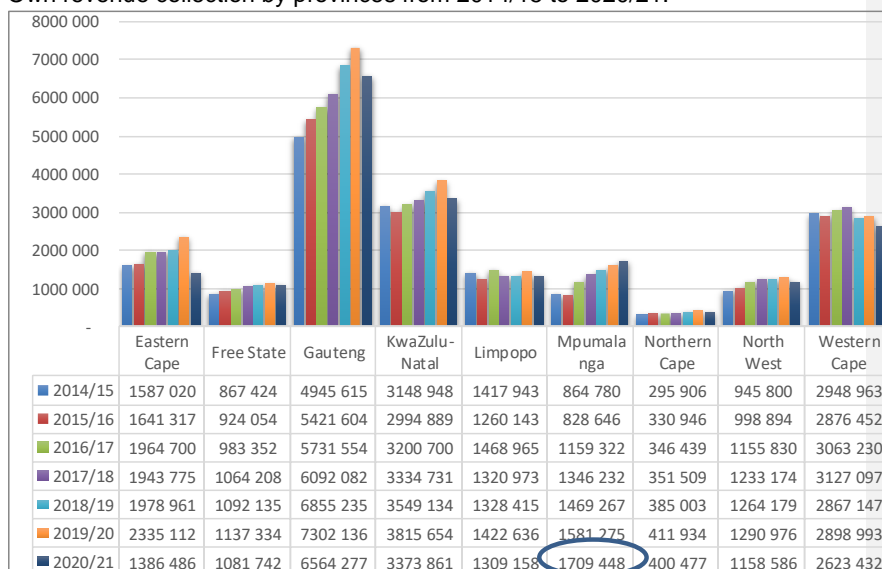


5.3 Collection of Revenue

The Constitution empowers provinces to raise their own revenue through taxes outside of taxes levied at the national level. These revenue streams include motor vehicle licences, gambling taxes, liquor licences, as well as horse betting taxes. The first two types of provincial taxes are the most common and the often the largest earners of tax revenue for provinces. The National Treasury depicted the provincial own revenue trends from 2014/15 to 2020/21:



Own revenue collection by provinces from 2014/15 to 2020/21:



Provinces are researching enhancement strategies to increase the revenue over their medium-term expenditure framework (MTEF). The National Treasury gives support and advises provinces on ways to optimise or maximise own revenue collection. The National Treasury has a Provincial Own Revenue Workgroup comprising all nine provincial treasuries that meet quarterly.

This working group hosts benchmark sessions across provinces to improve the quality of revenue collection, as well as to coordinate with the implementing sector departments. They are in the process of capacitating revenue officials through intensive training on revenue issues where 204 officials were trained.

Provinces are also developing a Revenue Enhancement Strategy (RES) that is supposed to help provinces identify channels they have available to boost their revenue base. The National Treasury engaged the provinces on contents and approach of RES to identify possible revenue streams better.

The SARS reported that the consolidated fiscal framework included the national and provincial government, social security and a diverse set of public entities (including SARS), under the review of a single budget process and provides a fuller picture of government's contribution to the economy.

The main budget finances the bulk of spending and includes funds appropriated by parliament in the form of budget votes, as well as the provincial share of revenue and other direct charges mandated by the Constitution.

Own revenue of provincial governments and social security funds are included. Government finance is presented in two ways:

- Main budget: The national government borrowing requirement. First appropriation by Parliament through budget votes and this includes transfers to provinces, local government and public entities.
- PES, debt-service costs and the salaries of judges and public representatives.

The national budget revenue includes all revenue streams into the fiscus, both tax revenue and non-tax revenue, and is reduced by payments made to Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho and Namibia (BELN) in terms of the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) agreement. SACU disbursements are determined according to a revenue-sharing formula described in Chapter 6.2

In addition to tax revenue, SARS collects Mineral and Petroleum Resources Royalties (MPRR), as well as Mining Leases and Ownership, which are included in non-tax revenue. SARS also collects revenue on behalf of the Road Accident Fund (RAF) and the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF).

Table 1.4 shows that in 2019/20, tax revenue remained roughly 90% of the national consolidated revenue.

Table 1.4: Total budget revenue and consolidated revenue, 2015/16 – 2019/20

R million	Tax revenue	% of budget revenue	% of consolidated revenue	Non-tax revenue ¹	Total tax and non-tax revenue	Less: SACU payments	Budget revenue	Other ²	Consolidated revenue
2014/15	986 295	102.2%	90.0%	30 900	1 017 195	-51 738	965 457	129 865	1 095 322
2015/16	1 069 983	99.4%	88.0%	57 274	1 127 256	-51 022	1 076 234	139 035	1 215 270
2016/17	1 144 081	100.5%	89.0%	33 264	1 177 345	-39 448	1 137 896	147 700	1 285 690
2017/18	1 216 464	101.7%	90.0%	35 886	1 252 350	-55 951	1 196 399	155 015	1 351 415
2018/19	1 287 690	101.0%	89.1%	35 869	1 323 559	-48 289	1 275 270	170 154	1 445 424
2019/20	1 355 766	100.8%	89.3%	39 834	1 395 601	-50 280	1 345 320	172 192	1 517 512

1. Includes interest, dividends, rent on land, sales of goods and services, fines and penalties, sales of capital assets, financial transactions in assets and liabilities, MPRR as well as extraordinary receipts.

2. Includes provinces, social security and selected public entities.

South Africa subscribes to the Government Finance Statistics (GFS)³ classification of revenue as prescribed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). According to the GFS classification, tax revenue comprises of taxes on income and profits; taxes on payroll and workforce; taxes on property; domestic taxes on goods and services; taxes on international trade and transactions as well as revenue allocated to the state miscellaneous revenue category. The table shows the main categories of tax revenue.

² <https://www.sacu.int/docs/agreements/2017/SACU-Agreement.pdf>

³ <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/gfs/manual/pdf/all.pdf>



5.4 Collection and submission of data and statistics submitted for the PES formula calculation

The exercise is to study the raw data that is fed into the different formulas.

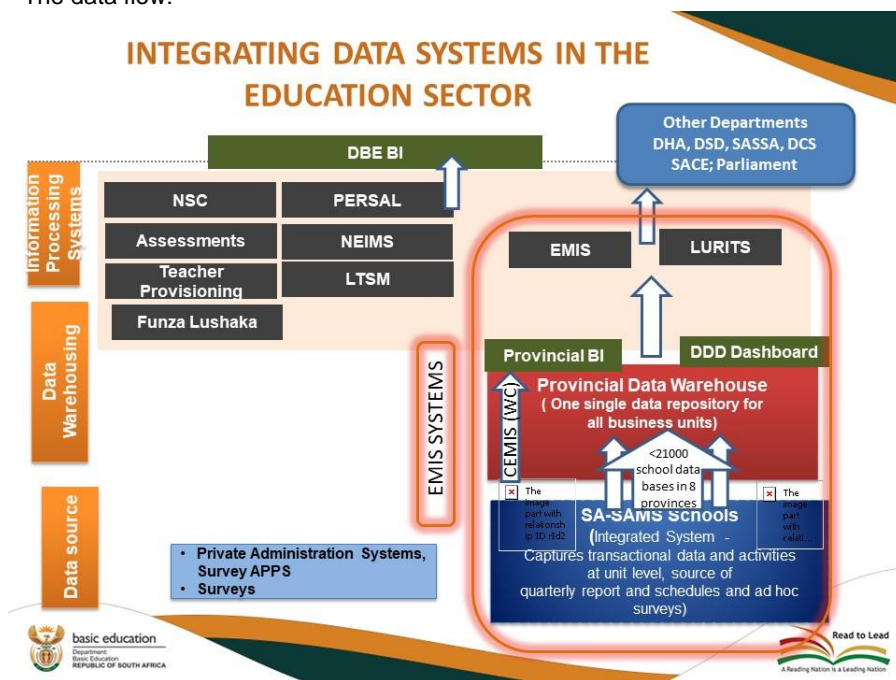
5.4.1 Department of Basic Education

The Department of Basic Education's (DBE's) vision of the Integrated Education Information System is to have a single source system at an institutional level to provide a single entry point of truth. 98% of schools in the eight provinces make use of the South African School Administration and Management System (SA-SAMS). The Western Cape makes use of the Centralised Educational Management Information System (CEMIS). The purpose of these systems is to capture the transactional information by the provincial education departments quarterly and store the information in provincial data warehouses. Biannually, the data is moved to the national data warehouse, which is the Learner Unit Record Information and Tracking System (LURITS). This data is used by various intergovernmental departments, such as the National Population Register with the Department of Home Affairs, the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA), Stats SA, the Department of Social Development and the Department of Higher Education and Training. The system is not only used as a cost-effective package for public schools but also by independent schools. SA-SAMS was designed to be a cost-effective, free of any licensing, easy-to-use and a fully integrated computer solution with the main purpose to assist the schools with the administrative, management and reporting needs of (public) schools in South Africa and is therefore kept updated according to policy changes.

To keep abreast with the 21st century, the DBE changed its collection method from aggregated data (that was reported manually through two surveys) to unit-level data (received electronically by provincial education departments quarterly), from schools through the DBE's supported School Administration

and Management System (SA-SAMS) and this process change was approved by the Council of Education Ministers (CEM) in 2012 with SA-SAMS being the single source of data. In 2016, CEM approved that all reporting should be done by using the data from SA-SAMS that is uploaded to LURITS for reporting of the sector, and from 2017 the conduction of school surveys were stopped in favour of data being collected by SA-SAMS and LURITS.

The data flow:



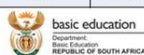
Data is collected quarterly from schools and collections are aligned not only to be used for LURITS but also to be used for multiple purposes, e.g. reporting on percentages of schools that used SA-SAMS for reporting, NSC Grade 12 learner registrations, as well as the learner performances for Grades 3, 6, 9 and 12 per quarter as requested by the National Examinations and Assessments.

An anomaly of the DBE is duplicate learners, learners appearing in more than one school in the provinces versus learners appearing in more than one school across provinces. There are 13,4 million learners registered in ordinary schools and 143 416 in Special Needs Education Centre (SNEC) schools; totalling 13,552 million learners in the education sector. This information was provided to the National Treasury to assist with the funding allocation to each province.

Preliminary Feedback Report of ID verification with NPR 2021 *

- Numbers and % of learners per Province indicating the status of ID Numbers provided are tabled below that includes verification of Learners with ID numbers against the NPR

Province	Learner Enrolment (Ordinary + SNE)	Total Learners On LURITS	Total Learners with ID Nos on LURITS - Verified with DHA					
			Total Learners with ID's on LURITS	% of Learners with IDs	Verified ID's with NPR	% Verified (Authentic) Learners	Learners Alive (whose ID number verified with NPR)	Learners Deceased (whose ID number verified with NPR)
Eastern Cape	1,858,043	1,688,327	1,620,414	87.21%	1,612,153	86.77%	1,611,857	296
Free State	733,221	738,304	697,398	95.11%	695,056	94.79%	694,985	71
Gauteng	2,626,424	1,899,470	1,646,870	62.70%	1,607,654	61.21%	1,607,403	251
KwaZulu Natal	2,914,503	2,251,344	2,135,114	73.26%	2,122,383	72.82%	2,122,090	293
Limpopo	1,807,734	1,780,306	1,720,406	95.17%	1,712,546	94.73%	1,712,315	231
Mpumalanga	1,138,620	1,128,591	1,061,226	93.20%	1,052,018	92.39%	1,051,766	252
Northern Cape	306,361	304,675	297,722	97.18%	297,210	97.01%	297,164	46
North West	880,403	862,259	823,786	93.57%	816,303	92.72%	816,204	99
Western Cape	1,287,356	1,252,233	1,020,427	79.27%	958,568	74.46%	958,307	261
Total	13,552,665	11,905,509	11,023,363	81.34%	10,873,891	80.23%	10,872,091	1,800



*2021 Figures are preliminary and currently being verified and retrieved from NPR



5.4.2 Statistics South Africa

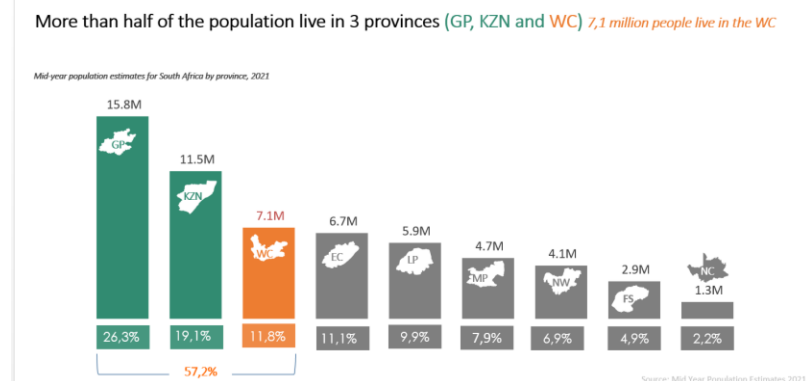
Every year Stats SA releases over 300 publications, providing insight into the statistics on four general themes: People; Living Conditions; Economy and the Natural Environment of South Africa. The data for the equitable share formula components from the National Treasury⁴ includes:

- An education component (48 percent), based on the size of the school-age population (ages 5 to 17) and the number of learners (Grade R to 12) enrolled in public ordinary schools;
- A health component (27 percent), based on each province's risk profile and health system caseload;
- A basic component (16 percent), derived from each province's share of the national population;
- An institutional component (5 percent); divided equally between the provinces;
- A poverty component (3 percent), based on income data. This component reinforces the redistributive bias of the formula; and
- An economic activity component (1 percent), based on the regional gross domestic product (GDP-R, measured by Stats SA).

Annually in July, Stats SA releases the mid-year population estimates to determine the share of the population per municipality.

⁴ <http://www.treasury.gov.za/documents/National%20Budget/2021/review/Annexure%20W1.pdf>

This proportion is projected to future years and then applied to the district population estimates to calculate the local municipality population formula, which is used as a toolkit for planning the budget.



The other data ecosystems that are used to collect data are the National and Regional Economy. The economic growth is important to create jobs in South Africa, the economy should grow at least 5% yearly but has not picked up since the economic crash in 2009 and plans should be put in place to improve the economy.

Stats SA also uses selected Healthcare Indicators, Education Statistics and Poverty Indicators to provide insight to the PES and to report at local municipality level the use of Census and Community Survey data is used.

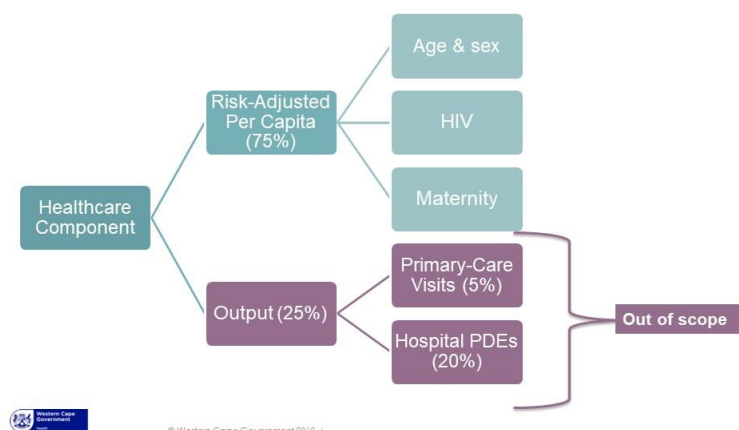
Between Censuses 1996–2001 indicated that working parents used to move alone to the Western Cape, but now after 2001 entire families were migrating to the Western Cape.

Between 2011 and 2015 poverty has started to rise in South Africa. However, since 2014 Stats SA has never conducted an income and expenditure survey to identify the financial challenges or lack of budgets. This in turn results in the last official number released remains until the new survey is done. A census cannot be done regularly so Stats SA makes the population estimates available annually to assist policy makers, the FFC and the NT.

5.4.3 Western Cape Department of Health

27% of the PES formula is allocated to the health component. In the 2010 review of the PES formula, the health component was updated to use a risk-adjusted capitation index and output data from public facilities to estimate each province's share of the health component. The risk-adjusted capitation component accounts for the estimated healthcare needs of each province, while the output component accounts for the realised demand for health services. The risk-adjusted index subcomponent accounts for 75% of the total health component, whereas the output subcomponent accounts for 25%.

2010 PES architecture



The new health risk-adjusted index replaces the current risk-adjusted index, which was last updated in 2010. The change seeks to account for changes in health risk profiles and the associated cost curves for age and sex thus making the formula more equitable by taking into account poverty and sparsity. The 75% relating to the data elements are collected and pushed into various formulas and risk adjustments are done.

Data elements

Data used to revise provincial equitable share formula

Data	Source	Comments
Total population	Statistics South Africa	Number of lives is broken down by age, sex and province.
Total population covered by a medical scheme	Council for Medical Scheme data (CMS): 2020	Number of lives is broken down by age and sex, but not by province.
Population covered by a medical scheme, by province	General Household Survey (GHS) 2018	The GHS 2018 estimates the number of people insured by province. This number is restated into percentages so that the audited CMS total insured population can be multiplied out to arrive at provincial estimates. The share of the insured population by age and sex from the CMS is then applied to the provincial totals to arrive at the final age and sex breakdown of insured lives.

Data used to revise provincial equitable share formula

Data	Source	Comments
Uninsured population		Total population by age, sex and province, less the insured population by age, sex and province.

Data used to revise provincial equitable share formula

Data	Source	Comments
Sparsity	Statistics South Africa	The SA population is split into quintiles, municipalities are sorted by population density, and a cumulative total is used to determine which municipalities fall into each quintile (i.e. population of municipalities are summed until the quintile cut off population number is reached). Factor adjusts for the diseconomies of scale for sparsely populated areas.
Premature mortality	Statistics South Africa cause of death data	Deaths occurring below age 65 for any cause. Factor adjusts for the burden of disease.
Multiple deprivation index (MDI)	Statistics South Africa: Community Survey 2016	Followed Alkire and Foster's multi-dimensional poverty index methodology ² . It adjusts for the social determinants of health (running water for example) that contribute to population health.

25% of the output adjustment data of the PES model is for actual utilisation of services in the province. This adjustment grounds the allocation in terms of the reality of demand, which is not always neatly aligned to the need. The PES model includes two output components: Primary Health Care (PHC) utilisation (headcount) and hospital patient day equivalents. PHC utilisation (headcount) is weighted 5% and hospital patient day equivalent is weighted at 20%.

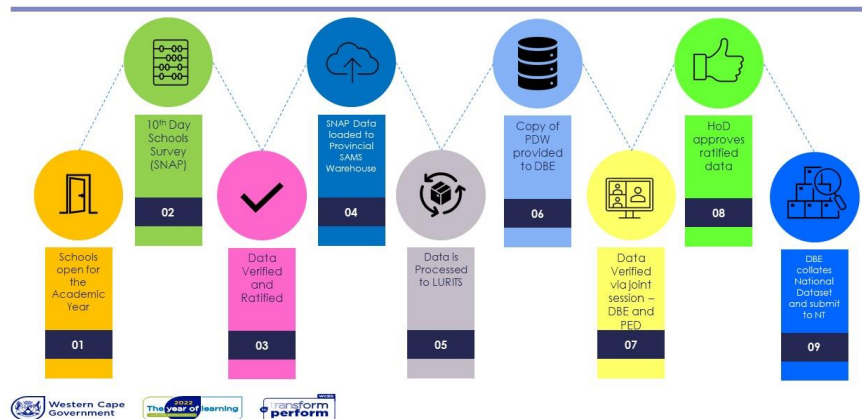
Output data is collected at facilities in the province and then imported monthly in the National Department of Health's District Health Information System (DHIS).

These alterations to the formula have seen a downward adjustment to the shares of both the Western Cape and Gauteng. The Western Cape's share of the risk-adjusted index declines from 11 to 10,7%. This impact is marginally mitigated as a result of the data adjustments to the output subcomponent, weighted 25% of the Health component, resulting in a 0,2166 percentage point decline overall in the Health component. This is because the Western Cape's share of the output component at 12,9% is higher than its relative share of the risk-adjusted component. The Western Cape's overall share of the Health component declines from 11,4 to 10,2%. Given the significance of the impact on provinces, this is an estimation of R1,8 billion cut in funding that the Health component is subject to a special phase-in over the next three years, ending in 2024/25.

5.4.5 Western Cape Education Department

The utilisation of data is used from a planning perspective and assists the WCED to forecast with regard to placement of learners. The WCED engages with DBE to verify the data and engages with the district and school level. The WCED also conducts site visits to engage principals and its senior management to verify the data that is provided. The WCED mentioned that it is the first time that the Department had sight of the migration data as presented by Stats SA. If the learner migration data was more accurate, it would assist the WCED to forecast more efficiently and effectively and it would be able to identify the limitations and plan ahead. Minister Schäfer reported that the PES formula does not take the historical backlog of learner migration, policy changes, non-compliance with national policies on the formula and the allocation by the National Treasury, i.e. the quantile system and special needs learners, into account. The WCED does not have other sources of funding and rely solely on the PES allocation. The PES formula also did not take into account the impact of unexpected crises, e.g. the drought and COVID-19, and most times the infrastructure budget had to be utilised for these crises resulting in not complying with maintenance at schools and delaying the much needed building of classrooms or schools.

2021 Data Collection Process (LURITS)



The WCED uses the CEMIS system as it is an online web-based system that is centrally hosted in the province. This allows the WCED to see the data at a single point in real time. The DBE suggested that the WCED use SA-SAMS; but due to the challenge of not viewing the data in real time, this makes it difficult for the WCED. The departments are in development to update SA-SAMS to provide this function to the WCED.

5.5 Conditional grants and the constitutional provisions and procedures for borrowing for infrastructure

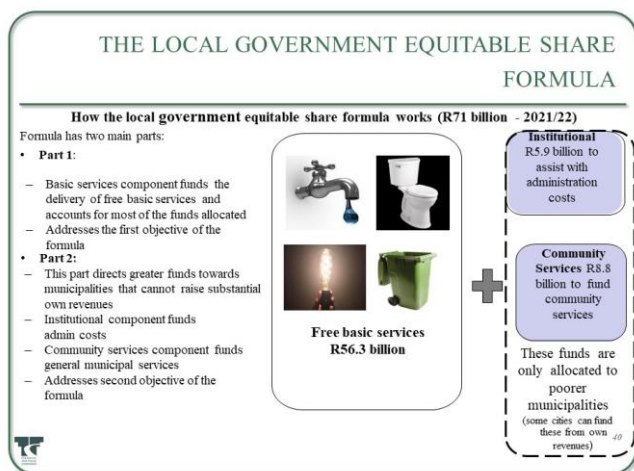
Conditional grants are used in most decentralised systems of government to enable specified national objectives. Grants and other monetary transfers to local governments are either conditional or unconditional. Conditional grants⁵ are designated for a specific purpose and may not be used for another project, while unconditional grants⁶ may be used for any purpose the recipient local government sees fit.

The Constitution states that conditional grants must be provided from the national equitable share and that the DOR must recognise the role played by conditional grants within the national equitable share. There should be a trade-off between increasing conditional grants to provinces or municipalities and the total amount available for equitable sharing between the three spheres of government. Accountability for conditional grants is shared between the national government and the recipient government. Sector departments are responsible for determining allocations for conditional grants per province and municipality, as well as the collection and processing of data used to determine allocations and the alignment of allocations to sector policies.

The National Treasury is responsible for ensuring that allocations are within the available resources, that there is equity in the allocations and ensuring stability of the allocations within available resources.

Official data, generally from Stats SA, endorsed by sector departments, and performance data are used to determine the allocations of funds for conditional grants.

Local government conditional grants account for approximately 40% of the total national transfers to the local government in South Africa.



⁵ <http://www.treasury.gov.za/documents/national%20budget/2020/Part%202%20-%20Provincial%20conditional%20grant%20frameworks.pdf>

⁶ <http://www.treasury.gov.za/documents/national%20budget/2020/Part%203%20-%20Local%20government%20conditional%20grant%20frameworks.pdf>

Provincial infrastructure is mainly financed through the PES and infrastructure. This is due to services being provided by the provincial sphere, mainly being of a social nature that do not lend themselves to generating revenue. When financing infrastructure through borrowing, the revenue generated from the financed assets should be sufficient to repay the loan. Only economic infrastructure (mainly located in municipalities) is able to generate sufficient revenue to justify its financing through borrowing. However, provinces still have leeway to finance their infrastructure through borrowing. This is done to fast track infrastructure to improve service delivery. Future transfers to the provinces can be pledged or used as a guarantee for loan repayments. If a province decides to finance infrastructure through borrowing, there are legislative prescripts available to guide the province. The Municipal Borrowing Policy Framework is intended to strengthen the capital market and help creditworthy municipalities to access capital.

5.6 Digital Economy

Increased pressure on procurement to produce results, combined with cost and workforce constraints, makes it critical to adopt tools and systems, which can increase efficiency and effectiveness in the service-delivery environment. Professor Elegbe, Head of Department of Mercantile Law and the Deputy Director of the African Procurement Law Unit at Stellenbosch University briefed the Committee as to how the digital economy improves public procurement. The digital economy provides the opportunity and need for organisations and individuals to use technologies to execute tasks better, faster and often differently than before. It provides the ability to leverage technologies to engage in activities that were not possible in the past. Opportunities to do better, to do more, to do things differently and to do new things is made possible by pursuing digital transformation. The digital economy improves public procurement through guided buying where Internet of Things (IoT) and big data analysis automatically guides officials to services that should be procured.

5.7 Legislation

The WCPP's Legal Unit informed the Committee that legislation enacted by a provincial legislature to provide a procedure to amend money bills must take into account that the purpose of amending money bills is to give effect to resolutions of the legislature on oversight, and must comply with the following principles:

(a) A money Bill sent to the Premier for assent must be consistent with:

- The relevant fiscal framework adopted by Parliament; and
- The relevant DOR adopted by Parliament.

(b) When considering an amendment to a money bill, a provincial legislature or any of its committees must:

- Ensure that there is an appropriate balance between revenue, expenditure and borrowing;
- Ensure that debt levels and debt servicing charges are reasonable;

- Ensure that the cost of recurrent spending is not deferred to future generations;
- Ensure that there is adequate provision for spending on infrastructure;
- Ensure that there is development, overall capital spending and maintenance;
- Consider the short, medium and long-term implications of the fiscal framework, division of revenue and national budget on the long-term growth potential of the economy and the development of the country;
- Take into account cyclical factors that may have an impact on the prevailing fiscal position; and
- Take into account all public revenue and expenditure, including extra budgetary funds and contingent liabilities.

(c) In amending revenue Bills and revenue proposals a provincial legislature and its committees must:

- Ensure that the total amount of revenue raised is consistent with the fiscal framework approved by Parliament and the relevant Division of Revenue Bill adopted by Parliament;
- Take into account the principles of equity, efficiency, certainty and ease of collection;
- Consider the impact of the proposed change on the composition of tax revenue with reference to the balance between direct and indirect taxes;
- Consider regional and international tax trends; and
- Consider the impact on development, investment, employment and economic growth.

(d) The standing rules of the provincial legislature must provide for time frames to introduce and consider money bills, with or without amendments, with due regard to:

- Its constitutional obligation to facilitate public involvement in its legislative and other processes of the legislature and its committees;
- Comments from the Member of the Executive Council who is responsible for financial matters in the province;
- The provision that a provincial legislature may appropriate an amount specifically and exclusively for a purpose mentioned under a main division within a vote; and
- The provision that a provincial legislature must pass, with or without amendments, or reject the provincial annual budget within four months after the start of the financial year to which it relates.

In considering the research presented, the following issues were highlighted as matters to take into account of which there may be policy options required when amending a money bill:

- Whether to provide for the substance of a Money Amendment Bill in the body of a provincial Act, or, rather, in a subordinate or alternative instrument, such as regulations or standing rules.
- Whether a Money Amendment Bill should establish a full-time, dedicated, independent advisory body to advise the legislature on the specialist matters referred to in the schedule to the Money Bills and Related Matters

Act, 2009, or whether such a need for specialist advisory support can be provided for in a less cumbersome manner.

- Whether to provide for a pre-budget public consultation process to alleviate pressures on the legislature to involve the public in its processes in the relatively short time periods ordinarily available to process money bills, and other ways of improving public involvement.
- Whether to centralise the drafting of recommendations in respect of the amendment to money bills to one committee, or to decentralise the making of recommendations to various committees or to the standing committees having oversight of the budget votes of particular provincial departments.
- Whether to empower the provincial executive to veto amendments proposed by the provincial legislature.

Political parties present at the Workshop 3 were allowed an opportunity to indicate their views on the aforesaid five legal and / or policy questions posed by the WCPP Legal and Research Unit.

Below are countries with legislatures who have various legislated powers to amend money bills:

United States: The President's budget is a policy document that has varying influence over Congress. The United States (US) Congress has the "power of the purse", a plenary power grounded in specific constitutional clauses. The US budget is the product of Congress – a joint resolution. Congress does not increase or decrease funding – it decides the level of funding, which must be effectuated through appropriations legislation. This is the strongest example of an empowered legislature.

Sweden: The Riksdag Act, 2014, provides the legislature with unlimited powers to amend annual draft budget law.

Norway: The Legislature has extensive power to amend the draft budget.

France: Limited powers of the legislature to amend annual draft budget law. The legislature cannot create new "missions" but may amend proposed revenue and expenditure by increasing or decreasing tax rates or shifting the amounts allocated among programmes within the same mission.

United Kingdom: The Legislature is permitted to amend the budget but only to decrease the aggregate, e.g. reduction of expenditure. Generally, parliamentary powers to amend the draft budget are very limited. The House of Commons may amend tax proposals. The House of Commons cannot increase the government's spending proposals and in practice its ability to do other than accept them is very limited.

Chile: Legislatures are permitted to amend the budget but only to decrease the aggregate, e.g. reduction of expenditure. Amendments to increase expenditure are not permitted. Additionally, Congress cannot approve any new expenditures without the provision of the funding for such increase.

Australia: The Legislature is permitted to amend the budget only for new policies. On a separate note, looking at the Constitution Act, 1902, of New South Wales, it provides that the Legislative Council (the Upper House of its Parliament) is permitted to amend money bills other than the annual appropriation bill (see section 5A).⁷

Canada: Very limited powers to amend. Any amendment in revenue or expenditure of the annual draft law by the legislature requires consent of the executive.

South Korea: Any amendment in revenue or expenditure of the annual draft law by the legislature requires consent of the executive. The National Assembly may not introduce any amendments that increase any expenditure item or create a new expenditure item without the consent of the executive.

Mexico: A Legislature may amend the draft budget, but cannot change the programmatic structure or deny funding for mandatory expenditures. The legislature may increase expenditure only if it identifies additional sources of revenue.

Republic of Ireland: A Legislature may not amend the annual draft budget law proposed by the executive. They may only approve or reject the law.

5.8 Parliamentary Budget Office

Based on the research conducted by the WCPP's Research unit, only the Parliament of Canada and the National Parliament of South Africa's established Parliamentary Budget Offices (PBOs). The function and scope of these offices can determine the extent to which a legislature can either amend budget proposals from the executive or merely scrutinise the budget to understand the proposals made by the executive. This office helps to improve parliamentary oversight on the budget process, enhance fiscal discipline and promote greater fiscal transparency and accountability, and raise the quality of the public debate as it pertains to fiscal policy.

Parliament of Canada	National Parliament of SA
Legislature's Amendment Powers	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> House of Commons can make amendments to Money Bills during the budget process. The Parliament has limited, and arguably ineffective, powers to amend Money Bills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislature has broad and significant powers to amend Money Bills. Legislature also has the power and function to consider and report on the national macro-economic and fiscal framework and revenue proposals.
PBO Mandate & Functions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandate and function of the PBO is primarily focussed on increasing budget transparency and enhancing the parliamentary and public debate on public finances rather than providing support and advice to Parliament during the consideration of Money Bills and proposed amendments. The PBO's functions are mostly concentrated during the pre-budget process, where the PBO's role is to provide the parliament with comprehensive analysis of the government's budget proposals at the outset rather than during the amendment process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandate and function of the PBO is therefore primarily focussed on providing reviews and analysis on proposed amendments to the Fiscal Framework, Division of Revenue Bill and Appropriation Bill, as well as any other reports with fiscal implications.

⁷ [Constitution Act 1902 No 32 - NSW Legislation](#)

The WCPP's Research Unit guided the Budget Committee as follows:

- A key consideration that a legislature needs to make when establishing a PBO is the type of budget amendment powers that have been granted to the legislature;
- The mandate and functions of a PBO are dependent on the extent to which a legislature is able to make amendments to money bills;
- By first ascertaining the extent of its amendment powers, a legislature will in turn be able to determine the nature, type and extent of the technical support required during the scrutiny of the budget and amendment process;
- Importantly, should a legislature opt to establish a PBO with the mandate that it will assist in amending the budget, proper funding will be required; and
- The mandate and scope of a PBO in a provincial legislative environment will differ from a national legislature due to differences in scope and powers to amend a budget.

During a briefing in October 2020, the Parliamentary Budget Office informed the Committee that a budgeting system is arguably the most important component of public service delivery. The following was stated:

- It is a fundamental part of the process by which a government turns its developmental vision, policies and plans into implementable programmes and projects, including the delivery of public goods and services;
- Policies or plans cannot be concretised into deliverable government programmes and projects without the availability of capacity to deliver (human and capital); and
- Economic successes depends on the ability of government to employ limited resources with maximum effect and having effective management and procurement systems.

PBO Outputs	Description of the Output
Pre-Budget and Pre-MTBPS briefs	Provides analysis to Parliament about the status of the economy and public finance and government performance before the presentation of the National Budget (February) and Medium Term Budget Policy Statement (October);
Budget and MTBPS analysis	Subsequent to the presentation by the Minister of Finance and before Parliament adopt or amend or reject the budget and MTBPS proposals, the PBO provides analysis on economic and fiscal issues to be taken into account;
Policy Analysis on National Development Plan-	Several analysis on the implementation of the National Development Plan, vision 2030 (NDP) in terms of content, context and progress made with the implementation.
Quarterly Economic and Fiscal Briefs	Quarterly Economic Brief, the PBO provides parliament with an analysis of the economic outlook as the economic performance affects public finances outlook. Fiscal Brief appraise MPs on the status of the government's performance in relation to the budget allocated, and these updates are given within six months (pre-MTBPS) of the financial year and just after the end of a financial year.
In-year revenue forecast and Forecast Audits	In-year revenue forecast, within the first six months of the financial year, PBO provides an estimate of whether government revenue targets for that year will be realised. The PBO estimates are based on historic trends and including first five months of the year's outcomes being forecasted. Forecast Audits, annually provides an analysis of the government growth estimates. This analysis gives indications of the likelihood of realising forecasted growth given historic performance of the forecasts.
Briefs on Taxation and Revenue Matters	On request from finance committees, PBO provides an analysis of taxation proposals made during the budget reviews.
Research and Analysis Requests from Committees	During the financial year Committees may request an analysis on a particular issue with public finance implication. E.g., Votes budget analysis, SOEs financial analysis, Electricity generation technology choices: Costs and considerations, Public Sector Wage Bill, Free Fee HE Costing Analysis, Business incentives for development
21-Feb-22	

5.9 Provincial Equitable Share (PES)

In the 1996 submission, the FFC recommended a formula-based approach to the division of revenue and at inception the formula comprised of seven components. Each component used certain variables as a needs indicator weighted equally across provinces. The formula has undergone numerous reviews since its inception.

-
- 1996 FFC proposal
 - Partly implemented
 - 2000 - Costed norms proposal
 - Essence – improve linkages between PES and services provided
 - 2004 – Social security reforms
 - 2006 – Provincial boundary re-demarcations
 - 2007 – FFC CMBS recommendations
 - Balancing constitutionally mandated basic services with macro constraints
 - 2009 – FFC Client norms recommendations
 - Block grants for health and education
 - 2011 – Review of education and health component weightings

The PES is a transfer or grant mechanism that distributes funds amongst provinces, underpinned by the Constitution. It is a formula-based approach to the horizontal distribution of the Division of Revenue (DOR) that was introduced in 1998. Other countries do not necessarily use formulas, but use different mechanisms of distribution for the allocation to provinces. Sections 217 and 214 of the Constitution places emphasis on equalisation. This mainly supports redistribution by taking into account provinces that are unable to raise revenue, while also noting the constraints on provinces to generate revenue.

The PES formula enables the Bill of Rights to be fulfilled and provides intergovernmental cooperation. The principles of the PES are the promotion of autonomy; equity; and stability, transparency and fairness. The PES functions within an Intergovernmental Relations (IGR) System comprising of the PFMA, the MFMA, the National Treasury, the FFC, sector departments and IGR forums, such as the Budget Council, budget forums and the Technical Committee on Finance (TCF).

The DOR is considered at a vertical and horizontal level. The vertical level is when the DOR is divided across the three spheres of government and the horizontal level is when the DOR is divided across the nine provinces and the 257 municipalities. In terms of the current framework, the national government accounts for 49,5%, province for 41,5% and local governments for 9% of the revenue. It is difficult to determine whether the allocations are sufficient due to the lack of costing of services.

The Western Cape has had an increase in the PES share under the Education and Health component and the overall Basic Share since 2003, due to the population shifts and policy changes.

The PES amount increases yearly, yet the growth is not necessarily in line with the service needs. The PES is complemented by an elaborate system of conditional grants that mainly addresses historical backlogs.

The rate of growth in conditional grants tends to outpace PES allocations, i.e. more assets are being developed, need maintenance or must be operated but there is insufficient revenue.

The key factors affecting the decline in PES are the weak economy; migration and population updates; updates on component needs indicators; provincial boundary reconfigurations and functions shifts, i.e. social security, pathology services, the National Health Laboratory Services (NHLS), Further Education and Training (FET) and agriculture colleges and the National Health Insurance (NHI).

DETERMINING THE HORIZONTAL POOL- PES MODEL		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PES model is deterministic Comprises of six components 		
Component	Need indicators	Weight
Education	School age population School enrolment	48%
Health	Risk adjusted index Primary health care visits Hospital workload	27%
Basic	Share of population	16%
Economic activity	Contribution to GDP	1%
Poverty	Share of poor population	3%
Institutional	None - shared equally	5%

The PES formula is expected to address policy issues but this is a matter that needs to be addressed through intergovernmental relations. These intergovernmental relation forums are mostly represented on a national level.

According to the FFC, the following must be noted in order for the PES to improve:

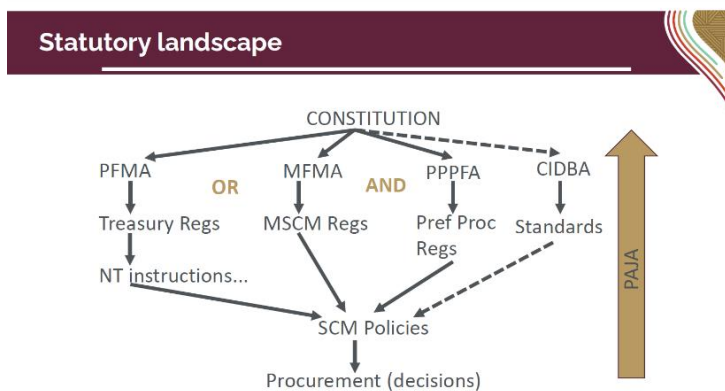
- There is a need to make a distinction between PES as a distribution mechanism, and a broader part of intergovernmental fiscal relations (IGFR) instruments;
- The PES must comply with the principle of fiscal transfer;

- The PES need not be overloaded with many objectives;
- PES reforms should not be carried out in isolation from other important pillars of the IGFR system, including better assignment of functions, conditional grant design and expenditure management;
- Results of reforms may not necessarily result in desirable outcomes for all provinces;
- Parliament and provincial legislatures can ensure that FFC recommendations on PES and conditional grants are implemented through fiscal oversight processes; and
- Implementation of the recommendation made by the FFC also requires the active and wider participation of provincial officials in IGFR committees.

5.10 Public procurement

Professor G Quinot from the Department of Public Law at University of Stellenbosch, presented on the linkage between public procurement to service delivery areas and how public procurement should be used as a policy tool in functional areas such as education, housing and transport.

The last consolidated analysis was exercised in 2016/17 showing R938 billion spend across national, provincial, local and public entities on public procurement. Procurement, as a category of spend is larger than the public wage bill, making it the biggest category type of spend and a significant material portion of abuse or irregular expenditure of public money. Procurement is a cyclical process of identifying the need and transferring the need into a specification that the market has to fulfil, and engaging the market in a prescribed manner. The procurement cycle functions within a budget. The budget process should have an Annual Procurement Plan that should be used as an instrument to inform all supply chain management activities for the following year and to review budget spending.



Public procurement must be used a policy tool to obtain value for money, gauge efficiency, ensure accountability, curb corruption and align policies. Professor Quinot made reference to SL Schooner & E Mastude GW, Legal Studies Research Paper No. 2021-44 (Sept 2021) that states, “sustainable procurement considers the long-term effects of Government acquisitions, including impacts beyond the procuring agency and end user; incorporates that perspective into purchasing decisions, entails ‘adopting social, economic and environmental factors alongside the typical price and quality considerations ... [in] procurement processes and procedures,’ and builds healthy communities, economies, and environments all along local and global supply chains”.

5.11 Risks

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) provided insight to the risks when amending money bills. The IMF indicated that theory and empirical evidence are equivocal on whether broader legislative powers to amend money bills lead to superior outcomes. A “one-size fits all” approach does not exist as benefits and outcomes depend on country-specific characteristics. There were key questions as to, what the objective to amend a money bill would be, what problem is being fixed, and whether there are alternative reforms that could generate more efficient outcomes.

Legislatures amending money bills could improve resource allocations by reflecting preferences of affected constituencies, enhanced accountability and enhanced legitimacy of the budget. As mentioned by Minister Maynier, the IMF stated that the risks to amending money bills would lessen efficient outcomes due to inadequate processes and/or lack of technical capacity; deadlocks and fiscal sustainability or unsustainability.

The key factors to consider in mitigating these risk due to lack of technical capacity, would be to develop capacity to generate sound amendment proposals from a strong apolitical budget office, to put a mechanism in place to ensure that proposed amendments are consistent with national and provincial priorities, and have realistic limits to what can be amended. It is crucial to avoid amendments that cause risks or disrupt service delivery.

The scope for the amendment of Appropriation Bills in the House is inherently limited as the process has already switched to the delivery phase.

It would be of utmost importance to establish mechanisms for conflict resolutions and to ensure that the government continues to function, especially in the event of any deadlocks.

5.12 Values and principles of drafting money bills

Minister Maynier shared his experience when proposals were made on the amendments in terms of the Money Bills Amendment Procedure Act in the National Assembly. The Minister focused on measures that contribute to deepening the democratic processes in relation to the budget process. He indicated that the procedure to amend a Money Bill amendment must not be done in isolation from the overall objective. The Constitution requires that national, provincial and local government budget processes must promote transparency, accountability and effective financial management.

On a national level, the Minister proposed amendments using the Money bills Amendment Procedure and Related Matters Act (Act 9 of 2009) and shared that, in practice, the procedure that was set in the National Assembly at the time was very complex, requiring several processes in more than one committee. The time frames were constrained and the processes were technical and beyond the capacity of an ordinary person. The Minister stated that the National Legal Services and the Parliamentary Budget Office were in the process of improving the procedures set out in the Money Bills Amendment Procedure and Related Matters Act, 2009 and suggested that the Committee should consider meeting with these offices to reflect on the lessons learnt.

Consideration had to be given to how the planning and budgeting processes could be influenced before the main budget is to be tabled. Some of the budget processes that could be scrutinised were the Medium-term Budget Policy Statement that sets out the strategic decisions and drives expenditure over the next three years, the impact of allocations on the outcomes of service delivery; consideration of the budget process on the effect of past resource allocations, and the impact on service delivery so that funds are not allocated again to resources that have failed in the past. Consideration should also be given to developing a way to deepen public participation, which would avert the need to amend money bills.

The Premier stated that the principle of financial management is the continual rethinking of the finance oversight for better service delivery outcomes. The constitutional framework dictated how funding was allocated. Realistically, the funding was being reduced, however, the utilisation of the funding should satisfy the demand to influence the improvement of service delivery to the citizens. The regulations and legislative frameworks were not aligned to the increase of service delivery demands. The government should start “future-thinking” to craft changes to the regulatory frameworks and the service delivery environment. An area that is failing dismally, is the ability to make use of up-to-date data in the budgetary process.

6. Resolutions and actions

Requests		
Details	Action	Way forward
<p>That the WCPP’s Research Unit conduct research on the following:</p> <p>a. International best practices regarding timelines for money amendment procedures legislation for the budget-cycle review, including but not limited to the Canadian and New Zealand jurisdictions.</p>	<p>The research was conducted and presented to the Committee on 20 January 2022</p>	<p>Resolved</p>

<p>b. International best practices regarding public participation processes for the money amendment procedure legislation, including but not limited to the Canadian and New Zealand jurisdictions. The costing per annum relating to budget offices in international jurisdictions for the past three financial years, including but not limited to the Canadian and New Zealand jurisdictions.</p> <p>c. Summary of the budget cycle and timelines.</p>		
<p>That the WCPP's Legal Unit provide the Committee with a summary of relevant South African case law relating to public participation in the legislative process.</p>	<p>The research was conducted and presented to the Committee on 20 January 2022</p>	<p>Resolved</p>
<p>That the FFC provide a breakdown of expenditure relating to its research and office expenditure respectively, for the past three financial years.</p>	<p>The FFC responded on 9 September 2021: The mandate of the FFC is to provide statutorily mandated advice with regard to the DOR among the three spheres of government and in the enactment of legislation pertaining to provincial taxes, municipal fiscal powers and functions, and provincial and municipal loans. The request falls outside this legislative framework. The requested information is publicly available through the ENE, APP, SP and annual reports. Please consult these public accountability documents and any other resources at disposal to assist in your benchmarking exercise.</p>	<p>Resolved</p>

That the National Parliamentary Budget Office (PBO) provide a breakdown of expenditure relating to its research and office expenditure respectively, for the past three financial years.	Information was received on 9 December 2021	Resolved
That the Provincial Treasury provide the Committee with the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A copy of the Fiscal Budgetary Framework; • A copy of the Annual Procurement Plan; • A report listing the names of the grants that the Department accesses when a disaster takes place, including the list of grants that was used for the Masiphumelele Disaster that took place in December 2020; and • A list of municipalities that borrowed money from the Provincial Treasury. 		Resolved at third Workshop. To be implemented.
That the Department of the Premier provide the Committee with the following: <p>A report explaining how the Western Cape Government plans to ensure that the learner migration data is synchronised and accurate.</p>		Resolved at third Workshop. To be implemented.
That the National Treasury provide the Committee with the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A copy of the Excel spreadsheet that calculates the provincial equitable share for the Western Cape; • A copy of the Municipal Infrastructure Grant formula; • A report explaining how the migration data, provided by the Department of Basic Education, is taken in to 		Resolved at third Workshop. To be implemented.

<p>account in order to allocate funding to schools, feeding schemes, equitable share and infrastructure grants, and how this is integrated into the provincial equitable share;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A report explaining how the national reserves are being utilised for the Western Cape, and if it is not being utilised, the reasons for the non-utilisation; • A breakdown of the costs for a learner with special needs compared to a learner with regular needs; • A copy of the poverty distribution formula that calculates the guideline for the National School Nutrition Programme; • A brief explanation about the legislative instruments that need to be implemented in order to have seamless data shielding; • A list of disaster programmes and the allocated amounts that are available if there is a disaster; • A list of grants that departments can access when a disaster takes place; • A copy of the three loan committee agreements, the minutes of all the meetings held on this matter and the terms of reference; and • A report indicating the timelines in which the Department envisages that the publishing of all the formulas for the different grants will take place. 			
		Resolved	at third

<p>That the Financial and Fiscal Commission (FFC) provide the Committee with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A copy of the Excel spreadsheet that calculates the provincial equitable share for the Western Cape; • A report providing the calculation used that informed the allocated amount of R11 700 per household in respect of rural municipalities; • A breakdown of what the average costs would be to send a learner to a public school; • A copy of the research that was completed on the district municipalities in the years 2017 and 2018; and • The list of stakeholders who are consulted before making the recommendations for the DOR. 		Workshop. To be implemented.
<p>That the Department of Basic Education (DBE) provide the Committee with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A report providing information on the process that was followed to collect the data, which stated that 116 282 learners migrated from Limpopo to the Western Cape. The report should also include the migration data collected over the last four years and who this information was provided to; • A brief explanation indicating whether the Department takes into account the number of schools, feeding schemes, the equitable share, 		Resolved at third Workshop. To be implemented.

<p>conditional grants and infrastructure grants when providing allocation amounts to the National Treasury;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A breakdown of the maintenance and running costs of the South African School Administration and Management System (SA-SAMS); • A brief report on the number of children that are of school going age receiving child support grants and enrolled at schools; and • A report providing evidence that verifies the data which indicates that 48% of the equitable share is allocated to the Western Cape Education Department (WCED). 		
<p>That the Western Cape Education Department (WCED) provide the Committee with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A brief explanation regarding data used to allocate funding to schools; • A breakdown of the maintenance and running costs for the Central Education Management Information System (CEMIS); • A brief report indicating whether learners receiving child support grants enrolled at schools; and • A breakdown of the costs to send a learner with a profound intellectual disability to school. 		Resolved at third Workshop. To be implemented.
<p>That Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) to provide the Committee with the following:</p>		Resolved at third Workshop. To be implemented.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A report on the process that is followed to check the validity of data; • A report explaining the impact on the Western Cape Government's budget allocation as a result of using Census 2011, which is outdated; • A list of the different formula components used to determine the data for the equitable share in terms of the 2021 budget. The information provided should also include the latest data per formula component and should be aligned to the past three financial years; • A copy of the Census 2009 and the provincial equitable share for 2010; • A brief report on the number of children that are of school going age receiving child support grants and enrolled at schools; and • A report providing the metrics used for conditional grants and the survey or research report that is used to provide the latest data. 		
<p>That the Department of Health provide the Committee with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A report indicating the reasons why learners with special needs were not taken into account when calculating the provincial equitable share; • A report proving the data for the past five years, in respect of the education and employment training; and 		<p>Resolved at third Workshop. To be implemented.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A report providing information on the Multiple Deprivation Index that is used in the United Kingdom. The report should explain how this can be used to access data in the Western Cape. 		
<p>That the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) provide the Committee with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A brief report on the number of children who are of school going age receiving child support grants and enrolled at schools. 		Resolved at third Workshop. To be implemented.
<p>That the South African Revenue Services (SARS) provide the Committee with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A brief report explaining the legislative instruments that must be implemented in order to have seamless data shielding; • A report providing details on any investigations undertaken by SARS, together with the South African Police Service (SAPS), on high-flyer or gang members suspected of illegal money trade in the Western Cape; • A list of all small, medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs), the categories of the industries and the total tax contributions collected for the past five years; • A feedback report explaining how SARS plans to assist unregistered businesses, such as spaza shops, which have an impact on the economy; 		Resolved at third Workshop. To be implemented.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A brief feedback report on the percentage of tax that was collected from the taxi industry over the past three years; • A brief report explaining what is being done to make information and communications technology (ICT) systems accessible to SMMEs; • A report indicating whether or not SARS has a mechanism in place that allows the banking industry to report to the national and provincial governments about substantial amounts of money that are deposited into individual company accounts. The report must provide the relevant details of this mechanisms; and • The contact details that SMMEs can use when they have any business queries. 		
<p>That the National Parliament provide the Committee with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A copy of its Oversight and Public Participation Model. 		Resolved at third Workshop. To be implemented.
<p>The Gauteng Legislature to provide the Committee with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A copy of the legal opinion that the Gauteng Legislature used when drafting the procedure to amend a money bill; and • A list of the amendments in its Standing Rules that refers to the procedures to amend a money bill. 		Resolved at third Workshop. To be implemented.

Resolutions		
Details	Action	Way forward
To hold a follow up in-person workshop at an agreed-to venue on possible money bill amendment procedures either in late October or early November 2021.	Workshop took place at Stellenbosch Protea Hotel from 17 to 21 January 2022.	Resolved
To send all recommendations made by all stakeholders over the three-day workshop to the different caucuses and request feedback relating to the policy considerations for a process to amend a money bill; to be discussed at the next Budget Committee workshop on the matter.	Feedback from caucuses was discussed at the third workshop	Resolved
To include a budget-cycle review activity including timelines at the next workshop	Discussed at the third workshop	Resolved
To engage with the diplomatic corps and/or public representatives from countries with best practices related to money bills amendment procedures; including but not limited to the Canadian and New Zealand jurisdictions.		Planned for 2022 due to difference in parliamentary terms and recesses
The national Minister of Finances, Hon Tito Mboweni, and Western Cape Premier, Hon Alan Winde, to engage the Committee on values and principles for money amendment procedures legislation.	The national Minister of Finance, then Hon T Mboweni, sent an apology and an apology was received by the current Minister, Hon E Godongwana for the third workshop. Advocate E van Schoor from the National Treasury's Legislation Unit provided the committee with introductory remarks about the values and principles of drafting money bills at the second workshop. The Premier gave introductory remarks on the matter on 17 January 2022.	Resolved

The Gauteng and Limpopo legislatures and the National Parliament to brief the Committee on their public-participation processes in money bills legislation.	The Gauteng and Limpopo legislatures will be invited. Advocate F Jenkins from the National Parliament briefed the Committee on the matter.	Invitations sent to Gauteng and Limpopo legislatures. One reply was received from the Gauteng Legislature on the afternoon of the second last day of the third workshop. To be rescheduled for a future session.
The International Budget Partnership and the World Bank to brief the Committee on the guidelines for public participation in money amendment bills legislation and best practices internationally.		Invitations sent. Apology received from the International Budget Partnership due to prior commitments. To be rescheduled for a future session.
The National Treasury and SARS to brief the Committee on the collection of revenue nationally and per province.	Briefing took place on 19 January 2022	Resolved
The FFC, the National Treasury and the Provincial Treasury to brief the Committee on criteria for conditional grants to provincial and local governments and the method of collection and submission of data and statistics for the criteria for the respective conditional grants.	Briefing took place on 19 January 2022	Resolved
Statistics South Africa, the national Department of Health, the Western Cape Department of Health, the national Department of Basic Education and the Western Cape Education Department to brief the Committee on the collection and submission of the data and statistics submitted for the provincial equitable share formula calculation.	Briefing by the different stakeholders took place on 18 January 2022. No response was received from the national Department of Health.	Resolved
The FFC to brief the Committee on their recommendations for the review of the provincial	Briefing took place on 18 January 2022.	Resolved

equitable share formula calculation.		
The FFC, the National Treasury and the Provincial Treasury to brief the Committee on constitutional provisions and procedures for borrowing for infrastructure.	Briefing took place on 18 January 2022.	Resolved
The Commissioner for Children to brief the Committee on budgeting for children in money bills legislation.	The Commissioner for Children sent an apology.	Invitation sent. Apology received. To be rescheduled for a future session.
The Gender Commission to brief the Committee on budgeting for women and gender-based violence in money bills legislation.	The Gender Commission sent an apology.	Invitation sent. Apology received. To be rescheduled for a future session.
The WCPP's Legal Unit to brief the Committee on the minimal clauses relating to norms and standards that should be taken into account for the drafting of an amendment to a money bill.	Briefing took place on 20 January 2022.	Resolved
In addition, invite public procurement professors or academics to brief the Committee on public procurement.	Professor Quinot briefed the Committee on 18 January 2022. Professor Sope Williams-Elegbe briefed the Committee on 20 January 2022.	Resolved. Three Professors were invited from two universities within the Western Cape province. Two were able to attend. One submitted apology due to prior commitments.
<p>The Office of the Secretary must advise the Committee regarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • indicate which WCPP unit has the internal capacity to assist the Committee with the research and legal capabilities with the preparation of a draft Bill. • request all the Law faculties of the universities in the Western Cape Province in order to provide a list 		Resolved at third Workshop. To be implemented.

<p>of suitable legal specialists within their respective faculties capable of drafting legislation relating to money bills procedures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• request from the (a) Western Cape High Court a list of retired judges within the Western Cape Province that are specialists in finance related legislation; and (b) the Cape Bar (Society of Advocates) and the Law Society of South Africa to submit a list of advocates within the Western Cape Province that are specialists in finance-related legislation.• assist the Budget Committee to establish a panel of five specialists (consisting of two legal academic, two advocates and one retired judge based on the aforementioned criteria), to assist in drafting the draft Bill for the procedure for the amendment of money bills in the Province, based on the lists received from the organisations listed in 12.4.1 (b) and (c). <ul style="list-style-type: none">• consult with universities within the Western Cape Province to develop accredited courses that will capacitate members		
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<p>with knowledge of legislative drafting and parliamentary processes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> request the Research Unit within the WCPP to provide a report detailing the reasons which gave rise to the Money Bills Amendment Procedure and Related Matters Act (Act 13 of 2018). The purpose of the research report is to establish the intention of the provision that was included in the Constitution. 		
The Research Unit of the WCPP should provide a report detailing the reasons which gave rise to the Money Bills Amendment Procedure and Related Matters Act, 2018 (Act 13 of 2018). The purpose of the research report is to establish the intention of the provision that was included in the Constitution.		Resolved at third Workshop. To be implemented.
The WCED, the DBE and Stats SA to compare and collate their learner migration data and provide an updated report by 25 February 2022.		Resolved at third Workshop. To be implemented.
Recommendations		
Details	Department Responses	Resolved
The Committee further RECOMMENDED that the national Department of Education provide its migration data relating to learner population increases in the WCED.		Resolved at third Workshop. To be implemented.
The Western Cape Government submit recommendations to the FFC on the division of revenue before its annual publication.		Resolved at third Workshop. To be implemented.
The WCPP assist the Budget Committee to establish a panel		Resolved at third

of specialists to draft the procedure for the amendment of money bills in the province. This panel must consist of two legal academics from the lists of the three universities within the Western Cape province; two advocates selected from the list received from the Cape Bar (Society of Advocates); and one retired judge selected from the list received from the Western Cape High Court.		Workshop. To be implemented.
The National Treasury consider penalising provincial departments with negative audit findings and non-compliance of submission of the non-financial quarterly reports to all grants. Examples where these penalties already occur are within the Public Works Infrastructure and Social Sector Grants.		Resolved at third Workshop. To be implemented.
The National Treasury should consider incentives for departments that receive clean audits.		Resolved at third Workshop. To be implemented.

7. Conclusion

The findings on the Procedure to Amend Money Bills by the Research Unit indicated the following:

- South Africa is the only country that uses legislation in addition to the parliamentary Standing Rules to amend Money Bills;
- Legislation provided by the National Parliament and the Gauteng Provincial Legislature provides detailed, in depth procedures on how and when to amend Money Bills;
- Legislation provided by National Parliament also makes provision for certain Money Bill amendment procedures to be included in the Standing Rules;
- There is a mandatory public participation process indicated in both National Parliament and Gauteng Legislature's Money Bill legislation, while there is emphasis on a pre-budget consultation process in the Standing Rules of the international cases studies; and

- The establishment of a Parliamentary Budget Office is specified only in South African national legislation.

In South Africa, there are more stringent conditions to amend Money Bills compared to other countries e.g. it is mandatory to engage in a public participation process when amending all legislation, including Money Bills. The legislation at National to amend Money Bills primarily focuses on the annual budget process and therefore Revenue and Appropriation Bills. At provincial level, the primary focus of a framework for the amendment of Money Bills is Appropriation Bills e.g. Gauteng Provincial Legislature.

The Committee intends to hold further workshops and continue its research, and political parties will receive a further opportunity/(ies) to present their views on matters relating to the amendment of a Money Bill as the Committee's research and drafting journey unfolds.

As guided by the Research Unit, the effectiveness of Parliament to implement the Act depends on the access to and availability of technical and specialised expertise in economics and public financial management; which the WCPP within its current programmes and/or units may not be able to provide. The Budget Committee, therefore, resolved to conduct further research and analyses by seeking lists of experts from the law faculties of universities within the Western Cape Province, the Cape Bar (Society of Advocates) and Western Cape High Court. The lists will allow the Committee to collate a panel of experts that will assist the Committee with the drafting of money bills amendment procedure legislation.

In order for the Committee to overcome pressing time constraints and capacity challenges for the completion of the procedure to amend Money Bills, it is imperative that the Committee has a supportive system in place consisting of experts to advise and guide the Committee, the assistance of an efficient administration within the Legislature, and the guidance of a pragmatic set of procedures to amend Money Bills.

The Committee will also consider international best practices and continue its research, while engaging with various stakeholders on the content until the conclusion of the consideration of the bill.

The Committee conveys its sincere thanks and appreciation to the WCPP's Procedural Officials, Research Unit and Legal Advisers for their hard work and dedication to providing logistical, procedural, administrative and research support, and for the compilation of the report.

The Committee further thanks the various stakeholders and entities thus far in engaging with and assisting the Committee in a frank, open and constructive manner towards the goal of drafting the best provincial money bills amendment procedure legislation of its sort in the world.

The Committee's objective is to draft the best procedure to amend Money Bills for a legislature, based on the constitutional values emanating from the South African and Western Cape Constitutions, thereby effectively strengthening the law-making, oversight and public participation roles and practices within the Western Cape.

MONDAY, 11 APRIL 2022

TABLINGS

The Speaker:

Tabling of documents in terms of section 132(2) of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003):

1. Swartland Municipality

- (a) Oversight Report on the Annual Report for 2020/21.
- (b) Annual Report for 2020/21.

2. Swellendam Municipality

- (a) Oversight Report on the Annual Report for 2020/21.
- (b) Annual Report for 2020/21.

3. Drakenstein Municipality

- (a) Oversight Report on the Annual Report for 2020/21.
- (b) Annual Report for 2020/21.

4. Mossel Bay Municipality

- (a) Report of the Municipal Public Accounts Committee on the Annual Report for 2020/21.
- (b) Annual Report for 2020/21.

Copies attached.

THURSDAY, 14 APRIL 2022

TABLING

The Speaker:

Tabling of documents in terms of section 132(2) of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003): Witzenberg Municipality

- (a) Minutes of special Council meeting on the Annual Report for 2020/21.
- (b) Oversight Report of the Municipal Public Accounts Committee for 2020/21.
- (c) Annual Report for 2020/21.

Copies attached.

COMMITTEE REPORT**Report 19/ 2021****Ref: Health Update /'Adjusted' Alert Level 3 lockdown**

Report of the Ad hoc Committee on COVID-19, in performing oversight over the work of the provincial executive authority as it responds to the COVID-19 pandemic, including oversight over any part of the provincial executive authority, any provincial department, any organ of state and any provincial entity involved in activities dealing with the pandemic, on the themes/meetings covered for December 2021, as follows:

The Ad hoc Committee on COVID-19 consists of the following members:

Mr RI Allen (DA)
Mr D America (DA)
Ms DM Baartman (DA)
Mr G Bosman (DA)
Ms LJ Botha (DA)
Mr FC Christians (ACDP)
Mr CM Dugmore (ANC)
Mr BN Herron (GOOD)
Ms PZ Lekker (ANC)
Mr PJ Marais (FFP)
Ms WF Kaiser-Philander (DA)
Mr AP van der Westhuizen (DA)
Ms MM Wenger (DA) (Chairperson)
Ms R Windvogel (ANC)
Mr M Xego (EFF)

Alternative Members:

Mr RD MacKenzie (DA)
Ms LM Maseko (DA)
Ms ND Nkondlo (ANC)
Mr MK Sayed (ANC)
Mr D Smith (ANC)

Procedural Staff:

Ms W Hassen-Moosa, Procedural Officer
Ms S Jones, Procedural Officer
Mr B Daza, Senior Procedural Officer
Mr M Sassman, Manager: Committee Support

1. Introduction and Background

The Ad hoc Committee on COVID-19 (the Committee) was established by the Speaker of the Western Cape Provincial Parliament on 14 April 2020 in accordance with Standing Rule 119(1) (b) of the Standing Rules of Western Cape Provincial Parliament.

The Committee was tasked with the responsibility to perform oversight over the work of the provincial executive authority as it responds to the COVID-19 pandemic, including oversight over any part of the provincial executive authority, any provincial department, any organ of state and any provincial entity involved in activities dealing with the pandemic.

The meetings have been held virtually, so as to comply with COVID-19 lockdown regulations issued by National Government, as well as a decision of the Programming Authority, to enforce social distancing rules.

2. Election of Chairperson, Adopted Themes and the Rules of Engagement

On 17 April 2020, Member M Wenger (DA) was elected to serve as the Chairperson of the Committee in accordance with Standing Rules 82(1) and 85. The Committee adopted 12 themes around which it would address the COVID-19 pandemic. The 12 adopted themes were as follows:

1. Health Department Responses and Preparations
2. Policing, Security and Police Brutality
3. Food Security
4. Protection of the Vulnerable
5. Disaster Management and Local Government Oversight
6. Economic Recovery, Support and Livelihoods
7. Transport and Infrastructure
8. Schooling and Education
9. Human Settlements
10. Citizen Surveillance
11. Intergovernmental Relations and Community Cooperation
12. Government Finance and Budgets

3. Additionally, the Rules of Engagement during virtual meetings were indicated as follows:

1. All meetings would be open to members of the public and media via livestreaming;
2. All Members microphones must be muted at the beginning of the meeting to avoid background noise;
3. Members are to flag Points of Order in the Chat Function of Microsoft Teams (the application through which virtual meetings are held);
4. All videos and audio must be switched off to improve the quality of the connection; however, if a Member/Minister/HOD/Official is speaking, they may put on their audio and video;
5. Participants must switch off their microphones once they are finished speaking;
6. In terms of maintenance of order, in accordance with the "Directives for Sittings of the House and Meetings of Committees by Electronic Means", ATC'd on Friday, 17 April 2020, Section 8 states that "when a Member is considered to be out of order by the presiding officer, the presiding officer may mute the microphone of such a Member and call such a Member to order"; and

7. Section 10 of the Directives ATC'd on 17 April 2020 speaks to the application of Standing Rules. Section 10 states that "in instances where these directives are not clear or do not cover a particular eventuality in respect of sittings of the House or meetings of the committees by means of videoconferencing, the Standing Rules must apply as far as this is reasonably and practically possible and, in instances where they cannot be applied, the ruling by the presiding officer must be final".

4. The themes/meeting covered in December 2021 included:

- 4.1 Health Department Responses and Preparations

5. THEMES: Health Update, 'Adjusted' Alert Level 3 lockdown and rollout of the vaccine

5.1 Overview and background

The Committee requested a briefing from the provincial Minister of Health and the provincial Department of Health on 01 December 2021.

The purpose of the meeting was to receive an update on the progression of the COVID-19 pandemic with specific reference to the indicators, modelling and situational analysis of the fourth wave, an update on the progress of the vaccine roll-out, including vaccinations for 12-17 years old and the possibility of boosters for healthcare workers, teachers and 60+ individuals.

5.2. Briefing by the Minister of Health and the Head of the Department of Health

Observations and challenges

- 5.2.1. The Minister informed the Committee that Pfizer has applied to the South African Health Products Regulatory Authority (SAHPRA) to provide COVID-19 vaccine booster shots. Currently, the only people on boosters were healthcare workers who were part of the Sisonke rollout that started in late February. The older persons would get access to the boosters around January, February or March 2022.

The Minister indicated that there was an "Alert" phase, followed by a period known as a "Resurgence" and after that there would be a fourth wave. At the moment, the province was not in a fourth wave, instead, it had entered the "Alert" phase. The Department would have to wait for another three days before it could confirm whether the province was experiencing a resurgence or not. With regards to the new Omicron variant, the Minister reported that the Department was still gathering data and evidence, first from the Gauteng data, and then with a proxy using its own samples.

The Department was concerned about those in the age group from 50 years and above, specifically ages 50 to 59 years, where a number of people were still unvaccinated.

There were about 1.4 million people aged 50 years and older and only about 60 percent of them had been vaccinated. Ideally, the target was to vaccinate 85 percent of people who are over-50 years old by the end of 2021, while 65 percent of other age groups would be vaccinated. Unfortunately, the Department was unable to meet this target. But it has done its part in exploring different innovative interventions, such as pop-up sites in the malls; pop-up sites at South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) offices; taxi ranks; and Emergency Medical Services vehicles that provided music for minstrels and other people.

The Minister reported that mandatory vaccination was discussed during the meeting with the universities on 30 November 2021. She stated that universities have been upfront and open about the vaccine mandate. The Department has also met with Higher Education Institutions (HEIs). There were 32 TVET colleges and 22 community education and training centers, which constituted a major concern for the Department.

5.3. Health update

Dr K Cloete, the Head of Department briefed the Committee, he provided a comprehensive COVID-19 and Vaccine Update. His briefing covered the following:

- Surveillance and response update;
- Expectations for the third wave;
- Triggered third-wave response; and
- Vaccine implementation update.

Dr Cloete informed the Committee that with regards to surveillance, the Department was tracking every metric being reported on. So far, the province has experienced three waves, and was beginning to see an increase in cases. With regards to the national trend, he reported that there were steep increases in Gauteng and other provinces except the Free State and the Northern Cape. The Western Cape was currently recording an average of about 100 new cases per day. He stated that the province was in a “resurgence”, as an increase of more than 20 percent sustained for seven consecutive days from the 21 to 28 November 2021 had been recorded.

With regards to the new variant, the rapid emergence of Omicron accounted for 68 percent of specimens in South Africa by 21 November, while more than 60 percent of Western Cape specimens had PCR markers for Omicron. As of 30 November 2021, the province has recorded 15 gene sequence confirmed cases with Omicron.

Regarding what the Department knew about Omicron, he reported that scientists were still tracking it to check whether it was more transmissible than the Delta or Beta variants. In preparation for the fourth wave, the Department appointed and extended the contracts of an additional 863 COVID-19 staff until the end of March 2022. The Department also had 1 471 healthcare workers and support staff, which included 603 interns for the vaccination drive. There were also 803 additional applicants who could still be appointed if and when the need arises.

On the status of vaccinations, Dr Cloete reported that although 2.4 million people have received the first dose of vaccinations (which was roughly 50 percent) and 2.1 million people were fully vaccinated (accounting for 43 percent), there were still 2.5 million people aged 18 years and older who were yet to be vaccinated.

Administration of booster doses for the general population over the age of 50 years would start during the first week of January 2022 when people would be six months beyond their second dose of Pfizer. The Department's fourth wave risk mitigation was targeted at the vulnerable. Grocery vouchers have been extended to those over the age of 50 years. The Department's key message remained that vaccination was important; people should wear masks even if they have been vaccinated; windows should be opened to ensure proper ventilation; and more meetings should be held outdoors.

Dr Cloete noted the President announcement on 28 November 2021 that the National Government would establish a task team to consider the possibility of making vaccines mandatory for specific activities and locations. The Department stated that being an employer of healthcare workers they could only make recommendations and not impose a vaccine mandate, considering that an employer-employee relationship would have to be taken into account. This was because this relationship automatically activated the labour laws. It was for this reason that the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) was responsible for developing a policy framework to guide vaccine mandates. He stated that imposing vaccinations would lead to labour issues and court cases. He further reported that the Department was not in a position to impose vaccinations.

6. Acknowledgements

The Chairperson thanked the Minister and the provincial Department of Health for the presentation and their answers to all questions posed by Members. She also extended a word of appreciation to all healthcare workers for the tremendous work they are doing to save lives and keep everyone safe. The Chairperson also thanked Members for their participation in the meetings held so far.

THURSDAY, 14 APRIL 2022

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Speaker:

Referral of document to committee in terms of section 54(1) and (2) of the Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act, 2009 (Act 10 of 2009), as amended:

Parliamentary Oversight Committee

Western Cape Provincial Parliament – In-year Monitoring Report as at 31 March 2022.

TABLING

The Speaker:

Tabling of document in terms of section 54(1) and (2) of the Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act, 2009 (Act 10 of 2009), as amended:

Western Cape Provincial Parliament – In-year Monitoring Report as at 31 March 2022.

Copies attached.

FRIDAY, 22 APRIL 2022

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Speaker:

Maternity leave

Member AP Bans will be on maternity leave from 15 March 2022 to 15 July 2022.

TABLINGS

The Speaker:

- 1. Document tabled in terms of section 19(5) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act 1 of 1999), as amended:**

Minister of Finance and Economic Opportunities

Delayed tabling of the annual consolidated financial statements (ACFS) of the provincial departments, provincial public entities and the Provincial Revenue Fund for the 2022/23 financial year.

- 2. Acting Minister of Community Safety**

Errata

Annual Performance Plan 2022/23 of the Western Cape Liquor Authority:

- (a) Part B (Strategic focus and technical indicator description (TID)): Corrections on pages 17, 19, 27 and 70;
- (b) Indicator 4.3 (Annual and quarterly targets table): Correction on page 39; and
- (c) Indicator 3.2 (Technical indicator description (TID)): Correction on page 59.

Copies attached.

TUESDAY, 26 APRIL 2022

COMMITTEE REPORT

(Negotiating Mandate stage) Report of the Budget Committee on the Division of Revenue Bill [B 6-2022] (NCOP), dated 22 April 2022, as follows:

The Budget Committee, having considered the subject of the Division of Revenue Bill [B 6-2022] (NCOP) referred to it in accordance with Standing Rule 217, confers on the Western Cape's delegation in the NCOP the authority to not support the Bill.

The reason for the Committee not supporting the Bill, is summarised as follows:

According to the 2022 National Budget, national government has allocated 41.2% of national raised funds to provincial government (up 0.6% from 2021 MTBPS) and 9.1% to local governments (National Treasury, 2022a:70).

The Western Cape provincial government will receive:

- R 58.367 billion as its equitable share, which is an increase of R3.919 billion (7.2%) from 2021/2022. This represents 10.41% of the total provincial equitable share for the 2022/2023 financial year.
- R 14.016 billion in conditional grants, which represents 11.51% of the conditional grants allocated to provinces (National Treasury, 2022b:69).

That is a net total of R72.383 billion. There is an increase of Provincial Equitable Share from 2021/22 to 2022/23 of R15.922 billion (2.92%). In the medium term provinces are estimated to see a decrease in Provincial Equitable Share of R17.608 billion from 2022/23 to 2023/24, before an increase in 2024/25 to about R 2 billion more than 2022/23 (National Treasury, 2022a:72).

Local governments in the Western Cape will receive:

- R6.666 billion as its local government equitable share, which is an increase of 12.41% from the 2021/22 allocation. In the medium-term, local government is expected to see increases of 8% in 2022/23 and 8.31% in 2023/24, year-on-year (National Treasury, 2022b:41). Western Cape municipalities receive 7.64% of the total local government equitable share (National Treasury, 2022a:70).

Provincial Grant Allocations for the Western Cape are as follows:

National Dept (Vote)	Name of Allocation	Type of Allocation	2021/22 Allocation	Adjustment 2021/22	2021/22 Adjusted Allocation	2022/23 Allocation	Increase/ Decrease	MTEF Growth Rate over 2022 MTEF
R '000								
Basic Education (Vote 16)	Education Infrastructure Grant	General conditional allocation to provinces	1 158 098	-	1 158 098	1 236 077	77 979	-0.1%
	Early Childhood Development Grant (Previously part of Social Development Vote 19)	Conditional allocation	102 273	17 228	119 501	95 866	(23 635)	-2.1%
	HIV and AIDs (Life Skills Education) Grant	Conditional allocation	20 368	-	20 368	17 822	(2 546)	3.1%
	Learners with Profound Intellectual Disabilities Grant	Conditional allocation	28 553	-	28 553	33 451	4 898	-0.7%
	Maths, Science and Technology Grant	Conditional allocation	36 347	-	36 347	37 814	1467	2.1%
	National School Nutrition Programme Grant	Conditional allocation	434 387	-	434 387	451 289	16 902	4.0%
Health (Vote 18)	National Tertiary Services Grant	General conditional allocation to provinces	3 272 981	-	3 272 981	3 401 057	128 076	1.2%
	District Health Programmes Grant (Previously: HIV, TB, Malaria and Community Outreach Grant)	Conditional allocation	2 147 742	23 134	2 170 876	2 268 294	97 418	-2.8%
	Health Facility Revitalisation Grant	Conditional allocation	724 865	(10 000)	714 865	796 590	81 725	2.1%
	Human Resources and Training Grant	Conditional allocation	795 929	5 447	801 376	899 442	98 066	0.2%
	National Health Insurance Grant	Nationally assigned function to provinces	17 779	-	17 779	43 605	25 826	0.8%
Transport (Vote 40)	Provincial Roads Maintenance Grant	General conditional allocation to provinces	1 099 046	-	1 099 046	960 309	(138 737)	5.0%
	Public Transport Operations Grant	General conditional allocation to provinces	1 132 644	-	1 132 644	1 127 813	(4 831)	4.4%

THURSDAY, 7 APRIL 2022

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Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (Vote 29)	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme Grant	Conditional allocation	116 753	-	116 753	122 087	5 334	2.0%
	Ilima/Letsema Projects Grant	Conditional allocation	57 721	-	57 721	58 933	1 212	3.1%
	Land Care Programme Grant: Poverty Relief and Infrastructure Development	Conditional allocation	5 451	-	5 451	5 532	81	8.8%
Human Settlements (Vote 33)	Human Settlements Development	Conditional allocation	1 575 285	-	1 575 285	1 628 418	53 133	4.5%
	Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant: Provinces	Conditional allocation	457 429	-	457 429	484 638	27 209	4.4%
Social Development (Vote 19)	Early Childhood Development Grant moved to Basic Education.							MOVED TO EDUCATION
Public Works and Infrastructure (Vote 13)	Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant for Provinces	Conditional allocation	29 773	-	29 773	30 139	366	N/A
	Social Sector Expanded Public Works Programme Incentive Grant for Provinces	Conditional allocation	39 027	-	39 027	35 745	(3 282)	N/A
Sports, Arts and Culture (Vote 37)	Community Library Services Grant	Conditional allocation	188 862	-	188 862	190 102	1 240	2.9%
	Mass Participation and Sport Development Grant	Conditional allocation	88 884	-	88 884	91 221	2337	1.6%

Specific Purpose Allocations to Municipalities:

Name of Grant	Category	Municipality	2021/22 Allocation		Adjustment 2021/2022		2021/22 Adjusted Allocation	2022/23 Allocation	Increase/Decrease
R '000									
Infrastructure Skills Development Grant	A	City of Cape Town	12 000		-		12 000	11 446	(554)
	B	George	6 000		-		6 000	6000	-
Local Government Financial Management Grant	A	City of Cape Town	1 000		-	-	1 000	1000	-
	B	Matzikama	1 550		-	-	1 550	1 771	221
	B	Cederberg	2 023		-	-	2 023	2 132	109
	B	Bergvriervier	1 550		-	-	1 550	1 550	-
	B	Saldanha Bay	1 550		-	-	1 550	1 550	-
	B	Swartland	1 550		-	-	1 550	1 550	-
	C	West Coast District Municipality	1 000		-	-	1 000	1 000	-
	B	Witzenberg	1 550		-	-	1 550	1 550	-
	B	Drakenstein	1 550		-	-	1 550	1 550	-
	B	Stellenbosch	1 550		-	-	1 550	1 550	-
	B	Breede Valley	1 550		-	-	1 550	1 550	-
	B	Langeberg	1 550		-	-	1 550	1 550	-
	C	Cape Winelands District Municipality	1 000		-	-	1 000	1 000	-
	B	Theewaterskloof	1 650		-	-	1 650	1 650	-
	B	Overstrand	1 550		-	-	1 550	1 550	-
	B	Cape Agulhas	1 550		-	-	1 550	1 550	-
	B	Swellendam	1 720		-	-	1 720	1 720	-
	C	Overberg District Municipality	1 000		-	-	1 000	1 000	-
	B	Kannaland	2 811		-	-	2 811	2 932	121
	B	Hessequa	1 550		-	-	1 550	1 550	-
	B	Mossel Bay	1 550		-	-	1 550	1 550	-
	B	George	1 550		-	-	1 550	1 721	171
	B	Oudtshoorn	2 663		-	-	2 663	2 800	137
	B	Bitou	1 550		-	-	1 550	1 721	171
	B	Knysna	1 550		-	-	1 550	1 721	171
	C	Garden Route District Municipality	1 000		-	-	1 000	1 000	-
	B	Laingsburg	1 750		-	-	1 750	1 750	-
	B	Prince Albert	1 650		-	-	1 650	1 650	-
	B	Beaufort West	1 914		-	-	1 914	2 085	171
	C	Central Karoo District Municipality	1 000		-	-	1 000	1 000	-
Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant for Municipalities	A	City of Cape Town	49 772		-	-	49 772	42 406	(7 366)
	B	Matzikama	1 836		-	-	1 836	1 569	(267)
	B	Cederberg	1 755		-	-	1 755	1 359	(396)
	B	Bergvriervier	2 075		-	-	2 075	1 662	(413)
	B	Saldanha Bay	2 646		-	-	2 646	2 907	261
	B	Swartland	1 832		-	-	1 832	1 873	41
	C	West Coast District Municipality	1 401		-	-	1 401	1 194	(207)
	B	Witzenberg	2 617		-	-	2 617	2 237	(380)
	B	Drakenstein	3 287		-	-	3 287	4 139	852
	B	Stellenbosch	5 998		-	-	5 998	4 928	(1 070)
	B	Breede Valley	2 965		-	-	2 965	3 301	336
	B	Langeberg	2 210		-	-	2 210	2 647	437
	C	Cape Winelands District Municipality	1 413		-	-	1 413	1 369	(44)
	B	Theewaterskloof	1 721		-	-	1 721	2 077	356
	B	Overstrand	2 530		-	-	2 530	2 593	63

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	B	Cape Agulhas	2 297		-	-	2 297	1 773	(524)
	B	Swellendam	1 682		-	-	1 682	1 497	(185)
	C	Overberg District Municipality	1 053		-	-	1 053	1 123	70
	B	Kannaland	1 359		-	-	1 359	1 031	(328)
	B	Hessequa	1 154		-	-	1 154	1 164	10
	B	Mossel Bay	1 672		-	-	1 672	1 935	263
	B	George	3 068		-	-	3 068	1 990	(1 078)
	B	Oudtshoorn	1 784		-	-	1 784	1 310	(474)
	B	Bitou	996		-	-	996	1 155	159
	B	Knysna	1 118		-	-	1 118	1 044	(74)
	C	Garden Route District Municipality	2 071		-	-	2 071	2 440	369
	B	Laingsburg	1 098		-	-	1 098	1 074	(24)
	B	Prince Albert	1 243		-	-	1 243	1 237	(6)
	B	Beaufort West	1 285		-	-	1 285	1 136	(149)
	C	Central Karoo District Municipality	1 269		-	-	1 269	1 321	52
Programme and Project Preparation Support Grant	A	City of Cape Town	70 890		-	-	70 890	65 970	(4 920)

Infrastructure Grant Allocations to Municipalities:

Name of Grant	Category	Municipality	2021/22 Allocation	Adjustment 2021/2022	2021/22 Adjusted Allocation	2022/23 Allocation	Increase/Decrease
R '000							
Municipal Infrastructure Grant	B	Matzikama	22 308	-	22 308	23 817	1 509
	B	Cederberg	16 320	-	16 320	17 309	989
	B	Bergrivier	15 134	-	15 134	16 017	883
	B	Saldanha Bay	20 299	-	20 299	21 634	1 335
	B	Swartland	22 301	-	22 301	33 810	11 509
	B	Witzenberg	24 980	-	24 980	25 091	111
	B	Breede Valley	36 260	-	36 260	44 987	8 727
	B	Langeberg	23 025	-	23 025	24 597	1 572
	B	Theewaterskloof	35 602	-	35 602	29 728	(5 874)
	B	Overstand	23 053	-	23 053	24 628	1 575
	B	Cape Agulhas	11 373	-	11 373	11 929	556
	B	Swellendam	12 362	-	12 362	13 005	643
	B	Kannaland	10 594	-	10 594	11 083	489
	B	Hessequa	14 181	-	14 181	24 982	10 801
	B	Mossel Bay	25 277	-	25 277	27 046	1 769
	B	George	42 262	-	42 262	45 508	3 246
	B	Oudtshoorn	22 775	-	22 775	33 325	10 550
	B	Bitou	21 104	-	21 104	22 508	1 404
	B	Knysna	26 260	-	26 260	39 114	12 854
	B	Laingsburg	6 719	-	6 719	6 870	151
	B	Prince Albert	7 718	-	7 718	7 956	238
Energy Efficiency and Demand Side Management Grant	A	City of Cape Town	10 000	-	10 000	9 000	(1 000)
	B	Drakenstein	3 000	-	3 000	-	(3 000)
	B	Breede Valley	-	-	-	4 000	4 000
	B	Theewaterskloof	3 500	-	3 500	-	(3 500)
	B	Overstrand	-	-	-	5 000	5 000
	B	Swellendam	3 000	-	3 000	-	(3 000)
	B	Hessequa	4 500	-	4 500	4 000	(500)
	B	Mossel Bay	-	-	-	2 500	2 500
	B	Bitou	4 159	-	4 159	-	(4 159)
	B	Garden Route District Municipality	-	-	-	5 000	5 000
Integrated National Electrification Programme (Municipal) Grant	B	-	-	-	-	-	-
	B	Cederberg	17 000	-	17 000	24 000	7 000
	B	Bergrivier	1 000	-	1 000	-	(1 000)
	B	Saldanha Bay	5 087	-	5 087	-	(5 087)
	B	Swartland	8 355	-	8 355	17 600	9 245
	B	Witzenberg	12 762	-	12 762	-	(12 762)
	B	Drakenstein	10 965	-	10 965	10 000	(965)
	B	Stellenbosch	18 000	-	18 000	28 350	10 350
	B	Breede Valley	21 000	-	21 000	15 000	(6 000)
	B	Langeberg	2 890	-	2 890	-	(2 890)
	B	Theewaterskloof	7 120	-	7 120	-	(7 120)
	B	Overstand	18 519	-	18 519	21 331	2 812
	B	Cape Agulhas	2 625	-	2 625	4 348	1 723
	B	Swellendam	5 867	-	5 867	-	(5 867)
	B	Kannaland	2 699	-	2 699	-	(2 699)
	B	Hessequa	-	-	-	2 893	2 893
	B	Mossel Bay	10 026	-	10 026	13 061	3 035
	B	George	15 100	-	15 100	38 036	22 936
	B	Oudtshoorn	3 206	-	3 206	-	(3 206)
	B	Bitou	4 250	-	4 250	8 718	4 468
Rural Roads Asset Management Systems Grant	B	Knysna	-	-	-	10 730	10 730
	B	Beaufort West	6 100	-	6 100	11 000	4 900
	C	West Coast District Municipality	2 586	-	2 586	2 707	121
	C	Cape Winelands District	2 748	-	2 748	28 777	26 029

		Municipality					
	C	Overberg District Municipality	2 708	-	2 708	2 835	127
	C	Garden Route District Municipality	2 478	-	2 478	2 594	116
	C	Central Karoo District Municipality	1 963	-	1 963	2 055	92
Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant	B	Matzikama	7 661	-	7 661	10 000	2 339
	B	Witzenberg	20 000	-	20 000	19 239	(761)
	B	George	-	81 345	81 345	240 648	159 303
Water Services Infrastructure Grant	B	Matzikama	41 935	-	41 935	9 196	(32 739)
	B	Cederberg	4 600	-	4 600	-	(4 600)
	B	Bergrivier	6 596	-	6 596	3 150	(3 446)
	B	Witzenberg	-	-	-	15 701	15 701
	B	Drakenstein	4 095	-	4 095	-	(4 095)
	B	Breede Valley	-	-	-	5 107	5 107
	B	Langeberg	20 000	-	20 000	-	(20 000)
	B	Theewaterskloof	2 500	-	2 500	-	(2 500)
	B	Overstand	5 182	-	5 182	27 439	22 257
	B	Cape Agulhas	7 700	-	7 700	17 000	9 300
	B	Swellendam	10 707	-	10 707	6 437	(4 270)
	B	Kannaland	10 000	-	10 000	-	(10 000)
	B	George	3 082	-	3 082	-	(3 082)
	B	Bitou	-	-	-	9 079	9 079
	B	Knysna	5 107	-	5 107	-	(5 107)
	B	Laingsburg	7 496	-	7 496	17 360	9 864
	B	Prince Albert	-	-	-	6 552	6 552
	B	Beaufort West	-	-	-	28 439	28 439
Integrated Urban Development Grant	B	Drakenstein	59 256	-	59 256	61 989	2 733
	B	Stellenbosch	56 941	-	56 941	65 747	8 806
Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant: Municipalities	A	City of Cape Town	518 140	-	518 140	549 012	30 872
Urban Settlements Development Grant	A	City of Cape Town	972 431	-	972 431	965 544	(6 887)
Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (Capital)	A	City of Cape Town	50 000	121 399	171 399	175 699	4 300
	B	Langeberg	10 000	-	10 000	5 000	(5 000)
	B	Knysna	10 000	-	10 000	5 000	(5 000)
Public Transport Network Grant	A	City of Cape Town	2 288 640	(1 340 000)	948 640	1 314 261	365 621
	B	George	183 379	-	183 879	191 410	7 531

Allocations-in-kind to Municipalities:

Name of Grant	Category	Municipality	2021/22 Allocation	Adjustment 2021/2022	2021/22 Adjusted Allocation	2022/23 Allocation	Increase/Decrease
			R '000				
Municipal Systems Improvement Grant	C	Cape Winelands District Municipality	500	-	500	-	(500)
	C	Garden Route District Municipality	4 500	-	4 500	1405	(3 095)
	C	Central Karoo District Municipality	2 000	-	2 000	-	(2 000)
Integrated National Electrification Programme (Eskom) Grant	A	City of Cape Town	85 038	-	85 038	133 461	48 423
	B	Matzikama	-	-	-	4 493	4 493
	B	Cederberg	9 072	-	9 072	9 072	-
	B	Saldanha Bay	10 994	-	10 994	7 476	(3 518)
	B	Swartland	4 031	-	4 031	17 646	13 615
	B	Stellenbosch	2 843	-	2 843	255	(2 588)
	B	Breede Valley	4 593	-	4 593	14 901	10 308
	B	Theewaterskloof	10 189	-	10 189	6 674	(3 515)
	B	Kannaland	284	-	284	-	(284)
	B	Mossel Bay	245	-	245	-	(245)
Neighbourhood Development Partnership Grant (Technical Assistance)	A	City of Cape Town	5 000	-	5 000	5 000	-
	B	Drakenstein	1 200	-	1 200	100	(1 100)
	B	Langeberg	-	-	-	100	100
	B	George	-	-	-	2 500	2 500
	B	Knysna	1 000	-	1 000	2 000	1 000
Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant	B	Cederberg	21 973	-	21 973	15 197	(6 776)

Municipal Infrastructure Grant and Integrated Urban Development Grant:

Project Name	Category	Municipality	2022/23 Allocation R '000
Upgrading of Sarling and Chartsworth sport fields	B	Swartland	10 000
Upgrading of Dewel and Rawsonville sport grounds	B	Breede Valley	6 000
Construction of new cricket and soccer facility in Heidelberg	B	Hessequa	9 000
Upgrading of Bongoletu Sport Ground	B	Oudtshoorn	10 000
Construction of sport field and sport facilities in Bongani (Phase 2)	B	Knysna	11 000

When reviewing the impact of the Division of Revenue for 2022/23 on the Western Cape, there are several issues that arise. While the increase in funding to the Western Cape is welcomed, this increase should also be seen in the larger context of the rising cost of living.

With inflation reaching 5.7% year-on-year in [February 2022](#), this means that in real terms funding is actually increasing by a very small margin year on year.

The cost of water and electricity is increasing much faster than local allocations to municipalities, leaving local governments with a huge challenge to provide basic services at an acceptable level. The increase in funding for 2022/23 is also largely an once-off increase, with barely any growth forecasted over the medium term. Increases that did occur in allocations for Health and Education are still subject to prescriptions by National Government, leading to inflexibility when Provincial Government needs to make much-needed adjustments.

The Provincial Equitable Share (PES) Formula is still based to a large degree on data from the 2011 Census. The Western Cape has seen a relocation of people since then, and it is clear that it is not receiving its fair share. The revised allocations for the health component of the PES has also seen the Western Cape lose around R500 million in healthcare funding over the medium term. Important issues are omitted completely from the PES formula, including funding for Special Needs education and dealing with Gender-Based Violence (GBV).

These issues are of utmost importance and require the Western Cape Government to find funding from other areas in the budget, having a knock-on effect on other services.

Furthermore, there is a lack of innovation from National Treasury regarding grants.

The same grants are redistributed and moved around, but no new grants for the new challenges we are facing regarding energy, technology and jobs have been created. Current grants allocations aimed at job creation have a short-term focus that is unsustainable. A review of these allocations is necessary to provide long-term solutions to the unemployment crisis. Lastly, the process through which conditional grants are allocated to provinces is not transparent, leaving too much room for inefficiency and corruption.

Minority View

In terms of Standing Rule 90, Al Jama-ah expressed its minority view to support the Bill.

THURSDAY, 28 APRIL 2022

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Speaker:

1. Resignation as a Member of the Western Cape Provincial Parliament

Ms D A Schäfer has resigned as a Member of the Western Cape Provincial Parliament with effect from 15 May 2022.

2. The Premier

- 2.1 The Premier announced the appointment of the following person as a member of the Provincial Cabinet in letters dated 26 April 2022:

Mr R I Allen as Minister of Police Oversight and Community Safety with effect from 26 April 2022.

- 2.2 The Premier announced the assignment of powers to the following persons as members of the Provincial Cabinet in letters dated 26 April 2022:

Mr T A Simmers as Minister of Infrastructure with effect from 1 May 2022; and

Mr D G Mitchell as Minister of Mobility with effect from 1 May 2022.

Copies attached.

TUESDAY, 3 MAY 2022

TABLINGS

The Speaker:

Documents tabled in terms of section 19(5) of the Public Finance Management Act, 1999 (Act 1 of 1999), as amended:

Minister of Finance and Economic Opportunities

1. Delayed tabling of the annual consolidated financial statements (ACFS) of the provincial departments, provincial public entities and the Provincial Revenue Fund for the 2022/23 financial year.
2. Annual consolidated financial statements (ACFS) for the year ended 31 March 2021 [PR 92/2022].

Copies attached.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WESTERN CAPE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

[Hybrid sitting held with some members present in the House and some in virtual attendance through Microsoft Teams]

The House met at 14:15.

The Speaker took the Chair and read the prayer.

ANNOUNCEMENTS, TABLING AND COMMITTEE REPORTS - see p. 5606**BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE**

The SPEAKER: Hon members, I greet you all this afternoon. You may all be seated. We have converged here – thank you very much, Mr Poggenpoel, and the Table staff. We have converged here in our ordinary sitting. I am presiding in a very unique environment. We have undertaken a UK trip as the Western Cape Provincial Parliament. We are meeting the United Kingdom on an official business. When we come back, we will report on the very fruitful and productive engagement that we have had and we continue to have with the Greater Britain.

I just want to also welcome the guests who are the members of the media and of course the other stakeholders, who might be listening to this forum, to this sitting of the House. We are in a hybrid session and of course it means that we have to respect the instruments that guide this session in terms of the guidelines. As you would remember the directives that I published on 17 April 2020, give regard to the hybrid sessions, particularly the virtual platforms, of which one of the things is that you may not activate your microphone. You may not do so unless you speak and you have been recognised by the Presiding Officer, and number two, you may not activate your camera if you are a guest, other than a Member of Parliament, and you may not activate your microphone if you are a guest, except for the hon members. What is more important for the hon members here both in the Chamber and of course for the hon members, who are connected virtually, is that the hon members who are in the Chamber, you may not log into the system. You have been counted there so we now know that you are in the House. That is enough, but the hon members who are virtually connected, please do not speak unless you have been recognised, or just lift your hand or say in the chat room that you would like to say something. We are now aware of how these hybrid sessions occur because we have been doing this for over two years. So as I am about to finish on this particular area, I will not be presiding any further from now, I am going to be relieved by the hon Van der Westhuizen, who is one of our Temporary Chairpersons, who, in the event where he needs help, there are other Temporary Chairpersons. Hon Maseko is also here, amongst others.

May I thank the hon Van der Westhuizen for your support and obviously accepting to take this role for this session and to request the hon members to cooperate. This is your session and of course it must be like any other sessions.

Thank you very much, and may you have a great session and may this sitting be a success. May God bless you all. Hon Van der Westhuizen may take over.

[The Temporary Chairperson took the Chair.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, hon Speaker, and best wishes for a most successful trip. Thank you very much. Hon members, I now recognise the Chief Whip.

(Notice of motion)

The CHIEF WHIP (DA): Thank you, Chairperson; I rise on two motions without notice. The first is:

That, notwithstanding the provisions of Rule 20(1), I move that precedence be given to the Subject for Discussion in the name of hon D Plato.

Agreed to.

(Notice of motion)

The CHIEF WHIP (DA): Thank you Chairperson. I give notice that I shall move:

That, in accordance with Standing Rule 24, that the following members be reconfirmed to act as Temporary Presiding Officers: Maseko, L M; Van der Westhuizen, A P; Kaizer-Philander, W F; Mvimbi, L L; Bakubaku-Vos, N G; Makamba-Botya, N.

Agreed to.

THE IMPACT OF THE ILLICIT DRUG TRADE IN THE WESTERN CAPE ON THE SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELLBEING OF COMMUNITIES

(Subject for Discussion)

Mr D PLATO (DA): Hon Chairperson, hon members, I greet you. Chairperson and members, I rise today on an issue which remains a blight on the face of our province.

The illicit drug trade continues unabated despite the efforts of many role-players to curb this trade. The substances not only destroy the health of our individual citizens, but tear apart entire communities. They provide money as a means of recruitment for violent gangs and also lay the foundations for the circumstances which lead to gender-based violence. Those who might have otherwise been breadwinners for their families are rendered unable to hold down even a job and the bonds of addiction hold so many of our children back from their undeniable potential.

On Tuesday, I visited the *Kindersorg* Children's Organisation with some of our hon members, which provides social services to a number of previously disadvantaged communities in the Western Cape in the Cape Winelands region and even parts of the City of Cape Town.

I was inspired by the passion of the staff and the dedication of the management and we were addressed by a full house of management members and we really appreciate their commitment. But I was profoundly disturbed by some of what staff there told us, including the fact that children as young as nine years old have found themselves in the clutches of drug addiction. Chairperson, it goes without saying that this cannot stand, and we cannot agree to something like that.

What is clear is that policing alone cannot solve this problem. Make no mistake, the illicit drug trade will only be stopped when SAPS plays its part and a key part of our strategy is to support the efforts of the police with our provincial initiatives, including LEAP officers, area-based teams and Canine Units, to name only a few, but that approach must be holistic, Chairperson. We must police our province intelligently using an evidence-based approach. We must ensure that our health facilities are equipped to deal with the down-line impact of drug abuse and addiction and we must ensure that we are able to mitigate and address the social damage caused by the illicit drug trade to our family units. There is a saying, "a saving grace for our province and this country, it is our ability to unite as a nation against that which would damage our society" and we have proven ourselves in that respect in the past. Communities across the Western Cape have shown their willingness to eradicate the threat that we know that we now face.

It is up to us in government to provide the leadership and the support for this to be achieved. I hope that my colleagues will join us in doing so across the political spectrum, in working towards this common goal which we all, I believe, share. I hope that this debate will mobilise a whole of society approach to the issue of illicit drugs in our province, and help us to achieve our goals of improving health, safety and security in the province and I want to reiterate Chairperson, it is all of our business, whoever we are and whatever we call ourselves, because if we are to defeat this evil, and I call it the evil in our province, and all our children across the political spectrum are affected, it does not matter which party we belong to. All of us must pull together. When I say all of us, I exclude no-one. I include our law enforcement officers as well, both provincial and national.

I include our educators who see the effects of drugs on our youth firsthandedly on a day-to-day basis. I include our social workers that must go out under very trying difficult circumstances to talk and to deal with family life affected and who come to our aid of families ripped apart by substance abuse. I include every citizen of this province, young or old, urban or rural, and most of all, Chairperson, I include every one of us in this House today who must lead from the front in addressing this plague in our province.

Hon Chairperson, in conclusion, this Provincial Government is committed to the promotion of jobs, safety and wellbeing for all in this province, but there is a mountain standing in our way. But I have moved for this debate because I passionately believe that if we are working together taking a whole of society approach, we can overcome that mountain. I hope that this debate will bring us closer as a Parliament to moving forward on that journey. Chairperson, I thank you.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION (ANC): Thank you. Chairperson, as the ANC we want to be emphatic and say that we support and we welcome the Subject for Discussion in the House today brought to us by hon Plato. Drugs and substance abuse are having a devastating affect on our families and our communities. We need to spend more time, like we are today, discussing the real issues, like this one, which impact on the lives of millions without exaggeration, of people in our province. Everyone in this House today knows surely someone, whether a family member, a young person or friend who is addicted to drugs. We know the destructive force that these drugs have on our communities and our youth, in particular. We participate in this discussion today, not to score cheap political points, but to pledge support against the fight against and support for the fight against drugs, indeed the fight for the lives and the very futures of those addicted.

We too can point fingers and point out for instance that our Provincial Government does not have a Provincial Drug Master Plan yet. We come here today to participate and to pledge to work with this Provincial Government, Local Government and our people to defeat drugs. Hon Bakubaku-Vos will speak about and make proposals as to how the Department of Social Development can intervene and play their role.

The ANC finds this necessary because defeating drugs is not just and can never be just a Community Safety issue, not just a policing matter. It is a holistic approach that is required. This approach must be inter-governmental, cooperative and hon Bakubaku-Vos will highlight some of the interventions put in place by the National Department of Social Development, while hon Kama will bring in the aspect of Community Safety and how important it is to work with the police and our communities in defeating drugs. We have seen the central role played by our Community Police Fora in working with the police to defeat drugs. Substance use must be replaced by hope, Chairperson, by employment, by opportunities and by finding role-models who can guide our youth. When doing a presentation on Community Policing Fora in the province, the South African Police that was at the National Assembly in November of 2019, they indicated that there was a deep link between gangsterism and drugs in our province, and how drugs are becoming far more widespread. I am not sure if hon members know, but that we have been told that nearly half of the known drugs dens, 47% in our province, are actually located in the rural areas.

The Committee also had to hear about how limited funds by the [Inaudible.] CPFs had to cover new programmes, "Vulnerable Children, Domestic Violence, Drug Awareness and Prevention."

Again, Chair, I would like to take this opportunity to appeal to my colleagues on the other side, let us work with the South African Police and the National Government to fight this scourge. We have a former MEC, we have a current MEC. There is lots of experience in this House, hon Lekker and others, hon member Kama. We know that drug and substance abuse often lead to domestic and gender violence.

The 2017 Study by the Centre for the Study of Violence had indicated that illegal drug consumption was set to cost the country R136 billion rand per annum.

But we need to ask some questions: who are these wealthy drug lords? Who are those in the police that aid, abet and protect them in return for cash and, I must say in some cases, drugs.

Is it the thousands of gang members, the hundreds of thousands in fact, who are the problem, or is it those that make billions every year by keeping our young people enslaved? In the past our Provincial Government has suggested that 80% of the Health budget is spent on preventable conditions, no doubt drug and substance abuse are a huge cost driver. Hon Kama and myself will be meeting with the Provincial Police Commissioner and our deep concerns about the illicit drug trade to and in our province will be spoken about.

We must work together with SAPS to strengthen our CPFs and I appeal to the hon members, let us support our CPFs as well as the Neighbourhood Watches. We must work alongside SGBs to defeat drugs, especially drugs brought into schools. Our Department of Human Settlements must ensure that together with Local Government that houses are not turned into drug dens, but we must also provide our young people with alternative sports facilities, cultural clubs, bursaries, internet gaming cafés.

We welcome this discussion today, but it will be meaningless if we just use it to play the blame game again.

Today we should hear, what are the next steps for us, and I want to conclude by saying that every possible solution must be considered and although I personally am not convinced, I do believe that we also must discuss seriously whether the legalisation of drugs worsens the problem or actually contributes to a solution. That is a debate that we must confront head-on. I thank you.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. Thank you, hon Dugmore. It is the hon Allen's maiden speech in his new position as the Minister for Community Safety and Police Oversight. Welcome!

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY SAFETY AND POLICE OVERSIGHT: Thank you, House Chairperson. Hon House Chairperson, the Premier, hon colleagues, allow me to state from the outset that I am filled with gratitude today. I am reminded of the words of Cameron Dugmore on 14 March, sitting over there and shouting to the Premier, "make Reagen Allen the MEC", [Interjections.] [Laughter] ...which shows that we already extended a hand that we want to listen.

We want to engage, and we want to work together because Cameron Dugmore mentioned, we all know someone that has been afflicted and/or persons who lost their lives due to this affliction... [Inaudible.] and knowing that you have family members that have succumbed to that as well, so this is deeply – not only personal, but I am deeply committed to listening to member Dugmore and to Opposition members and I am looking forward to it because there is so much we can do. But let me say I would like to thank hon member Plato for bringing this topic to the House and also to make it clear that the Western Cape Government, we are fully committed to eradicate this evil that is plaguing our communities. Crime is not a laughing matter. Crime is not a joke.

It is a joke that some members of the Opposition are not calling out their colleague at national level, the National Minister of Police for not providing us with adequate resources here in our province. The men and women in blue that are committed are being hamstrung because they often do the job of two, three or four other people.

As I go further, the Western Cape was due to receive 1 939 new recruits for this year in terms of what was budgeted for. I have received information that this has been reduced by 821 members. This is in an environment where we have a 10% vacancy rate across the province so in a 10% vacancy rate across the province, together with an already under-resourced SAPS establishment that can never be accepted, but it is also, and it is probably another joke that ANC members across the country, in our beautiful province, are supporting a man that is supporting a war 12 500 kilometres away from here, and to supporting those dictatorship tendencies, and I am probably adding dictatorship as a courtesy, but we do know, we do know that crime is not a joke and I do want to say despite media articles - and this being my first speech - I think it will be appropriate to address it. Despite linking jokes and comedy, I do not think that will sit well because I want to work together.

We have a young man here from South Africa who just spoke at a correspondence dinner in the USA, Trevor Noah, an amazing guy! We know what Mark Lottering is doing, in terms of his charity work. Kurt Schoonraad, a young boy from Mitchells Plain, that founded the Cape Town Comedy Club, is doing amazing work to also eradicate crime and help other young people. So we know crime is not a joke, but the actual joke is that if we are unable to address the plague, and if ANC members are blue-ticked.

Illicit drugs and crime do not tickle, and it is no laughing matter or joy. It destroys and eventually it kills. The drug trade is too easily accessible and it can never be acceptable that we have 1 577 known drug houses across our province. Member Dugmore alluded to this as well and the 53%, which is here in the Metro, and 47%, which is in our rural areas. That can never be allowed, it can never be acceptable where in one drug house three generations have visited that particular drug house in order to purchase drugs, the grandfather, the father and the son purchasing drugs at the same house, and on 8 April, after a request that I have made in my role as the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Community Safety, I approached the Western Cape Police Ombudsman and office, that is one of a kind that is only here in our province, in order to investigate SAPS' inefficiencies with regard to shutting down drug houses, but also the transportation and the manufacturing of drugs. I am appealing to member Dugmore and other members to also approach the Ombudsman's office to provide those submissions so that we can obtain those recommendations that could potentially not only be implemented here in Mitchells Plain, but in Eldorado Park, in KZN and it can set the ball in motion where we are able to shut down those drug houses and that is essentially the Western Cape's Safety Plan in action.

Our Safety Plan is also to make sure that we do so much more in terms of preventative measures and measures to look at the root causes of crime because I know in terms of the supply and demand, if we are able to address

the demand with social development and the whole of society approach that this Government has adopted, we are able to see that the supply can eventually dry up and that is the Safety Plan in action.

Furthermore, our school safety resource officers continue to play a significant role in combating crime, particularly within the school community. We have been informed by the City of Cape Town that these officers between January 2021 and March 2022, SROs confiscated 194 dagga joints and 66 *bankies* of dagga. To further demonstrate our commitment to addressing this issue at our schools, R8 million will be invested with R2 million from the Department of Community Safety and Police Oversight and R6 million from the Western Cape Education Department and this will allow for more School Resource Officers (SROs) to be employed permanently under that particular programme. We are even taking that a step further to ensure a quick response in schools, and that is essentially the Safety Plan in action, and I do want to extend that hand to work together to see how we can have a bigger impact with the help of everyone, but the reality is that none of us can do it all alone. We need each other and if we are to effectively address this matter to ensure that it does not further fragment or cause harm in our communities, partnerships are key if we are to remove this evil from our midst, and in conclusion, House Chairperson, I would like to extend an olive branch to members across the floor to join the rest of us in this fight.

The members here on my side to the left are fully committed and are dedicated to ensure that we do as much as we can in order to eradicate this evil and you have heard some of our interventions here today, and we will continue to hear some of them during this debate. There are also others as well, as we do not take this any lightly, I have commenced last night on my first oversight and walkabout with Neighbourhood Watches in Tafelsig and I saw firsthand the men and women that are committed to making sure that we not only add extra boots on the ground via the LEAP Programme and the Violence Prevention, but work alongside CPFs and Neighbourhood Watches, so last night in Tafelsig Neighbourhood Watches and CPFs joined and we could see how we are able to bring about a safer environment, dedicated men and women that are marching, that are walking in order to help. We spoke to two particular gentlemen and the one said: "I needed help. I do not want to do drugs anymore", and we could facilitate that person in order to get the specific treatment and I will be following up on that case.

One other mother ran out of her house to say that her son is not at home, she is worried, where is he, can we help, so it is real issues that are affecting our communities. It is not something to politicise and I am looking forward to this road ahead. Thank you to members that are across the floor that have reached out, that have sent messages. It is humbling, because my personal story is not even unique. It could have been so different and the members here fully understand and I think we are able to see how we are making a dent and how we are making sure that known drug houses are shut down, but also those that are linked to organised crime because the sad reality is the more drugs that are sold, the more the social fabric in our community is eroded, but more importantly, those drug houses and those merchants are ultimately strengthening their own hand in order to do so much more evil in our communities.

So let us work together and we see how we are able to do this, even if you want to say it is all your work, I am okay, because if I must choose between a life and a vote, I will always choose to help someone and save a life. Thank you.

Mr S N AUGUST (GOOD): Chairperson, drug and substance abuse has torn down communities and family structures. The misuse and abuse of these substances are an enabler for crime and a rise in violence that people of this province has come to live with and consider as the norm. Just thinking about gender-based violence, and femicide and how the illegal drug trade further allows these heinous crimes to fester, I am reminded of cases in the past where a five-year-old could easily find a drug house and engage in these illegal activities. The question that comes to mind is why is it difficult for the South African Police Services in turn to find these hotspots and apply the law? We have lost so much as a province to violence and crime and the factor that fuels these statistics is how accessible drugs are both to the young and old.

Chairperson, we are all familiar with the story of a mother who silenced the drug-addicted son, as she could not stand the domestic violence and brutality that reigned in the household. How many more are considering this route? How many people are living in fear for their lives and their possessions that reflect a life of hard work and sacrifice? Our families are broken because of the free-flow of substances, which seems to continue unabated. Social Development, in conjunction with law enforcement agencies should empower communities to stand against the use and abuse of drugs, to empower people and to explore sustainable interventions that will grow the social fabric.

Today, I implore this House to consider an integrated departmental approach, finding solutions that will put an end to the illicit trade, develop a greater social net for communities and make treatment for addiction more accessible through health services. Thank you, Chairperson.

Mr F C CHRISTIANS (ACDP): Thank you, Chairperson. Chairperson, the illicit drug trade is a harbinger of death and sacrifice of self, family life, dependency, morality, honesty, and truth on the altar of Mammon. This lucrative trade foisters far-reaching consequences that affect our communities. It sucks in the innocent and holds our communities in a grip of fear. Chairperson, I want to bring this to the House. Just Sunday, one of our counsellors received a call from a mother in Newfields. The mother was crying for help, because there were three drug lords standing in front of her house armed with firearms, saying if she is not going to pay them R1 200 for the debt of her son, then they are going to destroy her house. She called the SAPS. Two hours later, no police, and the joke is the counsellor then phoned Metro Police and they said no, we are going to phone SAPS, so this is the fear that our communities are living in. Now I was asking the question, where is the Safety Plan? Where are our LEAP officers because we do not see it on the ground. I can tell you stories in Manenberg, Hanover Park, Newfields, it happens, day in and day out.

I said in this House in the previous Parliament, I told the story of Ellen Pakkies, I think that is what the member is referring to. I spoke about Ellen Pakkies. There are plays about this. So, this is an old problem, and it cannot be sorted.

I have said it over and over again, we cannot spend millions of rands on the LEAP officers. Your Neighbourhood Watches are the solution. There the Minister just said, we know that Neighbourhood Watches, if they are accredited, only get a lousy R10 000 so the same Neighbourhood Watches in Camps Bay get R10 000, the same Neighbourhood Watch in Khayelitsha, Bonteheuwel, gets R10 000. I want the Minister to look at this and to come and give our people that get up at five o'clock in the morning some stipends because they are doing the work, not our LEAP officers.

Ms N G BAKUBAKU-VOS (ANC): Thank you. †Mhlali-ngaphambili. Namhlanje sithetha ngombulalizwe, iziyobisi ezibulala ikamva lesizwe sakowethu, ulutsha kunye namasapho. Abazali abaninzi bangxunguphele kuba oonyana neentombi zabo zitshabalala ziziyobisi. Ukanti abanye bade bangamakhoba okubethwa kwakunye nokubulawa ngabantwana babo ngenxa yalo mbulalizwe.

Amanye amakhoba eziyobisi aphela edlwengula, abulale, de azibulale kwawona. Iijele zeli lizwe ziyaphuphuma ngamakhoba alo mbulalizwe. Ukanti nezibhedlele kwakunye namangcwaba azaliswe ngamakhoba eziyobisi. Mhlali-ngaphambili isicelo sam sesokuba amalungu ale ndlu angafuni ukusebenzisa le ngxoxo yamhlanje ukuze bakhombana ebusweni okanye bonyelisana. Okubalulekileyo kukubambisana sisebenzisane ukulwa nalo mbulalizwe nokusindisa ulutsha lwesizwe. Intlupheko nentswela-mbeko kwakunye nongqongophalo kwamathuba emisebenzi zidlala indima enkulu ekubeni ulutsha luzinikezele kwiziyobisi. Umthandazo wam kubazali kuquka umphathiswa wesebe lezentlalo ntle apha kweli phondo, abaza nayo nentlungu yokuba nomntana osebenzisa iziyobisi. Urhulumente kumele angenelele adlale indima enkulu ekuthinteleni kunokuba asebenzisa imali eninzi ekunyangeni imiphumelo.

[Translation of isi Xhosa paragraphs follow.]

[Thank you, Speaker. Today I want to speak about a problem that is killing our nation, which is drugs. It is killing the youth as well as their families. Many parents are depressed because their sons and daughters are being destroyed by drugs. Others are victims of abuse from their children because of this drug problem.]

Other drug users end up raping, killing and committing suicide. Jails are filled with these drug users. Hospitals and graveyards are filled with these drug users. Speaker, I want to ask the members of this house to not use this platform today to point fingers at each other and accuse one another. What is important is that we work together to fight this drug problem so that we can save our youth. Poverty, lack of respect, as well lack of jobs play a big part in the youth giving themselves over to drugs. My prayer is that the Minister of Social Services in this province and the parents work together to solve this drug problem. The government needs to intervene and play a bigger role in preventing the problem instead of using lots of money in healing the ramifications.]

†Somlomo, [Speaker] the Department of Social Development at its 2022/2023 Annual Performance Plan acknowledged that drug use, misuse and abuse continue to present challenges to the health, safety and wellbeing of individuals, families and communities in the province. As a result, our district hospitals in the province are battling increased service pressure due to a rise in mental health issues resulting from drugs use, abuse and misuse. Moreover, mothers have been orphaned by drugs as their sons died in ensuing gang turf wars across the province.

Despite the above challenges, it is disappointing that midway through the Sixth Administration, the Western Cape Government Department of Education does not have any, any interdepartmental initiative to deal with the drug crisis and the only thing in place is a Substance Abuse Forum working towards developing a Provincial Drug Master Plan. There can be no justification for this delay in the development of a Drug Master Plan.

In launching the National Drug Master Plan 2019/2024 on 26 June 2020, Minister Lindiwe Zulu said, and I quote:

“The National Drug Master Plan (NDMP) is a blueprint for combating the scourge of alcohol and substance abuse which have reached epidemic proportions in South Africa. The overarching goal of the National Drug Master Plan is to prevent drug use before it starts, early intervention to ensure substance users receive treatment and rehabilitation services and reducing the demand for illicit drugs.”

All other plans will not work until there is a Drug Master Plan in the Western Cape. To stress the importance of this plan I want to cite the work of Justice Edwin Cameron when he said, and I quote:

“Drug use is a social and health issue. It is not a criminal justice issue – and it certainly is not a national security issue. There is no health rationale for invoking criminal law sanctions.”

This is exactly what the National Drug Master Plan seeks to address through its seven goals. The plan stipulates that law enforcement approaches to reduce drug supply in South Africa are moving its focus from mainly arresting the drug users, who constitute more than 80% of drug-related cases currently, to the manufacturers, distributors, and traffickers of drugs. This change necessitates coordination between the criminal justice system and the public health sectors, as well as policy reform to reduce drug supply.

This is the direction that the Western Cape should also adopt. [Interjection.] Let us stop persecuting the victims and move towards prevention and treatment. We need more funding towards treatment and rehabilitation centres in this province. Thank you. [Time expired.]

The MINISTER OF MOBILITY (DA): Thank you very much, Chairperson. Chairperson, colleagues, hon members. Chair, let me thank my colleague, hon Plato, for the opportunity to take part in this very important debate today and it is a great honour, Chair, to participate in this debate for the first time in my new capacity as the Provincial Minister of Mobility.

Almost two weeks ago, Chair, the Premier announced and made some changes to his Cabinet and gave me the responsibility of giving focused attention to the newly established Ministry of Mobility, which, among others, will be tackling the challenges of an inadequate public transport system that hurts our economy, undermines our safety and prevents the realisation of the dignity our residents deserve.

Also specifically mentioned, Chair, by the Premier in his announcement, was the important role of Provincial Traffic Management, and it is with that in mind that I participate in the debate today.

Chair, the availability and abuse of drugs pose a constant threat to the communities we serve and live in. To fight the scourge of substance abuse that is ravaging our communities, we must acknowledge the importance of working together as society and of coordinating our efforts to restrict the distribution of an access to drugs itself. Chair, while as the Provincial Minister of Mobility, I will limit my comments today to the work that is being done by the Provincial Traffic Services, and I want to place on record my appreciation for the similar supportive activities being undertaken by our municipalities.

Chair, we have to close all the gaps which are exploited by those elements who wish to distribute their very evil products. Our major roads network is regularly patrolled and is subjected to roadblocks and other operations, but it is important to note that drug smugglers try to use rural roads to move drugs and to position it for distribution and, as a result, we have broadened our reach into the rural roads system.

Chair, the Department of Transport and Public Works implemented a range of innovative initiatives to improve the safety on our roads and in our communities to achieve the long-term vision of zero fatalities and zero serious injuries on our provincial roads. Chair, these initiatives included the improvement of the highway patrol and an interception unit.

Chair, currently work is being done to continue to reshape the Provincial Traffic Service into a modern high tech and hard-hitting force. Improved law enforcement at critical road access points has proven successful in curtailing the movement of illicit goods on the broad transport system and, more specifically, the roads network, and as a result, we now have available monitoring and enforcement technology to enhance and expand the footprint of existing enforcement operations on rural as well as urban roads.

Chair, this includes the Enforce System, an internal system, which enabled the immediate detection of road traffic infringement contraventions and crime including unroadworthy unlicensed and off-route vehicles, cloned number plates, fatigued drivers and vehicles known to be involved in crime.

Chair, these systems are underpinned by the ongoing establishment of the provincial-wide automatic number plate recognition camera network, enabled through partnership with local authorities and Neighbourhood Watch groups and the use of the Department's own assets.

Chair, we have designed and planned for the establishment of a Public Transport Inspectorate as a dedicated unit targeting public transport transgression, such as illegal operations, overloading, unsafe driving and unroadworthy vehicles.

Part of the expansion of the Habitual Offender Project that was rolled out in 2021 is to assess and monitor the driver behaviour of those that are part of the habitual offender listing and to link any fraudulent license plates to criminal activity.

Chair, from 2021 as part of the traffic management continuing improvement, technology is increasingly used to enhance operational effectiveness, improved road safety and to enable a proactive approach to crimes involving vehicles. Chair, a total of 176 patrol motor vehicles were completely fitted with in-vehicle technology and all 540 handheld devices were replaced to enable newly developed applications to function.

Chair, as a result, the capacity for confiscation and arrest of possession of illegal drugs has increased despite the challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic. The confiscation and arrest record of Traffic Law Enforcement is very impressive, and I want to place on record my appreciation to all our officers. A total of 27 motorists were arrested for attempting to bribe provincial traffic officers and 33 undocumented foreign nationals were arrested on provincial and national routes in the Western Cape during 2020 and 2021 financial year.

Chair, in conclusion, I am also pleased to report that the Department recorded and amount in excess of R7 million relating to the confiscation and arrest for possession of illegal drugs in the 2021/2022 financial year.

Chair, I want to commend the members of this critically important service for the excellent work that is being done on a daily basis under very challenging and often dangerous circumstances. I thank you.

Mr P J MARAIS (FFP): Good day, Speaker, good day, members. It is nice seeing all of you again. The bigger question all South Africans should face and ask ourselves before we can address drug-related crimes, are: which South Africa do we desire, and what South Africa will our children one day inherit? How does our logic compare with the logic of successful nations throughout the Western world in combating those things we are still struggling with? Can we allow ourselves to travel beyond African failed liberation logic? Does our logic go beyond apartheid solutions? Does it go beyond total state dependency? Does it go beyond get rich schemes and sympathy for law breakers? We even sympathise with those peddling drugs. We blame it on apartheid. Crime is endemic in our country. Can we draft laws to let the Constitution work in favour of responsible law observers and brutal punishment for those who still rape, murder, deal in drugs and destroy state infrastructure?

When will we stop feeling sorry for criminals? When will we stop police from getting payoffs from criminals, stop Government [Inaudible.] impound police documents on dump heaps, because they got payoffs, so that evidence is destroyed. No one goes to jail for corruption.

They live in South Africa to enjoy golf. Criminals will flourish and drug lords will prosper in a paradise created for them by sympathetic liberals and Government corruptors. [Interjection.] Let us turn towards a federal dispensation for the Western Cape. Let us do it across party political lines and heal this province. That is my solution. [Time expired.]

Mr G BRINKHUIS (AL JAMA-AH): Thank you very much, Speaker. Good afternoon to all the hon members. Speaker, yes, for years the prominent Anti-Drugs and Gangsterism Movement, PAGAD, People Against Gangsterism and Drugs, reiterated that SAPS officials are aware where the drug peddlers live and from which houses they ply their illicit trade. PAGAD has experienced in the past that police know very well, they know who the drug dealers are, and from which houses they sell drugs.

Hon Speaker, we have a very serious problem with illicit drug trading affecting communities, safety and wellbeing. What we need to root out from the illicit drug trading is a strong and non-corrupt force such as the united front consisting of honest SAPS officials, representatives of all political parties, magistrates, judges, NGOs, organisations, and the representatives of the various religious fraternities. Such a united front with high discipline and moral values must embark on organised action in support of the fight against gangsterism and drugs. The drug dealers and gangsters must be made aware that such a united front is against the evil and harm they cause to communities. The strong message to the drug dealers that they are people in SAPS, in the courts, in the business sectors, politicians, community organisations who are closing all avenues for drug trading. Lastly, Al Jama-ah believes in a socio-economic response to assist in eradicating poverty, crime, gangsterism and drug-dealing. Thank you very much, Speaker.

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELLNESS (DA): Thank you, Chair. Hon Premier, Cabinet colleagues and members of the Provincial Parliament. Thank you, member Plato for sponsoring this debate, placing focus on the matters which affects every community in our province.

Chair, the Department of Health and Wellness takes pride in preventing and treating disease, and improving well being and quality of life for all our citizens. They perform this task under immense financial pressure, and it often becomes a balancing act of prioritising treatment, which inadvertently leaves some behind, which, with us, and some of them with our hands tied behind our backs. Keep in mind the pressures which the Department is enduring. The health system also remains the universal acceptor, proverbial dumping ground for the outfalls of all socio-econopolitical cultural ills, one of which is the consequences of the illicit drug trade.

Indeed, hon Bakubaku-Vos, we cannot only look at the drugs and the substance abuse only from the lens of the criminal justice system. We have to look at the socio-econopolitical and cultural aspect of it.

Chair, illicit drugs filter through our communities and often the end-users are mostly our adolescents and also our young adults.

My children, †jou kinders, ons kinders, [your children, our children,] they get caught up in the clutches of tik, heroin, crack, Nyaope, and the numerous other street drugs having them end up in our healthcare system. Our Hospital and Emergency Centre Tracking Information System, in short abbreviation is HECTIS, indicates that we have a significant increase in mental health presentations of non-organic psychosis and mental health behavioural disorders relating to substance abuse. Non-organic, it means that people are not necessarily mentally ill. There is nothing wrong in regard to the chemical or clinical balance within their brains, but it is because of the substance abuse.

In 2021 alone, we admitted about 3398 such patients in the Metro and just in the first two months of the 2022 we have already admitted almost 824 cases. 554 more cases for the same period last year. These are the patients who are admitted to our 72-hour observation units at our hospital for psychiatry, assessment and treatment. Of course, some of them they ended up being referred to the specialised mental services, but the majority of them have to be released because they are not necessarily mentally ill. It is about the psychosis as a result of the substance abuse.

Chair, the treatment of substance related health disorders does not only stop at our 72-hour observation units, often these patients become long term mental healthcare users that need to be absorbed into our healthcare programs. This phenomenon is a call echoed in the 2021 Annual Report of our Mental Health Review Board, where they pertinently state that substance abuse either contributes to the symptoms of mental healthcare users, or is found to be the cause of mental health disorders.

Just to explain further, Chair, it is about whilst they come as the people presenting with a mental disorder because of substance abuse, if now they keep on being addicted, they ended up having another diagnosis of a cocktail of the mental disorders, called substance disorders. The treatment of this completely preventable disease comes at a huge cost, so much that during this year, you may recall that I did make an announcement that we are adding R30 million for this financial year in regard to mental health. The meant money spent on preventable mental health disorders could have been used for other corrective or preventive services, but because these patients are in crisis, we are compelled to treat them.

Chair, in short, what this means is that the ordinary Auntie Sarah will have to wait longer for her knee replacement now because the young men – most of them are the men [Inaudible.] out there, taking. The deserving community will continue to wait for the new clinic because most of the sum of our young people of that same community are using drugs because of these socio-econocultural ills that I have mentioned.

The problem of this illicit drug trade is huge, and does not only affect the health system, but it affects all sectors. Therefore, as a single Department or even a sphere of government we will never be able to combat this social ill. In terms of the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 2008, it does expect all departments and all governments, civil society and all stakeholders to develop and implement comprehensive inter-sectoral strategies aimed at reducing the demand and also any harm caused by the substance abuse.

Chair, what are we doing in the Department, in as much as Health is not the custodian of that act, it is Social Development; we have established ACE, which is the Adolescent Centre of Excellence through the Red Cross and Groote Schuur and UCT, where adolescents, as we know that they are the ones, they make up a quarter of the population and in South Africa, as part of Sub-Saharan Africa, have one of the worst health profiles for adolescents. Because it is the time of confusion, it is the time of identity crisis, it is also the time of peer pressure, that is why it is crucial for this ACE. However, the crown jewel in our treatment basket is the Opiate Detoxification Unit at the Stikland Hospital and it also – to mention, Chair, that detox – not all people who are addicted to drugs, need a detox, but all people who are addicted to the drugs need rehabilitation. So, in most instances, what needs medical interventions when it comes to detox are the opiates, for example, the heroin, but some of the drugs like Tik, they are most psychosocial, their withdrawal is not as much as the same as with opioids. We have a dedicated 10-bed unit to assist users safely through their detox period and also supporting them on their journey to recovery. Again, when you are part of detox, you are supposed to be also part of the rehab, meaning starting from the beginning, for starting with the rehab, they come in having a detox, again back to the rehab. So it is a whole complex kind of situation where we have to make sure that we do not leave any stone unturned when it comes to responding to substance abuse.

Chair, this is not enough as the bed occupancy of this unit always exceeds 100% and we have treated more than 550 patients during this past year. 550 patients collectively are more patients than we can fit in a day even in our Khayelitsha Hospital.

In conclusion, Chair, the Department of Health and Wellness is experiencing added avoidable pressure related to this illicit drug trade in the province. This comes at a high cost, which we must absorb and it drops our community from receiving this healthcare which they deserve.

Hence, I do support the calls of making sure we apply the whole of society approach, not only the Government, the civil society, all other departments, everyone where we are supposed to be looking at this scourge that is affecting our communities.

I would not even mind to take the members to see for themselves in some of our ECs, because it is most of the ECs. So, when people come with trauma, with emergencies, with violence, interpersonal violence, they need to understand that we have also some of these patients who are there for observation in this regard.

As a government we will never be able to stop this trade alone, but as a society we should stand together to abolish the demand for the illicit drugs. We should not leave our children behind. Thank you, Chair.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, thank you, hon member Mbombo. Can you just allow, or would you allow the hon member Makamba-Botya, she has now joined us, to take the next slot, and then you will be thereafter. Thank you, hon member Makamba-Botya is joining us online.

Ms N MAKAMBA-BOTYA (EFF): Thank you very much, hon Chair, and my apologies for this. Hon Chair, a study of 2019 from the University of Cape Town estimated a gang membership in the Western Cape to be more than 1 000. This number must have increased by now in the year of 2022. The majority of these gangs happen to be concentrated within the City of Cape Town. The main source of income to sustain these gangs comes from trading in illegal drugs, such as Tik, heroin and nyaope, to name a few.

Hon Chair, the drug trade involving these substances does not operate in abstract. It affects the social fibre of communities we live in. It affects the young, the community at large, the economy, the well-being and the health of our people, as well as putting pressure in the health system.

A fight against illicit drug trade requires a determined government which is able to orchestrate society in a certain manner. It requires each and every Government department to play a leading role within their respective areas in assisting society to get rid of this social ill.

The Department of Safety must make sure that those that use and trade illicit drugs are put behind bars, but the Department must not only be one-sided and reactive in its approach. It must also partner with the Departments of Health and Social Development in an endeavour to partake in proactive initiatives such as road shows and other interventionist mechanisms, aimed at rehabilitation. Provincial Treasury makes funds available for such initiatives because prevention is always better than cure.

Chair, moreover, although [Inaudible.] plays an important role in the fight against illicit drug trade in society, at times it does not always produce the intended results associated with the rehabilitation. A huge number of young people are often caught up in the criminal justice system, and end up in jail where they are further inducted to these prison gangs. Later on, the same people leave prison as adults, only to form their own communities outside the prison walls, and the whole thing becomes just a non-ending vicious circle that leads society into a terrain of chaos.

Another issue, Chair, which also cannot be avoided, is that high unemployment rate also leads to young people participating in gangs and trading in illicit drugs. The Government has a duty to create employment so that people can be able to sustain themselves. If the Government gets the crucial part wrong, then it will pay a heavy price of having to fund the Departments of Safety for gang-related turf wars; Social Development for non-ending rehabilitation efforts [Inaudible.] within in its [Inaudible.] associated with drug use, and rehabilitation, and the list goes on, and it is just a never-ending downward spiral. I thank you, Chairperson, thank you.

Mr M KAMA (ANC): Thank you very much, Chair. Let me also welcome the debate today and perhaps maybe appreciate the manner in which hon member Dan Plato introduced the debate as I was worried with the manner in which it was phrased that we must come here and discuss the impact of illicit drug trade as if we do not know.

We are tired of discussing things that we know and repeating what we know in this House, but just like hon member Bans and hon member Cameron did, we are really hungry to discuss solutions and not the impact which we know, like the address from Health that we just received.

Now let me, Chair, also welcome the input by the MEC. You know when the MEC speaks from the heart you really see the good man in him and the leader that wants to lead, but once he takes the paper and reads what the research unit of the DA has written for him, you lose him. You lose that good leader that is in him.

I think, hon House Chair, the research study by Komysa Hassan on the politicisation of crime and its impact on the relationship between law enforcement and the public, found that it undermines the core objective of law enforcement, public safety and negatively impacts institutional goals and mindset. The implications of which reach beyond the police to society at large. In this regard we must call out the DA for its continued use of crime as a political tool to further its narrow political gains, joined by the FF Plus today.

In its latest attempts the DA, and as mentioned by the MEC, asked the Western Cape Police Ombudsman to investigate SAPS' alleged failure to close drug houses in the province. This is very pathetic and uncalled for. The Western Cape must use its resources to improve safety and not to target SAPS. Use LEAP officers and the K9 units to combat drug trade and not target SAPS. Why are you not asking the Ombud to probe the effective deployment of K9 units in municipalities that are inland, and not in the entry points to the province like Beaufort West. Where is the logic in that? Why do you only want to use the K9 units when the drugs have already reached the communities?

In executing the DA mandate, the Ombud has since called on communities to assist in identifying [Inaudible]. The DA in the province does not only value the important role of communities in the fight against crime, communities have been totally isolated from crime-fighting by the Provincial Government. This includes the continuing undermining and underfunding of CPFs with a clear intent to weaken and collapse them, and we hope the mention of the CPFs by the current MEC now will lead to a direction where the Department really reconsiders its decision to underfund CPFs, because some CPFs are not even funded.

The role of CPFs in society is to promote relations between the police and communities, and in turn communities play a vital role in helping police to fight crime. The DA deliberately isolated communities and as a result with a trust deficit between SAPS and communities. This is one of the issues we will discuss in the meeting that hon member Dougmore has mentioned, with the Provincial Commissioner, which we hope to be next week.

Hon House Chair, a wise man once said, and I quote:

"Shallow thinkers are those who are incapable and sometimes too lazy to look at all sides of an issue, or to explore the issues deeply before making judgment or decision."

Today what we experienced here in the House are members on the other side who have this problem. The DA's understanding and approach to address drugs and gangsterism is a result of shallow thinking.

Research by global initiative against transitional organised crime showed that, and I quote:

"South Africa is home to the largest and most established meth consumption market in East and Southern Africa, and that the substance is the most common drug of choice in the Western Cape and Eastern Cape. The South African meth is sourced from three major supply chains, including the Nigeria syndicate; locally manufactured meth linked to the Chinese syndicate, which originates from Johannesburg; and the third stream originates from the Afghanistan/Pakistan border region."

This has highlighted the need for intergovernmental, inter-regional and continental approach to combat the illicit drug trade. Instead of openly targeting SAPS, the Provincial Government must foster intergovernmental relations and support SAPS in efforts to combat crime.

They must address challenges to address the deployment of K9 units into the entry points of the province, and as we conclude, we really feel sorry for hon member Christians. We agree with everything he has said, but he must know when he jumps to support a budget of the DA that continues to waste resources on the LEAP officers, this is what you are going to get. Thank you very much. [Applause]

The TEMPORARY CHAIR: Thank you, hon member Kama. †Baie dankie, agb lid Plato, u geleentheid vir repliek. [Thank you, hon member Plato, your opportunity for reply.]

Mr D PLATO (DA): Thank you very much, hon Chairperson. I first want to thank the House, all the parties in this House for their support for this debate this afternoon. Also for the input, the positiveness of the input. I nearly thought hon member Kama is going a little bit off track with some of his political inspired comments and that sort of thing, but I know where he is coming from, but I also want to caution the hon member no State department like Social Development or Community Safety will be able to stop this scourge on its own. It must be a collective, holistical kind of an approach, and there is one entity, I am not criticising the hon member, but the entity to arrest, Metro Police cannot investigate; LEAP cannot investigate. Unfortunately, the only entity to do that is SAPS. They can take the matter to court. Metro Police must hand over to the police and that sort of thing, and that is where the problem lies, and I listened carefully to what was said with regard to the syndicates.

Why are the syndicates operating in the country? What are our intelligence forces doing about that? But what is SARS also doing about that, but also what is SARS doing about the South African-based syndicates in this country, and can SARS track them down with regard to the riches? Are their monies stashed in a bank account? The answer is "no", but it is somewhere, but they live in the Plattekloufs and in the Constantias and wherever, and they do not work.

Their income is the drug trade, and we are not, we love SAPS, we are not criticising the police. We are saying collectively not only SAPS alone, but even us, and I made a point of it to say we all we must do more.

That is why I appreciate the input. I also appreciate the input of hon member Brinkhuis; the input of hon member Bakubaku-Vos with regard to the Master Plan. We note that important input, but that is the issue, and my hon colleague, the new Minister for Community Safety, whispers in my ear just to make a point of it, I must not miss that point, the issue with regard to the Drug Master Plan.

So we note even what the Opposition are saying, and I see it as a collective effort by the Opposition because we must realise anyone standing in the way of these top guns in the underworld, and in the drug trade business, if you are standing in their way, what are they doing? They just kill you.

How many children killed in our communities, all the bullets in Manenberg and all the other areas on the Cape Flats, they do not care a damn. Anyone standing in the way they take them out, but let me further say to you in conclusion, hon Chairperson, that the Department of Social Development offers a range of measures which provide assistance for those who wish to escape patterns of substance abuse; that must be ongoing. These programmes are specifically focused on those who make use of the Department's homeless and GBV shelters, and I am very glad, I am not going to say much more about GBV. I think many of the speakers addressed that issue as well.

Hon Chairperson, no one department, and we have said it already, can solve the epidemic of drug addiction, but the Department of Social Development does absolutely everything in its power with all the other departments – Education and Health and who else, even Sport, Art and Culture with their programmes – to mitigate the damage done by the illicit drug trade. Thank you so much for this debate, hon Chairperson, and God bless.

[Debate concluded.]

STATEMENTS BY MEMBERS

Mr D AMERICA (DA): Thank you, hon House Chair. Over the past number of years, South Africa's rail system has come under increased attacks by criminals. PRASA's lack of action only served to exacerbate the targeted destruction of railway lines and stations.

After more than two years, our central line is still inoperable, owing to the destruction of property, illegal land invasion, theft of cables and other equipment. Without the concrete planned promises of the National Minister that the line will be restored soon, it remains a pipedream and our commuters will continue to suffer.

While SAPS has made numerous arrests in recent months, many cases have remained unsolved, allowing criminals to get away with these crimes. This is why the 20th sentencing of a man who set fire to a train, is encouraging. However, there are many cold cases that need to be dealt with.

Sadly, hon House Chair, a new form of violence has been unleashed against a long-haul bus company, Intercap. Over 150 attacks have been perpetrated against the assets of the company. These attackers have no regard for the pain it caused to the families and those drivers and passengers, who have become collateral damage to their extortion racket. It is therefore with sadness that Mr Bangikhaya Machana, an Intercap driver who went about his work to support and feed his family, was killed by a rogue element in the taxi industry on 25 April 2020. Today, a family in mourning and without a father and breadwinner.

Hon House Chair, I wish to call on SAPS to take whatever action necessary to apprehend and convict these criminals, who seek to destroy lives and public property. We must protect lives and livelihoods. I thank you, hon House Chair.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION (ANC): Hon Chairperson, there should be no doubt that the hon John Steenhuisen's visit to the Ukraine has absolutely nothing to do with the humanitarian response of facts, all facts, but everything to do with pleasing those funders that he needs to please. Mass killings have been happening on the Cape Flats for longer than the hon Steenhuisen has been the Leader of the DA. In this province where his party governs, people in the Cape Flats live under siege of gangsters and daily, people have to face shootings. No visits to the Cape Flats, Khayelitsha, Hanover Park by the hon Steenhuisen.

Wars have been ravaging, hon Chair, on the African continent and these wars have a direct impact on our country. In many of these African countries, South Africa has direct interests. We have businesses there; we have academics there and no visit to these African countries by the hon Steenhuisen. Israeli's have been occupying the Palestinian territories for the last 55 years, hon Chair, and in the recent past, regularly bombarded Gaza. No visit to the Palestinian territories and especially, Gaza by the hon Steenhuisen. Afghanistan, Iraq, Yemen and Syria are just some of the other countries across the globe where wars have been ravaging and which have had devastating effects on the populations of these countries. No visit to these war-ravaged countries.

You will go further to note that the Ukrainian ambassador, in addition to meeting with our diplomats, will also be addressing the DA Provincial Council this weekend and while we have absolutely no objection to this, it is clear that the DA continues to have a biased approach to this conflict and this biased approach has a direct impact on the province's farmers and potential export markets, such as the one pursued by Wesgro in regard to mussels.

The visit by hon Steenhuisen cannot even be described as a publicity stunt because it was a PR disaster, receiving condemnation from a wide range, including a former DA National Deputy Executive Director who said, and I quote:

"It would be safe to presume that he is there to find the 'facts'" ...
[Interjection.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Hon, sorry, hon Dugmore? Your two minutes is ... [Interjection.]

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION (ANC):

“...that suit his already decided conclusion.”

We condemn this visit and continue to believe [Interjections.] that our National Government needs to be supported in trying to bring an end to this conflict with the global community. Thank you. [Applause.] [Time expired.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. Hon Dugmore, please note that you have got two minutes for each statement. Thank you. Next up ...[Interjection.]

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION (ANC): Hon Chair, in the other speech I actually used less time. You even complimented me that I used less time in my speech.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: [Laughs.] Thank you. EFF?

Ms N MAKAMBA-BOTYA (EFF): Hon Chair, thank you very much. The EFF finds it shocking that Premier Alan Winde is crying foul regarding the ongoing census results in the Western Cape for 2022. His main concern is the equitable share, money the Province could lose as a result of the outcome of these results.

Hon Chair, the majority of people the Premier is complaining about as not being counted are actually people from informal settlements who are neglected by the DA-run Government. The irony is that the same Premier who does not care about the poor in informal settlements, suddenly has an interest in them being counted solely because if they are not counted, then the Province will not gain more money in the form of an equitable share. If the Western Cape is to receive more money in terms of an equitable share, there is no proof that they will suddenly spend that money on the poor to build them houses and proper infrastructure they so desperately need.

Hon Chair, there is also no evidence that the Department of Health will buy more beds in Khayelitsha Hospital and hire more nurses and doctors around the Western Cape health institutions. There is also no evidence that the Education Department will all of a sudden hire more teachers to build more schools. We know all of this because we have seen it before from this Government. All they want is to get more equitable shares and then, keep it in their Provincial Revenue Fund because it gives them joy seeing money piling up there whilst the poor remain in squalor conditions. I thank you, hon Chairperson.

Mr D PLATO (DA): Hon Chair, thank you very much. Hon Chair, I wish to speak out on an issue of urgent importance to citizens across the Western Cape and South Africa at large. The R350 Social Relief of Distress Grant is a lifeline for many South Africans who have been left without a means of supporting themselves, as a result of the economic destruction brought on by the National Government's policies over the last two years. R350 is not a lot of money, hon Chair, but it is all that many people have.

And yet, SASSA has proven itself unable to provide even this pittance to the most vulnerable members of our society. We have heard reports of people who are yet to receive their money for the month of April and SASSA seems to be no closer to resolving this situation. The agency has indicated that the delays are a result of the changing legislative framework due to the end of the State of Disaster. To this, we ask why this problem was not foreseen? How can SASSA leave 10 million people high and dry across the country with many of them in this province?

I have invited SASSA to appear before the Standing Committee on Social Development as soon as possible and my promise to this House today is that we will do all we can to hold them to account for the good of the most vulnerable citizens of this province. I thank you.

Mr F C CHRISTIANS (ACDP): Thank you, hon Chairperson. Hon Chairperson, an Irish statesman, Edmund Burke, nailed it when he said:

“The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing.”

In the media there were again reports on the new developments on the proposed draft guidelines on gender identity and sexual orientation in public schools. The hon Speaker of this House commented in that article to say that it would be great if the adoption of the policy happens as soon as June. He says it is definitely possible. The drivers of these guidelines are definitely the Western Cape Education Department.

As the ACDP we cannot keep quiet. I want to place it on record that these guidelines are evil and ungodly. We oppose this policy and ask this Western Cape Government to throw it in the garbage bin where it belongs. Many citizens of the Western Cape are asking what is the ACDP doing. On 26 April 2021, the ACDP picketed outside of this Legislature where we called for the rejection and scrapping of these draft bylaws on gender identity and sexual orientation in public schools of the Western Cape Education Department and we will continue to engage communities to reject these ungodly guidelines. The draft guidelines are awaiting the signoff of the hon Minister Schäfer after which it will become policy in our schools in 2023.

I want to ask the outgoing hon Minister Schäfer: within your eight years of hard work in the Education portfolio, is this the ungodly legacy that you are going to leave behind? How can we allow learners to dress in a manner that matches their perceived gender identity or how can we allow unisex bathroom facilities? How can we allow binary pronouns as ‘his’ and ‘hers’ to be changed to ‘them’ and ‘they’? The ACDP cannot be silent with this Satanic policy. The ACDP rejects this draft policy for what it is. ... [Interjection.] A draft policy from the pits of hell itself. The ACDP rejects the attempt ... [Interjection.] to corrupt fertile young men. The ACDP rejects this plan to hell where it belongs. I thank you. [Time expired.]

Mr L L MVIMBI (ANC): Thank you very much, hon Chairperson. The ANC wishes to take this opportunity to commend the Cape Amalgamated Taxi Association, better known as CATA, and the Cape Organisation for the Democratic Taxi Association, also known as CODETA, for coming together to pledge cooperation and working towards peace in the industry.

At a recent meeting held in Makaza in Khayelitsha, where the northern and eastern regions were also invited, hundreds of taxi owners and drivers under the banner of the two associations, came out united in ensuring that they operate within a peaceful environment. As if to honour and pay tribute to the late Archbishop, the associations met in the Desmond Tutu Hall after violence devastated the industry in the second half of last year.

The taxi industry is the largest means of public transport in our country and province, one would estimate suggesting that up to 70% of the people using public transport to get to work or to make the economy pump, use these minibus taxis. Yet, the taxi industry also remains the most disadvantaged industry within the public transport sector. They receive very little to no support from the Provincial Government and they are not subsidised as Golden Arrow is subsidised, as GoGeorge is subsidised or the MyCiTi is subsidised.

Even though National Government allocates transporting funding to this Province, a reported R1 billion will be allocated to Golden Arrow by this Provincial Government, yet the Provincial Government cannot even support and make taxis viable, but they want to privatise passenger transport. The future of public transport in our province and country is taxis. We must invest in it because it kills two birds with one stone: a means of public transport and a small business.

The ANC also takes this opportunity to commend the National Minister of Transport, Mr Fikile Mbalula, for prioritising the taxi industry, as well as SANTACO, for their role in the leadership they played in ensuring the dialogue between CATA and CODETA. The associations [Interjection.] must know that the ANC will always continue to work with them and be of service to them, as we have been in the recent past and we wish to encourage them to continue talking and ensuring peace within this vital public transport industry. Thank you very much, hon Chairperson.

Mr R D MACKENZIE (DA): Thank you, hon House Chairperson. It is no surprise that finding a job as a young person is now harder than ever before. While the unemployment rate in the Western Cape is still drastically lower than the rest of the country, the economic downturns brought on by the pandemic and National Government's illogical lockdowns, have resulted in fewer opportunities for matriculants and graduates. It is our responsibility as leaders to proactively find ways to improve the prospects of our youth.

Take, for example, the issue of driver's licences: it is virtually impossible as a recently graduated or matriculated young person to get a job without a driver's licence. Even N2 level positions such as courier administration, call centre jobs, government clerks, internships which should provide the employment and skills development for young people, require a licence to gain employment.

In response to this, I recently acquired private funding from the Wheatfield Estate Foundation Trust to pay for 100 learners in my constituency to go through the process of gaining their licences. These learners will gain an invaluable skill for life, which will stand them in good stead as they move forward with their careers. Basic Education Minister, Angie Motshekga, also recently announced that her Department has begun to investigate the possibility of implementing a similar initiative at national level.

While I applaud the prospect of more learners gaining this vital skill as they enter the job market, I have to ask why is such a simple, but impactful initiative taking this long to be implemented? How many learners across the country have missed out on this vital skill and therefore, vital job opportunities?

I would like to close this by wishing our learners from my constituency in Mitchells Plain well, as they write their exams this weekend and safe driving as they gain their licences. I thank you.

Mr P J MARAIS (FFP): Thank you, hon Speaker. The bold initiative by AfriForum to establish, empower and finance the non-political affiliated NGO under the name Kaapse Forum to uplift members of the Coloured community economically, should be welcomed by everybody irrespective of political preferences, race or ethnic origin. So does the generous impress of financial aid given by the same AfriForum and the Solidarity Trade Union to flood victims in KZN. This is indicative of the great untapped goodwill that still exists in our country across ethnic, language and cultural divisions, and should be applauded rather than the motives questioned.

Hungry, unemployed and struggling communities, whether black, whether Indian or whether Coloured, cannot be denied this type of help simply because of political policies practiced in years gone by. This is a huge first step into a better future and should be welcomed. Thank you.

Ms W F KAIZER-PHILANDER (DA): Thank you very much, hon Chairperson. Hon Chair, over the past three years, governments across our country and around the world had to reprioritise spending in order to combat COVID-19 and to save lives of residents. Going forward, every hon member will know that much effort will be placed under pandemic recovery. However, at the same time we will need to look at doing things differently.

Hon Chairperson, this could not be more applicable than when it comes to delivering quality healthcare, particularly in relation to our interventions towards combatting TB in our province. Since 1 March last year, there have been more than 41 000 individuals who have contracted tuberculosis in which just under a tenth of those, have resulted in death. It is for this reason, hon Chairperson, why the Provincial Government has pioneered in instituting various initiatives, such as the multi-sectoral Provincial TB Emergency Response Plan and the Provincial TB Dashboard. These are examples of a proactive government that innovates service delivery.

Hon Chairperson, now is the precise time for us to do more. This year alone, the Department will be spending R388 million on tuberculosis hospitals, which is more than a 5% increase from the previous year. Over the medium term, more than R1 billion will be spent on these hospitals.

Coupled to this is the District Health Programme's Grant, the TB component has been allocated R68 million this year and almost R208 million over the next three years, hon Chairperson.

Hon Chairperson, health is everybody's business and we can clearly see that these plans are proof of a government that ensures the wellbeing and dignity of all residents. I thank you, hon Chair.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Thank you so much, hon member. Hon members, in terms of Rule 145(6), I now give one or more members of the Executive present, an opportunity to respond to Members' Statements for not more than five minutes collectively. Thank you, hon Premier?

The PREMIER: Thank you very much, hon Chair. I will try to keep this very short, so I will only deal with the Hon Makamba-Botya's statement. First of all, I think she definitely needs to go and read the Blue Book from Treasury because she will see where the money goes and how it gets spent. She should be getting behind this census, just like everyone else should, because this is not only about budget, it is about planning tools, it is about the Gini coefficient understanding the gap, something that they say they stand for. She should get behind it, stop complaining. It is about dealing with crime. It is about dealing with education, it is about dealing with healthcare, it is about dealing with poor people. It is definitely about getting the numbers right and it is absolutely disgusting that she actually stands against it. She should be standing for it for the poor people of this province. [Applause.]

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING: Thank you, hon House Chair. To the hon Dugmore, maybe he must stop trying to interfere in Government by meeting with officials in Oudtshoorn and come and do his job. [Interjections.] In this country, hon Chairperson, we have got 17 million people on a ground system because of ANC corruption, nothing else. 17 million people who suffer because of the war in Ukraine. 17 million people that will suffer because fuel prices will increase, food prices will increase, because of the war in Ukraine. If he does not understand that, then it is just to testify that the ANC as a party wants to keep people in poverty, hon Chairperson. So, he should be ashamed of himself. The DA will keep on the course to fight for world peace.

Hon Chairperson, †ek gaan dit in my en agbare Huis Chair, en ek gaan dit in my moedertaal doen want dit is iets baie naby aan my hart ...[Tussenwerpsel.] [I am going to do it in my, and hon House Chair, I'm going to do it in my mother tongue because it is something close to my heart...[Interjection.]]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Order!

†Die MINISTER VAN PLAASLIKE REGERING, OMGEWINGSKE EN ONTWIKKELINGSBEPLANNING: En ek wil vir die agbare Christians sê dat ek het die hoogste agting vir sy waardestelsel, maar ek wil nie dit verlaag tot 'n politieke debat nie en ek sal graag 'n koppie koffie saam met hom wil drink, want deel ons in dieselfde geloof en aanbid ons dieselfde God, is dit 'n God van liefde, 'n God wat alle mense geskape het en dan moet ons teruggaan na Mattheus 7 toe wat sê:

“Ek sal nie oordeel nie, want die oordeel waarmee ek oordeel, sal oor my geoordeel word.”

En ek sê dit in alle liefde en hy sal dit verstaan, en wie is ek om 'n geskapene van God te oordeel? So, ons moet baie versigtig wees in hierdie debat.

Agbare Speaker en dan, aan die agbare Marais, ek het sy *statement* so 'n bietjie gemis, maar ek wil vir hom sê

[Translation of Afrikaans paragraphs follow.]

[The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING: And I want to say to the hon Christians that I have the highest regard for his system of values, but I do not want to degrade it to a political debate and I would like to have a cup of coffee with him, because we share the same religion and pray to the same God, is it a God of love, a God who has created all human beings and then we have to go back to 7 Matthew that reads:

“Do not judge, or you too will be judged. For in the same way you judge others, you will be judged.”

And I am saying it in all kindness and he would understand, and who am I to judge a creature of God? So, we have to be very cautious in this debate.

Hon Speaker and then, to the hon Marais, I missed his statement somewhat, but I want to say to him.] and I need to put it on record that this was the first Province that offered help to KZN. I phoned the Premier, we discussed it and we said we will not go to the media because we help and we offer help to KZN because it is the right thing to do. We have sent rescue people there, we sent 4x4 vehicles there, we sent a JOC team there to help the people of KZN and the National Minister will thank us for that and she will testify to that.

So, this Government is always there for the people of South Africa and we will always stand behind the people of South Africa. Thank you, hon Chairperson. [Applause.]

The MINISTER OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES: Thank you. I think what the hon John Steenhuisen's visit to the Ukraine highlights is the complete silence of National Government on a war of aggression perpetrated by the Russian Federation. It also highlights that while John Steenhuisen is talking about the victims of a war of aggression, the hon Cameron Dugmore is attending functions and sipping champagne with the perpetrators of the war of aggression which, of course, is the Russian Federation and that will not be forgotten and it will not be forgiven by the people of the Western Cape. I thank you.

The MINISTER OF MOBILITY: Thank you very much, hon Chairperson. Hon Chairperson, I think it will be remiss of me not to again put on record, because I have answered this particular question or the statement by hon Mvimbi in the past. The reality is this: the money that gets transferred from the National Government to Provincial Government in the form of the PTOG for Golden Arrow Bus Services is nothing different to what happens across the country. All provinces receive that grant.

When you speak about formalisation and subsidisation of the minibus taxi industry, it is on good record and on authority from the industry that the Western Cape Government is the only government that supports the minibus taxi industry. We have rolled out initiatives during COVID-19, in the height of COVID-19, through the Red Dot and Blue Dot projects. We are still subsidising that for the remainder of this financial year.

Hon Chairperson, I have asked this in numerous Standing Committees to the hon Mvimbi, to please engage his national counterpart or National Government so that we can look at a process of trying to start subsidising the minibus taxi industry. A once-off R5 000 that the National Minister has awarded to operators that came months after it was promised, is no subsidisation, is no formalisation and the hon Mvimbi must not come here, mislead the House without putting the facts on the table that have been provided to him in the past.

I think it is important that in the interest of the commuters of this province, that we do not play up the minibus taxi industry with the bus services that are currently filling the void because of a failed rail system in this province. Thank you, hon Chair.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. That is the end of Members' Statements, which brings us to the next and last item on the agenda, which is Notices of Motion. In terms of the new Rule 151, all Notices of Motions by members are required to be delivered to the Secretary for placing it on the Order Paper. These motions have been duly submitted and published on the Order Paper below the line.

PUBLIC PROCUREMENT REGULATIONS

(Notice of Motion)

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (DA): I give notice that I shall move:

That the House debates the impact of the Public Procurement regulatory regime on the Western Cape, in line with Section 217 of the Constitution.

[Notice of Motion as printed on the Order Paper.]

GENDER BUDGETING

(Notice of Motion)

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (DA): I give notice that I shall move:

That the House debates the benefits of gender budgeting for the Western Cape.

[Notice of Motion as printed on the Order Paper.]

BULLYING IN SCHOOLS

(Notice of Motion)

Mr F C CHRISTIANS: I give notice that I shall move:

That this House debates the ever increasing incidents of bullying and its adverse effect on learners in our schools and notes with concern that bullying has resulted in some instances in the suicidal death of the victimised.

[Notice of Motion as printed on the Order Paper.]

RISING FOOD PRICES: IMPACT ON THE POOR

(Notice of Motion)

Mr P MARRAN: I give notice that I shall move:

That the House debates the impact of rising food prices on the poor people and Government's intervention to mitigate the impact.

[Notice of Motion as printed on the Order Paper.]

SERVICE DELIVERY: POOR WORKING CLASS COMMUNITIES

(Notice of Motion)

Mr P MARRAN: I give notice that I shall move:

That the House debates the service delivery in poor working class communities.

[Notice of Motion as printed on the Order Paper.]

METRO RAIL SERVICES: TAKEOVER

(Notice of Motion)

Mr P J MARAIS: I give notice that I shall move:

That the House notes that the issue of lending its full support to the City Mayor and his Council in their endeavours to take over control of the Metro Rail Services from the National Government and the urgent nature of the request.

[Notice of Motion as printed on the Order Paper.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: We now move to Motions without Notice. I would like to inform you that in terms of the new Standing Rule 150, pertaining to Motions without Notice, condolence and congratulatory motions were submitted to the Programming Authority, prior to this Plenary on the 3 May 2022.

Members are also reminded that Motions without Notice pertaining to congratulatory notices and condolences will not be allowed in this sitting, that have not been processed by the Programming Authority.

I have been informed that in the Programming Authority meeting of 3 May 2022, political parties did submit the names of hon members in the desired order of speaking and those who had wished to move a Motion without Notice in this sitting of the House. I will therefore, just for noting and for the purposes of the Minutes, call out the hon members whose names have accordingly been submitted and approved.

The following members' motions have been approved by the Programming Authority as follows: hon Brinkhuis Al-Jama-ah; hon Bosman DA; hon America DA; hon Lekker ANC; hon America DA; hon Botha DA; and hon Windvogel ANC.

JEAN-MARC JOHANNES

(Motion)

Mr G BRINKHUIS: I move without notice:

That the House recognises that Athlone-born skateboarder Jean-Marc Johannes is the Guinness World Record holder for the highest number of backside big spins; further recognises that the 30-year-old Johannes, a Windsor High School learner in Lansdowne, won his first skateboarding competition when he was 11 years old; notes that he has managed 18 backside big spins, beating the previous record of 12 held by the American Rob Dyrdek since 2002; further notes that Johannes smashed his latest record at the Cape Town Stadium on 6 April 2022; notes that he grew up under challenging conditions with no skateboard facilities on the Cape Flats; further notes that he is also asthmatic and, as a child, could not participate in any of the other usual sports that motivated him to try manoeuvres, such as Nollie heelflips, Fakie heelflips and boardslides; acknowledges that he recently qualified to take part in the 2022 Tokyo Olympic Games; further acknowledges that he became a professional skateboarder in 2017 and has competed on the international stage since 2011; recognises that during his international stints he has won various awards and competitions, including an accolade from Asia in the form of a Global International Podium in the Virtual Pro Skate Competition hosted by Indonesia; and extends well wishes to him for making his hometown, Paarl, and South Africa proud.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

ESKOMSEPush: HERMAN MARITZ AND DAN WELLS

(Motion)

Mr G BOSMAN: I move without notice:

That the House commends Herman Maritz and Dan Wells, creators of the EskomSePush app, for their ongoing service to the public; notes that the app seeks to keep South Africans informed about load shedding through push notifications and predictions; and acknowledges the ongoing failures of Eskom and the importance of such apps, including the recently launched City of Cape Town load shedding app, in ensuring that the public stays informed.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

METRO RAIL NETWORK TAKEOVER: FEASIBILITY STUDY

(Motion)

Mr D AMERICA: I move without notice:

That the House commends the Department of the National Treasury for allowing and granting the City of Cape Town permission to undertake a feasibility study to determine the takeover of the Metro Rail network; and wishes the City well and pledges its full cooperation and support.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

EID MUBARAK

(Motion)

The CHIEF WHIP (ANC): I move without notice:

That the House records that the holy month of Ramadan has ended for South Africa's Muslim community and wishes the community Eid Mubarak or Slammat in the greeting traditionally used in the Western Cape; and also hopes that members had a peaceful Eid.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

SANTACO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

(Motion)

Mr D AMERICA: I move without notice:

That the House congratulates the newly elected Western Cape members of the South African National Taxi Council (SANTACO) Executive Committee; and wishes the new leadership well during their term of office.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

LATE CONSTABLE JONATHAN ADAMS

(Motion of condolence)

Ms L J BOTHA: I move without notice:

That the House expresses condolences after the death of constable Jonathan Adams, who was a police officer stationed at the Redelinghuys SAPS Station and lived in Piketberg; notes that the constable lost his life in a car crash on the morning of 28 April 2022; and notes his many years of service to the South African Police Services and his contribution to combating crime in all the stations that he has served.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

LATE DEXTER DOWIE

(Motion of condolence)

Ms R WINDVOGEL: I move without notice:

That the House notes the passing away of the activist comrade Dexter Dowie in April 2022 at the age of 76; and commiserates with his family and loved ones.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: I now put the motions duly submitted and approved by the Programming Authority to the House. Are there any objections?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION: No.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: No objections? Agreed to. These motions will appear in the Minutes of proceedings and in Hansard in each individual members' name, as if that member has read them aloud.

I will now afford the opportunity to members to move Motions without Notice as per Standing Rule 152(d). This could also include Motions without Notice that were not approved in the Programming Authority meeting. Members are reminded that the 30 minutes, as per Standing Rule 152(d), will start now.

LATE SURAYA BARDEN

(Motion of condolence)

Mr F C CHRISTIANS: Thank you, hon Chairperson. I move without notice:

That the House extends our sincere condolences to the family of the late Suraya Barden. She was the school secretary of Primrose Park Primary School in Manenberg, a position she held for more than 20 years. The 61-year-old grandmother was fatally shot on her way to school. Her 6-year-old grandson with her in the car at the time of the shooting. Our prayers are with her family, colleagues and community. I thank you. I so move.

[Motion as moved by Member.]

Mr F C CHRISTIANS: I move without notice:

That the House extends its condolences to the family of the late Suraya Barden; notes that she was the school secretary of the Primrose Park Primary School in Manenberg, a position she held for more than 20 years; notes that the 61-year-old grandmother was fatally shot on her way to school; notes that her 6-year-old grandson was with her in the car at the time of the shooting (Cape Argus, Friday 8 April 2022 – Keagan Mitchell); and notes that our prayers are with her family, colleagues and the community.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

Agreed to.

MODEL C SCHOOLS: CULTURE OF RACISM

(Motion)

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (ANC): Hon Chairperson, I move without notice:

The House notes with a deep sense of concern the culture of racism in many former Model C schools in the Western Cape, that continues to rear its ugly head across the province and calls on this Provincial Government to put strict measures in place to prevent and deal decisively with the demon of racism in our schools; notes further that three Grade 11 pupils from Stellenzicht Secondary school in Stellenbosch were racially abused by a fellow learner who referred to them with the K-word allegedly in the presence of teachers, and the learner was merely ordered to apologise for this; calls on the school to provide the affected learners with psychosocial support; and further calls on the WCED to reprimand the teachers and impose stricter sanctions for racism in our schools. I so move.

[Motion as moved by Member.]

Mr D AMERICA: Object!

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (ANC): I move without notice:

That the House notes with a deep sense of concern the entrenched culture of racism in former Model C schools that continues to rear its ugly head across the province; calls on the provincial government to put strict measures in place to prevent and to deal decisively with the demon of racism in schools; notes further that three Grade 11 learners at the Stellenzicht Secondary School in Stellenbosch were racially abused by a fellow learner who referred to them by the K word, allegedly in the presence of teachers, and the learner was only ordered to apologise for this; calls on the school to provide the affected learners with psychosocial support; and further calls on the WCED to reprimand the teachers and impose stricter sanctions for racism at schools.

[Motion as printed on Order Paper.]

SAPS: CAR HIJACKING SYNDICATE ARRESTS

(Motion)

Mr M KAMA: Thank you very much. Hon House Chair, I move without notice:

That the House notes and commends the members of the South African Police Services for the arrest of four members of a car hijacking syndicate in Khayelitsha on 26 April 2022, after SAPS members from Harare pounced on a chop shop in Block 54, Kuyasa, where they found the suspects dismantling two vehicles; upon further investigations showed the vehicles were hijacked in Rondebosch and Sea Point, several number plates and other car parts were also discovered in the premises; lauds the work and calls for more resources for similar operations to address the hijacking syndicate in the province. I so move.

[Motion as moved by Member.]

Mr M KAMA: I move without notice:

That the House notes and commends the members of the South African Police Service for arresting four members of a car hijacking syndicate in Khayelitsha on 26 April 2022 after SAPS members from Harare pounced on a chop shop in Block 54, Kuyasa, where they found the suspects dismantling two vehicles; notes that further investigations showed the vehicles were hijacked in Rondebosch and Sea Point and several number plates and other car parts were also discovered in the premises; lauds police work; and calls for more resources for similar operations to address hijacking syndicates in the province.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

Agreed to.

KAI-ISH MENIER: KIDNAPPING

(Motion)

Ms N G BAKUBAKU-VOS: I move without notice:

That the House notes with concern reports of the kidnapping of a two-month-old baby Kai-isha Menier, who was snatched outside Shoprite in Bishop Lavis at the weekend; sympathises with the mother and family, and encourages and commends the Western Cape Missing Persons Unit founder for the support they have offered to the family during this difficult time; and calls on the police to leave no stone unturned in investigating the matter and making an arrest against the woman seen on camera snatching the baby. I so move.

[Motion as moved by Member.]

Ms N G BAKUBAKU-VOS: I move without notice:

That the House notes with concern reports of the kidnapping of a two-month-old baby, Kai-isha Menier, who was snatched outside Shoprite in Bishop Lavis over the weekend; sympathises with the mother and family; encourages and commends the Western Cape Missing Person Unit's founder for the support they have offered to the family during this difficult time; and calls on the police to leave no stones unturned in investigating the matter and arresting the woman seen on camera snatching the baby.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

Agreed to.

GUNFIGHT BETWEEN POLICE AND ROBBERS

(Motion)

Mr M KAMA: Thank you very much, hon House Chair, I move without notice:

That the House notes with concern that a police officer and three other persons were wounded during a gunfight between police and robbers at the Eersterivier Post Office on Tuesday and wishes all the wounded a speedy and full recovery; commends the police for the swift response and calls on them to leave no stones unturned to bring the gun toting criminals, who managed to flee the scene, to book. I so move.

[Motion as moved by Member.]

Mr M KAMA: I move without notice:

That the House notes with concern that a police officer and three other persons were wounded during a gunfight between the police and robbers at the Eerste River post office on Tuesday; wishes all the wounded a speedy and full recovery; commends the police for the swift response; and calls on them to leave no stones unturned to bring the gun-toting criminals who managed to flee the scene to book.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

Agreed to.

LEARNER TRANSPORT CHALLENGES

(Motion)

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (ANC): Thank you, hon House Chairperson. I move without notice:

That the House notes with concern the persistent Learner Transport Challenges which have left scores of underprivileged learners stranded in the Moorreesburg area this morning; further notes that the crisis is exacerbated by the shortage of buses and spaces on these buses, the poor conditions on the buses and the lack of cooperation from the service provider in question, whose details I have forwarded to the WCED; and calls on the incoming Education MEC, hon Maynier, to find sustainable solutions to learner transport challenges. I so move.

[Motion as moved by Member.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, hon. Hon members, are there any objections to the motion being moved without notice? There is an objection. The motion will be printed on the Order Paper.

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (ANC): I move without notice:

That the House notes with deep concern the persistent learner transport challenges, which have left scores of learners stranded in Moorreesburg this morning; further notes that the crisis is exacerbated by the shortage of buses and spaces, the poor conditions of these buses and lack of cooperation from the bus owner in question; and calls on the incoming Minister of Education to find solutions to this challenge affecting our learners in poor and rural areas.

[Motion as printed on Order Paper.]

UNPLACED LEARNERS

(Motion)

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (ANC): Thank you, hon House Chairperson. I move without notice:

That the House notes with concern the reports that over 70 learners from the Eerste River have not been placed in schools as at May 2022; notes further that this is a persistent challenge as at May 2021 over 700 learners from the area were yet to be placed in our schools; concedes that the learner placement challenges are part of the systemic failures left unattended to by the outgoing MEC for Education; and calls on the incoming Education MEC to put measures in place that address this failure. I so move.

[Motion as moved by Member.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, the motion has been put. Are there any objections to the motion being moved without notice? There is an objection. The motion will therefore be printed on the Order Paper.

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (ANC): I move without notice:

That the House notes and expresses deep shock and concern about media reports that over 70 learners from Eerste River have not been placed in schools as at May 2022; further notes that this is a persistent challenge as, at May 2021, over 700 learners from the area were yet to be placed in schools; concedes that the learner placement challenges are part of the systematic failures left unattended by the outgoing Minister; and calls on the incoming Minister of Education to put measures in place to address the challenge of insufficient placement spaces in schools.

[Motion as printed on Order Paper.]

MONDALE HIGH SCHOOL: MITCHELLS PLAIN

(Motion)

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (ANC): Thank you, hon House Chairperson. I move without notice:

That the House notes and condemns the Mondale High School in Mitchells Plain for wilfully contravening the South African Schools Act by forcing the learners who applied to the school to write competency tests in the form of an Entrance Examination for Grade 8; notes further that despite the Act clearly stating that governing bodies of public schools may not administer any tests related to the admissions of a learner to a public school, the WCED has failed to address the matter when it was brought to the attention last week already; and calls on the outgoing MEC to urgently intervene. Thank you. I so move.

[Motion as moved by Member.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. The motion has been put. Hon members, are there any objections to the motion being moved without notice? There is. Thank you. The motion will be printed on the Order Paper.

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (ANC): I move without notice:

That the House notes and condemns the Mondale High School in Mitchells Plain for wilfully contravening the South African Schools Act by forcing learners who applied to the school to write competency tests in the form of an entrance examination for Grade 8; notes further that, despite the Act clearly stating that governing bodies of public schools may not administer any tests related to the admission of a learner to a public school, the WCED has failed to address the matter when it was brought to its attention by a concerned parent; and calls on the outgoing Minister to intervene urgently against this illegal act.

[Motion as printed on Order Paper.]

NURSES HIRED ON SHORT TERM CONTRACTS: COVID-19

(Motion)

Ms N MAKAMBA-BOTYA (EFF): Thank you very much, hon Chairperson. I move without notice:

That the House notes that yesterday, young nurses marched to the National Department of Health and Treasury in Pretoria, calling for the permanent employment of nurses who were hired on short term contracts during the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic. These nurses also took an opportunity to outline the horrible conditions they are subjected to in these health institutions around the country, but they still persevered. The Western Cape Department of Health is also not immune to all of this. When provincial health institutions are under strain, they always turn to these nurses for assistance, but when there is a room for them to be made permanent, the Department looks the other way. Hon Chair, the EFF will continue to motivate these young nurses to continue with the struggle of fighting for permanency in order to assist the poor and those that are sick. Thank you very much. I so move.

[Motion as moved by Member.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. There has been an objection. The motion will be printed on the Order Paper.

Ms N MAKAMBA-BOTYA (EFF): I move without notice:

That the House notes that yesterday young nurses marched to the national departments of Health and Treasury in Pretoria calling for the permanent employment of nurses who were hired on short-term contracts during the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic; notes that these nurses also took an opportunity to outline the horrible conditions they are subjected to in these health institutions around the country but they still persevered; notes that the Western Cape Department of health is also not immune to all of this because when provincial health institutions are under strain, they always turn to these nurses for assistance, but when there is a room for them to be made permanent, the Department looks the other way; and continues to motivate that these young nurses continue with the struggle of fighting for permanency in order to assist the poor and those who are sick.

[Motion as printed on Order Paper.]

HOUSEHOLD FOOD BASKET: RISING COSTS

(Motion)

Ms N MAKAMBA-BOTYA (EFF): Thank you, hon Chair. I move without notice:

That the House notes that the recent Household Affordability Index for April 2022, shows that the average cost of the household food basket currently costs R4 500. Whilst the cost of the household food basket continues to rise, our people continue to grapple with issues of high unemployment rates, poverty and inequality. The effects of COVID-19 made the situation worse and the so-called economic recovery plans, initiated by various levels of government, do not seem to yield any results in helping our people escape this perpetual trap of poverty and unemployment. We find ourselves in a situation in which even those who are employed and earning a minimum wage, cannot afford the cost of living, let alone those that are unemployed. The situation is really bad and change must be imminent. Thank you, hon Speaker. I so move.

[Motion as moved by Member.]

Ms N MAKAMBA-BOTYA (EFF): I move without notice:

That the House notes that a recent Household Affordability Index for April 2022 shows that the average cost of a household food basket is currently R4 500; notes that, while the cost of a household food basket continues to rise, our people continue to grapple with issues of high unemployment, poverty and inequality; notes that the effects of COVID-19 made the situation worse and the so-called economic recovery plans initiated by various levels of the government do not seem to yield any results in helping our people escape this perpetual trap of poverty and unemployment; notes that we find ourselves in a situation in which even those who are employed and earning a minimum wage cannot afford the cost of living, let alone those that are unemployed; and notes that the situation is really bad and change must be imminent.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

Agreed to.

EERSTE RIVER: ATTEMPTED CASH IN TRANSIT HEIST

(Motion)

Ms N MAKAMBA-BOTYA (EFF): Hon House Chair, thank you very much. I move without notice:

That the House notes that yesterday, three bystanders, plus a police officer, were shot during an attempted cash in transit heist in Eerste River. The bystanders included a male and female aged 40 and a male elderly person aged 76. This is one in a series of violent crimes and robberies that continue to affect the Western Cape. It also shows that these criminals now operate within impunity and will not even be deterred by men in a blue uniform. Hon House Chair, crime in the Western Cape is a serious issue and unless those in power do something about it, the province will continue to remain in the state of anarchy. I thank you, House Chairperson. I so move.

[Motion as moved by Member.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Hon members, the motion has been put. Are there any objections to the motion being moved without notice? Indeed, there is. The motion will therefore be printed on the Order Paper.

Ms N MAKAMBA-BOTYA (EFF): I move without notice:

That the House notes that yesterday three bystanders plus a police officer were shot during an attempted cash-in-transit heist in Eerste River; notes that the bystanders included a male, a female (aged 40) and a male elderly person age 76; notes that this is one in a series of violent crimes and robberies that continue to affect the Western Cape; notes that it also shows that these criminals now operate with impunity and will not even be deterred by the men in blue uniform; and notes that crime in the Western Cape is a serious issue and, unless those in power do something about it, the province will continue to remain in a state of anarchy.

[Motion as printed on Order Paper.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Hon members, that concludes Motions without Notice. It also concludes the business of the day. The Secretary will now end the meeting ...[Interjections.] – Order, order! – and all members will be exited from this sitting. You are requested to remain in your chairs until the procession has left the House. The House is adjourned.

The House adjourned at 17:15.

ANNOUNCEMENTS, TABLINGS AND COMMITTEE REPORTS

THURSDAY, 5 MAY 2022

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Speaker:

Referral of document to committee in terms of section 52 of the Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act, 2009 (Act 10 of 2009), as amended:

Parliamentary Oversight Committee

Western Cape Provincial Parliament: Executive summary and fourth quarterly performance report for the period 1 January 2022 to 31 March 2022.

TABLING

The Speaker:

Tabling of document in terms of section 52 of the Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act, 2009 (Act 10 of 2009), as amended:

Western Cape Provincial Parliament: Executive summary and fourth quarterly performance report for the period 1 January 2022 to 31 March 2022.

Copy attached.

FRIDAY, 6 MAY 2022

TABLING

The Speaker:

Tabling of document in terms of section 139 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa:

Letter: Request for a close-out report on the implementation of interventions in the Kannaland Local Municipality, Western Cape.

Letter attached.

COMMITTEE REPORT

(Final mandate stage) Report of the Budget Committee on the Division of Revenue Bill [B 6–2022] (NCOP), dated 6 May 2022, as follows:

The Budget Committee, having considered the subject of the Division of Revenue Bill [B 6–2022] (NCOP) referred to it in accordance with Standing Rule 217, recommends that the House confers on the Western Cape's delegation in the National Council of Provinces the authority not to support the Bill.

Minority view

In accordance with Standing Rule 90, the African National Congress and Al Jama-ah expressed their minority view to support the Bill.

MONDAY, 9 MAY 2022

COMMITTEE REPORT

Annual Committee Report of the Budget Committee for the 2021/22 financial year, as follows:

The Committee comprises the following members:

Baartman, DM (DA) Chairperson
Brinkhuis, G (AL JAMA-AH)
Mackenzie, RD (DA)
Mvimbi, LL (ANC)
Kaizer-Philander, WF (DA) (until 22 February 2022)

Alternate members

Allen, RI (DA)
America, D (DA)
Bosman, G (DA) (from 22 February 2022)
Botha, LJ (DA)
Maseko, LM (DA)
Mitchell, DG (DA) (until 31 October 2021)
Nkondlo, ND (ANC)
Plato, D (DA) (from 22 February 2022)
Smith, D (ANC)
Van der Westhuizen, AP (DA)
Wenger, MM (DA)

1. Introduction

1.1 The mandate of the Committee is to:

- 1.1.1 Consider and make recommendations to the House on budget allocations in the annual Medium Term Budget Policy Statement (MTBPS), the main budget, the Budget Review and the relevant Bills with a view to improve spending effectiveness and efficiency;
- 1.1.2 Review and assess overall provincial expenditure and non-financial reports on a quarterly basis for spending efficiency and effectiveness;
- 1.1.3 Engage the provincial government on spending patterns;
- 1.1.4 Perform such other tasks assigned to it by resolution of the House; and
- 1.1.5 Ensure public involvement in all budgetary processes.

1.2 In fulfilment of its mandate the Committee -

- 1.2.1 facilitated public participation and involvement in the legislative and other processes of the Committee;
- 1.2.2 conducted its business in a fair, open and transparent manner;
- 1.2.3 promoted co-operative governance; and
- 1.2.4 reported regularly to the House.

2. Reporting department

2.1 Provincial Treasury

3. Overview of Committee's activities

Number of Committee Meetings	20 (this includes public hearings)
Number of Public Hearings	4
Number of Oversight Visits	0
Number of Provincial Bills considered	3
Number of NCOP Bills considered	2

4. Oversight activities

In May 2021, the Budget Committee considered and adopted the negotiating and final mandate on the Division of Revenue Bill [B 3–2021] (NCOP).

The Provincial Treasury briefed the Committee on the 4th Quarter Departmental Performance (Financial and Non-Financial) to provide better insight into the situation of each Department reporting to the respective standing committees. During the aforementioned meeting that took place in July 2021, the Committee received a briefing from the Financial and Fiscal Commission (FFC) on the 2022/23 submissions for the Division of Revenue Bill.

From 20 to 22 July 2022, the Committee held its second Budget Committee workshop on the procedures to draft legislation to amend money bills, where the Western Cape Minister of Finance, Western Cape Provincial Parliament (WCPP) Legal Unit, the FFC, National and Provincial Treasury, the Parliamentary Budget Office, Department of the Premier, the Auditor-General of South Africa and the WCPP Research unit provided briefings to assist and guide the Committee on the procedure to draft legislation to amend money bills. At this workshop, the Committee resolved to hold a follow up in-person workshop. The third workshop took place at the Stellenbosch Protea Hotel from 17 to 21 January 2022. The Premier of the Western Cape, Mr Alan Winde, provided introductory remarks on the values and principles of drafting money bills. Statistics South Africa (Stats SA), the Western Cape Department of Health (WCDOH), the Western Cape Education Department (WCED), the FFC, the National and Provincial Treasury, the South African Revenue Services (SARS), the WCPP's Legal Unit, the WCPP's Research Unit, National Parliament and the International Monetary Fund provided input at this workshop. The Committee invited two guest lecturers, Professor Geo Quinot to address the Committee on Public Procurement and Professor Sope Williams-Elegbe on the Digital Economy and Public Procurement.

The Committee held the following recurring annual briefings:

- The Provincial Economic Review and Outlook (PERO) in September 2021;
- The Annual reporting process by the National and Provincial Treasury;
- The Audit Outcomes of the Public Finance Management Act (Act No 1 of 1999) for the Western Cape Provincial Departments and Entities by the Auditor-General in November 2021; and
- The Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (MERO) in December 2021.

5. Legislation

In the 2021/22 financial year, the Committee dealt with the following legislation:

1. The Division of Revenue Bill [B 3–2021] (NCOP) in May 2021;
2. The Division of Revenue Amendment Bill [B 19–2021] (NCOP);
3. The Western Cape Adjustments Appropriation Bill [B 6–2021] in December 2021;

4. The Western Cape Additional Adjustment Appropriation Bill (2021/22 financial year) [B 1–2022] in March 2022; and
5. The Western Cape Appropriation Bill [B 2–2022] in March 2022.

6. Facilitation of Public Involvement and Participation

In line with its mandate to facilitate public participation as part of the legislative process, the Committee held four public hearings. To give effect to this, the Committee advertised the annual budget activities, informing and inviting stakeholders to participate in public hearings.

7. Financial particulars

The Committee's actual expenditure for the 2021/22 financial year was R 221 032.00 against an adjusted budget allocation of R99 4700.00 resulting in an over expenditure of -R 121 562.00.

TUESDAY, 10 MAY 2022

COMMITTEE REPORT

Report 19/2022

Ref: Health Update /'Adjusted' Alert Level 1 lockdown

Report of the Ad hoc Committee on COVID-19, in performing oversight over the work of the provincial executive authority as it responds to the COVID-19 pandemic, including oversight over any part of the provincial executive authority, any provincial department, any organ of state and any provincial entity involved in activities dealing with the pandemic, on the themes/meetings covered for March 2022, as follows:

The Ad hoc Committee on COVID-19 consists of the following members:

Mr RI Allen (DA)
Mr D America (DA)
Ms DM Baartman (DA)
Mr G Bosman (DA)
Ms LJ Botha (DA)
Mr FC Christians (ACDP)
Mr CM Dugmore (ANC)
Mr S August (GOOD)
Ms PZ Lekker (ANC)
Mr PJ Marais (FFP)
Ms WF Kaizer-Philander (DA)
Mr AP van der Westhuizen (DA)
Ms MM Wenger (DA) (Chairperson)
Ms R Windvogel (ANC)
Mr M Xego (EFF)

Alternative Members:

Mr RD MacKenzie (DA)
Ms LM Maseko (DA)
Ms ND Nkondlo (ANC)
Mr MK Sayed (ANC)
Mr D Smith (ANC)

Procedural Staff:

Ms S Jones, Procedural Officer
Ms W Hassen-Moosa, Procedural Officer
Ms B Daza, Senior Procedural Officer
Mr M Sassman, Manager: Committee Support

1. Introduction and Background

The Ad hoc Committee on COVID-19 (the Committee) was established by the Speaker of the Western Cape Provincial Parliament on 14 April 2020 in accordance with Standing Rule 119(1) (b) of the Standing Rules of Western Cape Provincial Parliament. The Committee was tasked with the responsibility to perform oversight over the work of the provincial executive authority as it responds to the COVID-19 pandemic, including oversight over any part of the provincial executive authority, any provincial department, any organ of state and any provincial entity involved in activities dealing with the pandemic.

The meetings have been held virtually, so as to comply with COVID-19 lockdown regulations issued by National Government, as well as a decision of the Programming Authority, to enforce social distancing rules.

2. Election of Chairperson, Adopted Themes and the Rules of Engagement

On 17 April 2020, Member M Wenger (DA) was elected to serve as the Chairperson of the Committee in accordance with Standing Rules 82(1) and 85. The Committee adopted 12 themes around which it would address the COVID-19 pandemic. The 12 adopted themes were as follows:

- 2.1 Health Department Responses and Preparations
- 2.2 Policing, Security and Police Brutality
- 2.3 Food Security
- 2.4 Protection of the Vulnerable
- 2.5 Disaster Management and Local Government Oversight
- 2.6 Economic Recovery, Support and Livelihoods
- 2.7 Transport and Infrastructure
- 2.8 Schooling and Education
- 2.9 Human Settlements
- 2.10 Citizen Surveillance
- 2.11 Intergovernmental Relations and Community Cooperation
- 2.12 Government Finance and Budgets

3. Additionally, the Rules of Engagement during virtual meetings were indicated as follows:

- 3.1 All meetings would be open to members of the public and media via livestreaming;
- 3.2 All Members microphones must be muted at the beginning of the meeting to avoid background noise;
- 3.3 Members are to flag Points of Order in the Chat Function of Microsoft Teams (the application through which virtual meetings are held);
- 3.4 All videos and audio must be switched off to improve the quality of the connection; however, if a Member/Minister/HOD/Official is speaking, they may put on their audio and video;
- 3.5 Participants must switch off their microphones once they are finished speaking;
- 3.6 In terms of maintenance of order, in accordance with the "Directives for Sittings of the House and Meetings of Committees by Electronic Means", ATC'd on Friday, 17 April 2020, Section 8 states that "when a Member is considered to be out of order by the presiding officer, the presiding officer may mute the microphone of such a Member and call such a Member to order"; and
- 3.7 Section 10 of the Directives ATC'd on 17 April 2020 speaks to the application of Standing Rules. Section 10 states that "in instances where these directives are not clear or do not cover a particular eventuality in respect of sittings of the House or meetings of the committees by means of videoconferencing, the Standing Rules must apply as far as this is reasonably and practically possible and, in instances where they cannot be applied, the ruling by the presiding officer must be final".

4. The themes/meeting covered in March 2022 included:

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic had on children in the province and the emerging impacts of COVID-19 and lockdown across seven domains.

5. THEMES: Protection of the vulnerable**5.1 Overview and background**

The Committee requested a briefing from the Children's Institute, University of Cape Town on 01 March 2022.

The purpose of the meeting was to receive a briefing from the Children's Institute, University of Cape Town. The briefing dealt with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on children in the province and the emerging impact of the COVID-19 lockdown across seven domains.

5.2 Briefing by the Children's Institute, University of Cape Town

Ms Lake provided the Committee with a brief overview on how the COVID-19 lockdown affected women and children across seven domains and made reference to each of the domains as follows:

- 5.2.1 Children and COVID-19 advocacy briefs;
- 5.2.2 Child-centered COVID-19 care;
- 5.2.3 The disruption of routine health services;
- 5.2.4 Nutrition and food security;
- 5.2.5 Violence and injury;
- 5.2.6 Child and adolescent wellbeing the future; and
- 5.2.7 Schools as nodes of care and support.

5.3 Observations and challenges

5.3.1 Children and COVID-19 advocacy briefs

The briefs highlight the effects of COVID-19 on children from lower-income communities. It came to the fore that children's needs in terms of healthcare, social and emotional development, quality of life, and child protection during the pandemic were often placed on hold in order to prioritise other services.

To further support children, partnerships were formed between the Children's Hospital Trust, the Children's Hospital and the Children's Institute to release a series of research briefs detailing the effects of the pandemic on children's healthcare, education, early childhood development, nutrition, mental health, and exposure to violence. The briefs are based on data sampled from the Western Cape as a use case to highlight opportunities to increase systems and support for children during crises periods e.g. COVID-19.

The series of eight briefs range from important topics like managing disruption to routine healthcare, addressing nutrition and food security, and encouraging mental health and well-being.

5.3.2 Briefing on child-centred COVID-19 care

The COVID-19 pandemic had a direct impact on children because the health sector focused mostly on adult preventative and containment measures to stop the spread of the virus and managing those at risk of severe COVID-19 disease. In the Western Cape, approximately 12 300 children were documented to have contracted COVID-19 between March 2020 and March 2021. This amounted to 4% of all laboratory cases confirmed in this province. Approximately 3 924 children were admitted to hospitals and 123 child COVID-19 related deaths were reported in the first year. Most of the deaths occurred in young children and in older adolescents. Older children and adolescents were reported to be far more likely to suffer from comorbidities, with these being present in 55% and 62% of children between the ages of 10-14 and 15-17 respectively, compared to only 12% in the younger children.

Hospital admissions were far higher in younger children, children ranging from the ages of 0-4 years constituted of 50% of all admissions of which 1 in 5 had a comorbidity. Only one maternity hospital reported that COVID-19 tests were conducted on five newborns in the first three months and that no further tests were conducted, due to the minor infection rates and clinical impact on newborns.

Thousands of children have been affected by the illness, loss of income and death of family members, with five million children around the world estimated to having lost a primary caregiver from March 2020 to October 2021.

Hospitalisations related to an unusual COVID-19 complication in children, known as Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children (MIS-C) were reported. This is a childhood rheumatic disease similar to Kawasaki Disease (a condition that causes inflammation in the walls of some blood vessels in the body). MIS-C children are generally more ill as it involves the heart muscles, gastro-intestinal tract, brain and kidneys. Global and national health agencies have launched numerous projects to try to understand this “new” condition and how best to diagnose, treat and manage children. Children who acquire MIS-C frequently require intensive care and expensive tests to confirm the diagnosis. Whilst the diagnosis and clinical features of MIS-C have since become clearer, managing children in low-and-middle income communities is challenging as other infectious diseases may mimic the MIS-C and expensive diagnostic tests and treatments are limited and often unavailable. The Red Cross Children’s Hospital and the Pediatric Department of the Tygerberg Hospital treated approximately 70 children with MIS-C in the first 10 months of the pandemic.

The complex needs of children were not anticipated in initial plans to prevent community and hospital spread of the virus and to care for those exposed or infected with COVID-19. The rapid flow of new information which followed the global effort to understand the pandemic also led to much uncertainty about the best ways to diagnose, treat and contain COVID-19 infections in children, leading to significant delays in the development of paediatric clinical guidelines. The first COVID-19 management guideline developed by the National Institute for Communicable Diseases and the national Department of Health was released in February 2020, with an update in March 2020. Yet neither of these documents contained any reference at all to children. Emerging data suggest that some children, as with adults with COVID-19, experience lingering symptoms weeks to months after infection, this includes fatigue or insomnia, muscle and joint pain, headache and inability to concentrate, persistent nasal congestion and weight loss. One Italian study reported that more than 40% of children had at least one problem two months after infection.

Quarantine and isolation facilities were set up with adults in mind and children over the age of 12 years were placed into single rooms without family support or supervision. Intermediate care facilities for children were not an option as the risk of super spreading to other vulnerable children and staff was a probability. Social workers were reluctant to place children without testing therefore primary health care facilities were capacitated to do this.

5.3.3 Briefing on the disruption of routine health services

The COVID-19 pandemic has led to disruption in delivering routine healthcare services. Most medical facilities focused on COVID-19 infected patients and reduced access to standard health care services. In some instances some facilities either reduced or stopped offering some standard medical services or were overwhelmed with treating COVID-19 patients presenting acute symptoms of respiratory infection.

Health services for adult health were directed as follows:

- Reallocation of resources from other non-priority areas;
- De-escalation of some child health services;
- Cancellation of non-urgent Outpatient Department treatment; and
- Cancellation of elective surgery/procedures.

It became prevalent that nurturing care for children should be promoted especially for young mothers. Schools reported an increase in pregnancies during lockdown. Pregnant young girls should be encouraged to stay in school and preventative measures should be put in place to prevent further pregnancies. There have also been reports of increased anxiety and suicidal consideration amongst adolescents. Greater effort should be made to improve access to adolescent-friendly healthcare during pandemics e.g. COVID-19, including access to contraception and mental health services. Leadership and advocacy for child health is needed at every level of the health care system to protect, sustain and rebuild child health services. Surveillance systems should be strengthened in order to identify children at risk and to optimise the use of community health workers in maternal and child health to reach out and bridge the gap between communities and health services.

5.3.4 Briefing on nutrition and food security

Food and nutrition security is when all individuals have reliable access to sufficient quantities of affordable, nutritious food to live a healthy life. Good nutrition (or nutrition security) also requires having enough of the right foods, but in addition, it requires having access to adequate feeding, caregiving and hygiene practices, as well as access to health, water and sanitation services. Nutrition security thus depends on having access to a healthy diet which provides all nutrients required for a healthy life, and being healthy so that the body can make optimal use of these nutrients for its different functions. Food security is necessary, but not sufficient, to ensure nutrition and to prevent childhood malnutrition. Children also need their caregivers to provide them with appropriate feeding, caregiving, hygiene, and health-seeking practices in order to grow, develop and stay healthy. Studies have shown that one in ten children go hungry and that one in three children live below the food poverty line. Approximately 48% of child hospital deaths were associated with moderate or severe acute malnutrition.

Reports show that one in eight young children are overweight or obese. Food insecurity and deficiencies of essential nutrients are widespread among the poorest of the population in many affluent countries. Food insecurity often leads resource-constrained households to feed their families cheap, calorie-dense fast foods instead of fresh fruits and vegetables, meat and dairy, which are typically much more expensive. As a result, food insecure households in poor households often have poor quality diets containing high levels of saturated fat, refined sugar and salt, which leads to severe problems of overweight and obesity not only in adults but also in children. Obesity and overweight lead to stigma and social problems, and more importantly, they are the most significant risk factors for a number of health related problems including cardiovascular diseases, diabetes and some forms of cancer. Food insecurity and malnutrition are not just problems of poor.

Governments throughout the world need to find appropriate solutions to protect the food security and nutrition. The disruption of routine health services made it harder to identify and support children at risk of acute malnutrition. Child hunger is expected to intensify due to a decrease in Child Support Grant. The Grant allocation is valued at R460 a month or R15 a day. This allocation has failed to keep abreast with escalating food prices and inflation rates.

To improve on food security of children, the following needs to be taken into consideration:

- Increase the Community Service Grant to the food poverty line and address barriers to early uptake through Regulation 11(1) of the Social Assistance Act, 2004 (Act 13 of 2004);
- Use taxes, subsidies and price controls to limit food price inflation;
- Sustain and enhance the quality of early childhood development and school feeding;
- Strengthen surveillance and referral systems to identify and support children at risk of malnutrition;
- Ensure measures introduced to alleviate hunger (such as school meals and food parcels) are nutritionally balanced and do not increase the burden of over nutrition and micronutrient deficiencies; and
- Use licencing and zoning regulations to ensure a more equitable spatial distribution of healthy food retailers and limit the number of unhealthy food outlets.

5.3.5 Briefing on violence and injury

Reports have indicated that one in two women have experienced physical and sexual intimate partner violence in their lifetime. During lock down children's rights activists raised concerns about how rising unemployment, food insecurity and the stresses of lockdown increased the risk of violence and injury in certain households. The disruption of social and child protection services made it harder for women and children to access critical services.

Child protection as an essential service should be established and that local response teams should facilitate access to the support services at community level. There should be collaboration amongst health, education and child protection services, schools, early childhood development programmes, health facilities and contact tracing teams to identify and respond to cases of violence and abuse. Family violence can also lead to adverse health and mental health outcomes, including a higher risk of chronic disease, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, and risky sexual and substance use behaviours.

During lockdown the Red Cross Children's Hospital (RCH) has continued to see similar numbers of child abuse cases during the lockdown compared to before. Although the hospital has seen a decrease in motor-vehicle related accidents, preventable injuries and intentional violence towards children continued. Currently there is no evidence that the banning of alcohol mitigated the risk of abuse in any way.

A decrease of 56% in road traffic injuries during the hard lockdown was reported, while injuries in the home such as burns and falls increased over the same period.

5.3.5 Briefing on mental health

At least one in seven children has been affected by the compulsory lockdown instituted due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The disruption to routines, education, recreation, as well as concern for family income and health is leaving many young people feeling afraid, angry, and concerned for their future. Reports have shown that it is important to build capacity for families and frontline workers in schools, early childhood development programmes and health care services to help children to cope.

The mental health of children is further threatened by the environmental factors such as commercial threats through the marketing of harmful substances. Other factors that jeopardise mental health were sleep disruption, loneliness and alcohol abuse. A study conducted in the United Kingdom has shown that 29% of adolescence between the ages of 18 - 29 years have had self-harm or suicidal thoughts. A total of 43% indicated that their lives had taken a bad turn with the commencement of lockdown where 25% indicated that their lives improved.

Specialised child and adolescent mental health services remain extremely limited in South Africa. Women have been particularly hard hit by unemployment, food insecurity, domestic violence and an increased burden of childcare. During the state of emergency, essential services and designated child protection response teams need to be established and accessible to communities at local level.

5.3.6 Briefing on schools as nodes of care and support

The opening and closing of schools during the COVID-19 pandemic has been a highly contested issue. Challenges arose between minimizing the disruption to children's education while also keeping children, educators and the broader school community as safe as possible. While schools have the education of learners as their primary mandate, they also have the potential to play a pivotal role as nodes of care and support during crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic. The school is also required to be the setting through which the necessary preventive and support measures can be provided.

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought into focus the integral relationship between the health and education of children. The health of a child influences the extent to which they can fully attain their education potential, and the level and quality of education impact on their longer-term health. The threats posed by the COVID-19 pandemic to both the health and education of school-going youth are therefore likely to have devastating immediate and long-term impacts on children and the broader society. Schooling during the pandemic has posed many challenges.

Learner absenteeism, particularly in the youngest grades, was a key factor driving learning losses. Learners in historically disadvantaged schools recorded learners losing 50% - 75% of contact time. In South Africa, schools closed nationally for the first three months of the lockdown, with a gradual phased return, coupled with online learning. Most children spent considerable amount of time out of school since March 2020 when the COVID-19 pandemic started, with an estimated 750 000 children dropping out of school since the pandemic began. The rotational system disrupted teachers' ability to complete the curriculum, negatively affecting learners' mastery of core skills and content knowledge, particularly in the younger grades where children learnt foundational concepts. Despite Matriculants continuing to attend classes, grade 12 learners from low Supplemental Educational Services (SES) schools were estimated to have lost around 35% of contact time. Online learning during the pandemic amplified socio-economic divisions. While 90% of South African households have access to a mobile phone, only 60% could access the internet via their mobile phones. Over 2000 or 0.6% of teachers lost their lives between March 2020 and late May 2021. It was predicted that learners would be an entire year of learning behind their pre-pandemic peers.

Given the absence of psychosocial support for the majority of young South Africans, the school becomes critical in mainstreaming and promoting mental health, particularly during periods of adversity. Teachers need to have a basic understanding of mental illness to grasp how trauma affects self-esteem, behaviour and interpersonal relationships. There is a need to move away from the stigma and ignorance of trauma, towards normalising children's experiences associated with mental illness. Creating emotionally safe spaces where children can learn to express themselves and be taught the skills of emotional literacy.

Many direct and indirect health effects for school children occurred during the pandemic, some aspects were managed well while others have presented ongoing challenges. Some of the health-specific aspects that required attention include:

- Psycho-social support and teacher wellbeing;
- Build the capacity of teachers to support learners who are struggling with emotional and psychosocial issues;
- Provide psychosocial support for teachers who are experiencing their own emotional distress;
- Strengthen & centralise the role of School-Based Support Teams within these collaborations (referrals); and
- Strengthen partnerships between schools, universities and districts.

6. Acknowledgements

The Chairperson thanked the Children's Institute, University of Cape Town for the presentation and their answers to all questions posed by Members. The Chairperson also thanked Members for their participation in the meeting.

TUESDAY, 10 MAY 2022

COMMITTEE REPORT**REPORT OF THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON COVID-19 ON ITS OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN DURING THE PERIOD 24 NOVEMBER 2020 TO 30 APRIL 2022.**

Report of the Ad hoc Committee on COVID-19, in performing oversight over the work of the provincial executive authority as it responds to the COVID-19 pandemic, including oversight over any part of the provincial executive authority, any provincial department, any organ of state and any provincial entity involved in activities dealing with the pandemic.

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1. Purpose of the report

The purpose of this report is to report to the House, in compliance with Standing Rule 89(1), on the oversight work of the Ad hoc Committee on COVID-19 (the Committee) as assigned to it in terms of Standing Rule 119 and as required of it at its establishment (ATC 14 April 2020 No. 22/2020).

This report includes the establishment of the Ad hoc Committee, the details of the exercising of Ad hoc Committee's mandate, recommendations and committee decisions from November 2020 to 30 April 2022.

This Report should be read with the Report of the Ad hoc Committee on Covid-19 on its oversight activities undertaken during the period 24 November 2020 to 30 April 2022 ATC.

2. Establishment of the Committee

The Ad hoc Committee on COVID-19 was established by the Speaker of the Western Cape Provincial Parliament (WCPP) on 14 April 2020 in accordance with Standing Rule 119(1) (b) of the Standing Rules of Western Cape Provincial Parliament, ATC 14 April No. 22/2020.

The Ad-hoc Committee was given the assignment to perform oversight over the work of the provincial executive authority as it responds to the COVID-19 pandemic, including oversight over any part of the provincial executive authority, any provincial department, any provincial organ of state and any provincial entity involved in activities dealing with the pandemic.

After consulting all seven (7) political parties represented in the Western Cape Provincial Parliament and all input considered, it was resolved that the Committee shall consist of fifteen (15) Members, as follows:

Members

- Democratic Alliance: Eight (8) Members (Hon R I Allen, Hon D America, Hon D M Baartman, Hon G Bosman, Hon D G Mitchell, Hon W F Philander, Hon A P van der Westhuizen, Hon M M Wenger; Alternates: Hon L J Botha, Hon R D MacKenzie, Hon L M Maseko).
 - African National Congress: Three (3) Members, but elected not to participate.
 - Economic Freedom Fighters: One (1) Member (Hon M Xego).
 - Other smaller opposition parties: Three (3) Members jointly (Hon B N Herron [GOOD], Hon F C Christians [African Christian Democratic Party], Hon P J Marais [Freedom Front Plus], Al Jama-ah elected not to participate).
- On 16 April 2020 (ATC No. 23/2020) the Committee membership was amended to include Members of the African National Congress as follows:
- African National Congress: Three (3) Members, (Hon C M Dugmore, Hon P Z Lekker, Hon R Windvogel; Alternates: Hon N G Nkondlo, Hon M K Sayed, Hon D Smith).
- On 25 May 2021 (ATC 52/2021) the Ad-hoc Committee on COVID-19 membership was amended with changes to the membership of the Democratic Alliance as follows:
- Hon L J Botha was added as a permanent committee member and Hon DG Mitchell was removed as a committee member.
- On 15 March 2022 (ATC No. 26/2922) the Committee membership was amended to include a Member of the Good Party:
- Good Party: Hon B Herron was removed and Hon S N August was included.

Procedural staff:

- Ms Z Adams, Procedural Officer
- Ms L Cloete, Senior Procedural Officer

Procedural staff amended in January 2021:

- Ms W Hassen-Moosa, Procedural Officer
- Ms S Jones, Procedural Officer
- Mr B Daza, Senior Procedural Officer
- Ms MA Burgess, Committee Assistant

The Committee had all the general powers conferred upon committees in accordance with the Standing Rules (Rule 91), as well as any other powers, where applicable, conferred upon committees generally in accordance with the Standing Rules (Rules 77–95). (ATCs included in Annexure A)

The Committee was requested to meet by way of electronic means until such time as the spread of the virus has been adequately contained so as to render in-person meetings safe. All meetings have been held virtually, so as to comply with COVID-19 lockdown regulations issued by the National Government, as well as a decision of the WCPP Programming Authority, to enforce social distancing rules. The Committee was instructed to report regularly on its findings. The Committee has tabled 11 reports, as follows:

ATC 106, 30 November 2020, Report 08/2020 - November 2020
ATC 17, 23 February 2021, Report 09/2020 – December 2020 activities
ATC 36, 09 April 2021, Report 10/2021 – January 2021 activities
ATC 36, 09 April 2021, Report 11/2021 – February 2021 activities
ATC 83, 05 August 2021, Report 12/2021 – March 2021 activities
ATC 83, 05 August 2021, Report 13/2021 – May 2021 activities
ATC 83, 05 August 2021, Report 14/2021 – June 2021 activities
ATC 115, 13 October 2021, Report 15/2021 – July 2021 activities
ATC 140, 07 December 2021, Report 16/2021 – August 2021 activities
ATC 140, 07 December 2021, Report 17/2021 – September 2021 activities
ATC 41, 14 April 2022, Report 18/2021 – December 2021 activities
ATC 50, 10 May 2022, Report 19/2022 – March 2022 activities

2.1 Adopted themes

On 17 April 2020, the Committee adopted 12 themes around which it would conduct its oversight work over government response to the COVID-19 pandemic. During the period under review, the following themes were covered:

1. Health Department Responses and Preparations
2. Protection of the Vulnerable
3. Disaster Management and Local Government Oversight
4. Economic Recovery, Support and Livelihoods
5. Transport and Infrastructure
6. Schooling and Education
7. Intergovernmental Relations and Community Cooperation
8. Government Finance and Budgets

2.2 Rules of engagement

Rules of Engagement during virtual meetings were indicated as follows:

8. All meetings would be open to members of the public and media via livestreaming;
9. All Members microphones must be muted at the beginning of the meeting to avoid background noise;
10. Members are to flag Points of Order in the Chat Function of Microsoft Teams (the application through which virtual meetings are held);
11. All videos and audio must be switched off to improve the quality of the connection; however, if a Member/Minister/HOD/Official is speaking, they may put on their audio and video;
12. Participants must switch off their microphones once they are finished speaking;
13. Section 10 of the Directives ATC'd on 17 April 2020 speaks to the application of Standing Rules. Section 10 states that "in instances where these directives are not clear or do not cover a particular eventuality in respect of sittings of the House or meetings of the committees by means of videoconferencing, the Standing Rules must apply as far as this is reasonably and practically possible and, in instances where they cannot be applied, the ruling by the presiding officer must be final".

3. Context and trajectory of the COVID-19 virus in the Western Cape

Four COVID-19 waves (i.e. surges in new cases followed by declines) have been experienced in the Western Cape to date, as depicted in Figure 1. This figure shows several key metrics used to track the COVID-19 epidemic in the province including cases, hospital admissions, deaths, oxygen supplied to hospitals, and test positivity rate.

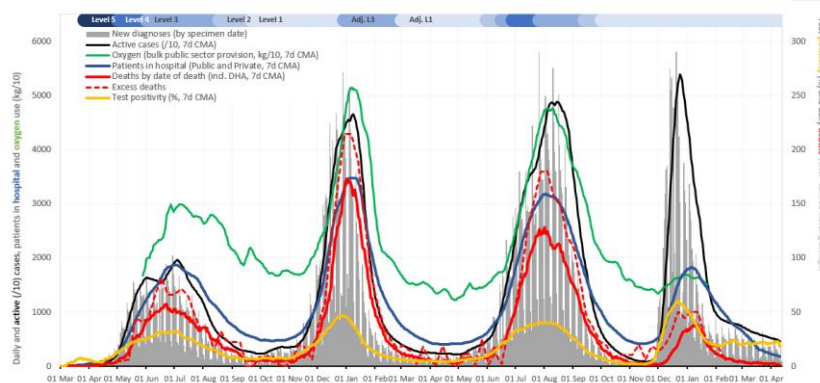


Figure 1: Western Cape COVID-19 Epidemic (to 13 April 2022)

¹ Wave dates determined based on National Institute for Communicable Diseases (NICD) wave definition, that is, the period from when COVID-19 weekly incidence is equal to or greater than 30 cases per 100 000 persons until the weekly incidence is equal to or below 30 cases per 100 000 persons.

3.1. Current epidemic status

Table 1: Summary of Current Epidemic Status in the Western Cape (as of 18 April 2022)

Key COVID-19 Indicator	Total No.
Confirmed COVID-19 infections	675,392
Individuals infected with COVID-19	660,029
Reinfections	15,363
Tests Done (PCR and Antigen)	3,095,198
COVID-19 related deaths	21,915

3.2. Cases

There is considerable variation in the epidemic curves of the COVID-19 waves (Figure 4) between the six districts in the province. For example, the rural Western Cape districts all experienced a more protracted third wave compared to the first and second waves. In the Cape Metro district, Khayelitsha had a significantly smaller third wave compared to the other sub districts, likely due to protection conferred by higher seroprevalence in the community by the end of the first and second waves. The fourth wave in both rural and Cape Metro districts peaked much sooner (i.e. had a more rapid rise in cases) than the first three waves.

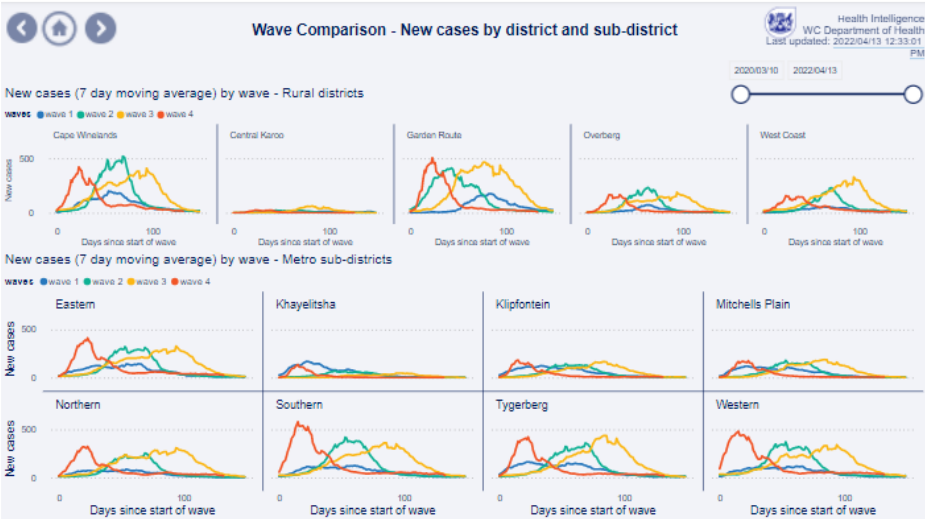


Figure 4: Comparison of first three waves superimposed, by district and subdistrict

2 Wolter N, Jassat W, Walaza S, Welch R, Moultrie H, Groome M, Amoako DG, Everatt J, Bhiman JN, Scheepers C, Tebeila N. Early assessment of the clinical severity of the SARS-CoV-2 omicron variant in South Africa: a data linkage study. *The Lancet*. 2022 Jan 19. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(22\)00017-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(22)00017-4).

3 Maslo C, Friedland R, Toubkin M, Laubscher A, Akaloo T, Kama B. Characteristics and outcomes of hospitalized patients in South Africa during the COVID-19 Omicron wave compared with previous waves. *Jama*. 2022 Feb 8;327(6):583-4. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2021.24868>.

3.3 Summary of COVID-19 waves

Table 2: Western Cape COVID-19 estimated wave periods

Wave	Duration	Time period
Wave 1	106 days	3 May – 16 August 2020 <i>Peak: 28 June 2020</i>
Wave 2	92 days	8 November 2020 – 7 February 2021 <i>Peak: 3 January 2021</i>
Wave 3	120 days	23 May – 19 September 2021 <i>Peak: 1 August 2021</i>
Wave 4	64 days	28 November 2021 – 30 January 2022 <i>Peak: 19 December 2021</i>

Table 3: Cases, admissions and deaths in each COVID-19 wave in the Western Cape (in total and at wave peak)

	Total			7-day moving average at wave peak		
	Cases	Admissions	Deaths	Cases	Admissions	Deaths
Wave 1	93,373	13,958	3,582	1,260	190	47
Wave 2	149,736	21,208	6,357	3,180	456	144
Wave 3	220,290	24,181	7,878	3,226	341	116
Wave 4	120,508	9,019	1,279	3,660	159	12

3.4. Testing

Figure 2 shows the number of SARS-CoV-2 tests conducted across both the public and private sector from 1 November 2020 to 8 April 2022. It should be noted that the number of tests and proportion of positive tests is influenced by a number of factors as follows:

- Restricted public sector testing during wave surges and continued after the end of the 4th wave such that testing was restricted to those requiring hospital admission, older patients (>40, 45 or 50 years depending on wave) and/or with comorbidities and health care workers.
- Availability and expansion of antigen testing from ~December 2020 onwards.
- Incomplete reporting of antigen tests especially limited reported of negative antigen tests from late 2021 onwards when reporting of negative antigen tests was no longer required.

In addition to the overall proportion positive shown in figure 1, we have therefore shown the proportion positive for PCR tests only as this metric is not affected by lack of reporting of negative antigen tests (Figure 3).

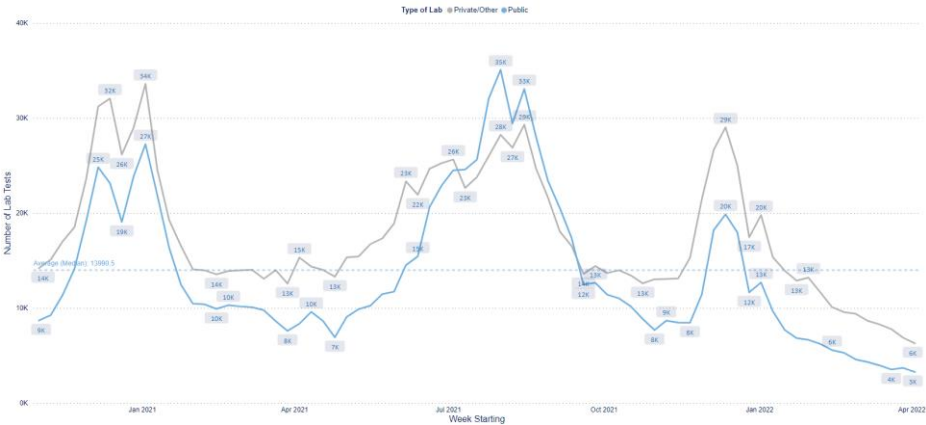


Figure 2: Weekly number of tests for SARS-CoV-2 conducted in the Western Cape by sector (public and private).

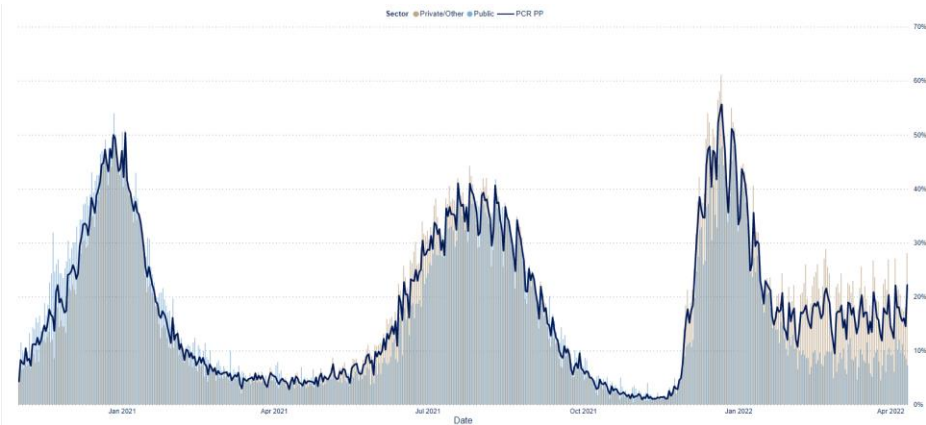


Figure 3: Proportion of positive SARS-CoV-2 PCR tests conducted in the Western Cape from 1 November 2020 to 14 April 2022

3.5. Hospitalisations

Both the metro and rural districts experienced fewer peak daily new hospitalisations during the third wave compared to the second but experienced high admission pressure over a longer period of time than in the first two waves (Figure 5). Rural districts varied in their experience of hospital admission numbers, with Garden Route and West Coast seeing more new admissions in the third wave than the first two waves.

The fourth wave peak of admissions was lower than the second and third waves in the Cape Metro and across most rural districts, despite a higher peak case load in the province. Analyses of national COVID-19 case data, SARS-CoV-2 laboratory test data, SARS-CoV-2 genome data, and COVID-19 hospital admissions data found that individuals infected with the Omicron variant had a significantly reduced odds of severe disease compared to individuals infected with the Delta variant.²

In lower proportion of addition, an analysis of Netcare hospital data found that a COVID-19 patients presenting to emergency centres were admitted in the fourth wave compared to the first three waves, the proportion of patients requiring oxygen therapy or ventilation significantly decreased, and the medium length of stay decreased to 3 days from 7-8 days.

This reduced severity of COVID-19 in the fourth wave was found to be mostly due to protection from prior immunity or vaccination, but also partially due to the intrinsically reduced virulence of the Omicron variant compared to the Delta variant.⁴ Thus, in the fourth wave where Omicron was dominant, hospital admissions were “decoupled” from infections.⁵

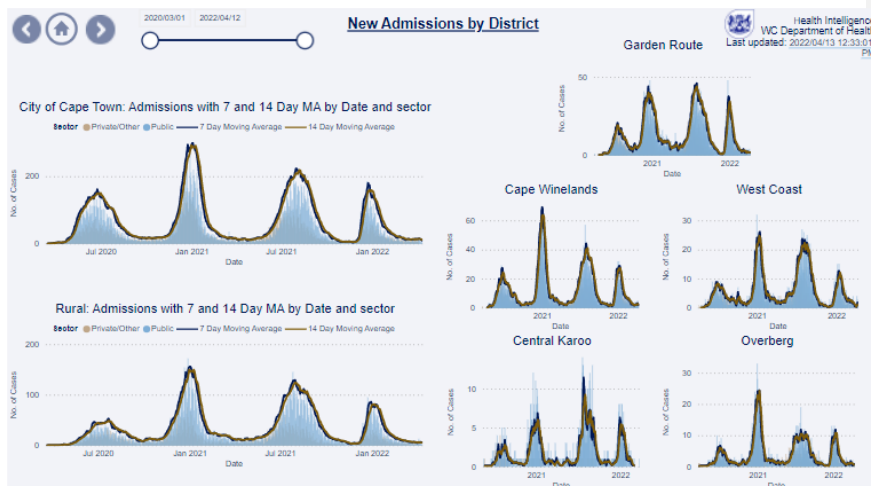


Figure 5: Western Cape hospitalisations due to COVID-19 (7- and 14-day moving averages)

3.6. Deaths

The South Africa Medical Research Council (SA-MRC) have been reporting on excess mortality (due to natural causes of death), and for the Western Cape, have reported 31,100 excess deaths between 3 May 2020 and 9 April 2022. The SA-MRC estimates that 85-95% of excess natural deaths can be attributed to COVID-19, although this does differ per province.⁷ A comparison of the reported COVID-19 deaths and excess natural deaths for the Western Cape can be seen in Figure 6.

Since then, in early October, the testing criteria was expanded so that anyone in the province experiencing COVID-19 symptoms can be tested, as well as pre-operative testing for coronavirus asymptomatic patients, natural deaths occurring at home in persons who had coronavirus symptoms, Health Care.

4 Davies MA, Kassanjee R, Rousseau P, Morden E, Johnson L, Solomon W, Hsiao NY, Hussey H, Meintjes G, Paleker M, Jacobs T. Outcomes of laboratory-confirmed SARS-CoV-2 infection in the Omicron-driven fourth wave compared with previous waves in the Western Cape Province, South Africa. medRxiv. 2022 Jan 1. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1101/2022.01.12.22269148>.

5 Madhi SA, Kwatra G, Myers JE, Jassat W, Dhar N, Mukendi CK, Nana AJ, Blumberg L, Welch R, Ngorima-Mabhena N, Mutevedzi PC. Population immunity and Covid-19 severity with Omicron variant in South Africa. New England Journal of Medicine. 2022 Feb 23. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJMoa2119658>.

6 <https://www.samrc.ac.za/sites/default/files/files/2022-04-13/weekly9Apr2022.pdf>

7 <https://www.samrc.ac.za/sites/default/files/files/2021-03-03/CorrelationExcessDeaths.pdf>

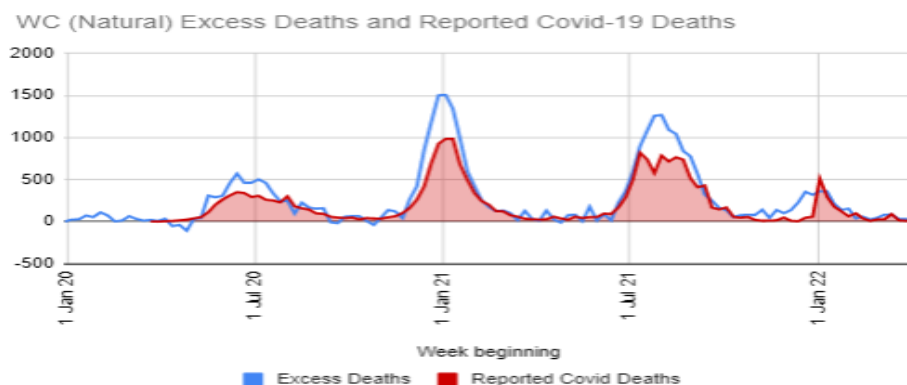


Figure 6: Western Cape excess mortality (SA-MRC) through to 9 April 2022

Although there were more deaths in Wave 3 overall because of the protracted nature of the wave, the second wave had the highest peak of daily deaths (Figure 7). The reduced severity of Wave 4, and thus the decoupling of COVID-19 infections from deaths is seen even more clearly in the deaths data than it was in the hospitalisation data, as there was a much lower peak of COVID-19 deaths (and far fewer deaths overall) than in the preceding waves. There were also likely to be more deaths reported as “COVID-19 deaths” where COVID-19 was incidental, rather than the primary cause of death, in the fourth wave compared to previous waves.

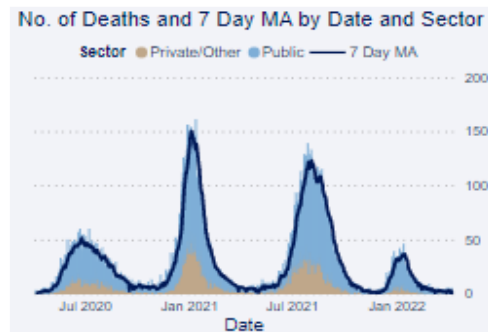
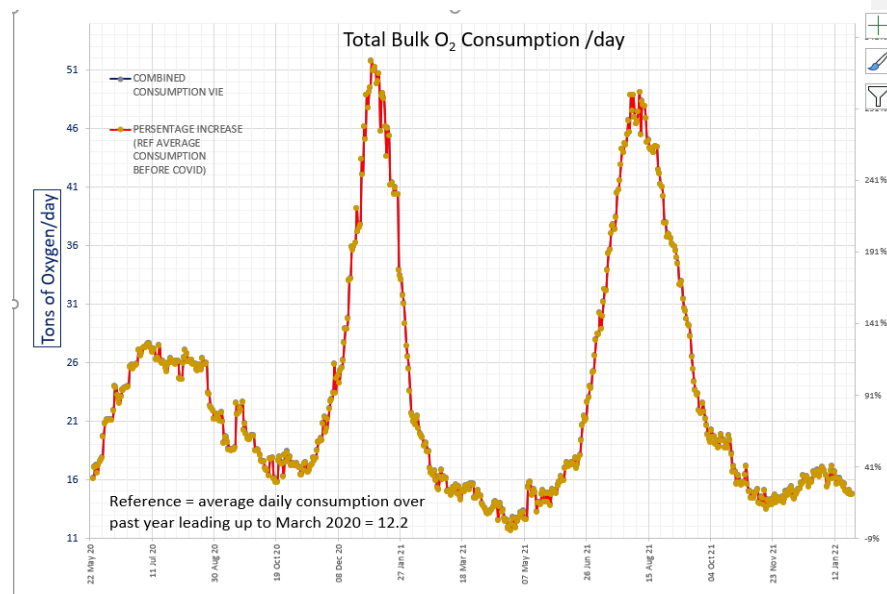


Figure 7: Western Cape deaths due to COVID-19 (7-day moving average)

8 Paleker M, Ann Davies M, Raubenheimer P, Naude J, Boule A, Hussey H. Change in profile of COVID-19 deaths in Western Cape Province, South Africa, during the fourth wave. SAMJ: South African Medical Journal. 2022 Mar;112(3):0-. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.7196/SAMJ.2022.v112i2.16384>.

3.7. Oxygen supply



The diagram above indicates oxygen utilisation during the 4 COVID-19 waves in the Western Cape. The Department of Health routinely collects data on oxygen utilisation, but it was during the COVID-19 outbreak that we realised the close relationship between oxygen utilisation and state of the outbreak.

High flow nasal oxygen is used extensively in the treatment of patients with moderate or severe COVID-19, particularly those requiring admission to hospital. Consequently, as COVID-19 admissions increase, so too does oxygen utilisation with the effect that the oxygen utilisation pattern follows the same pattern as the COVID-19 infections. The second COVID-19 wave saw the peak utilisation of oxygen. Wave 4 saw the lowest oxygen utilisation of all the waves.

3.8. Vaccines

Vaccines became available in South Africa in early 2021, and which were introduced in a staged approach. The first to be vaccinated were health care workers in the Sisonke Trial. Later, vaccines were administered by age cohorts. As vaccines were approved by SAHPRA and availability improved, additional doses became available.

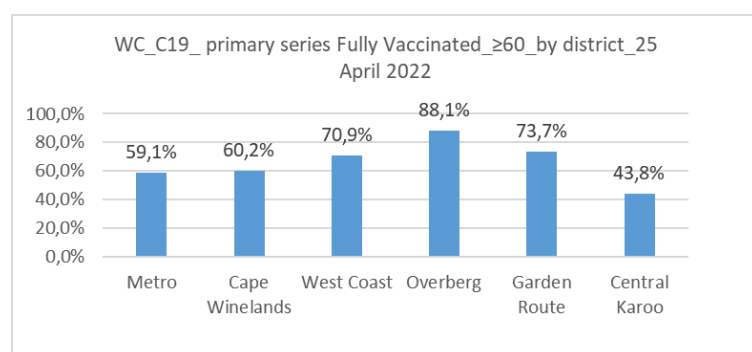
COVID-19 vaccinations as on 25 April 2022:

In the Western Cape, 2 550 270 adults have been fully vaccinated accounting for 51.24% of adult population. To date in the Western Cape 5 340 694 vaccines have been administered.

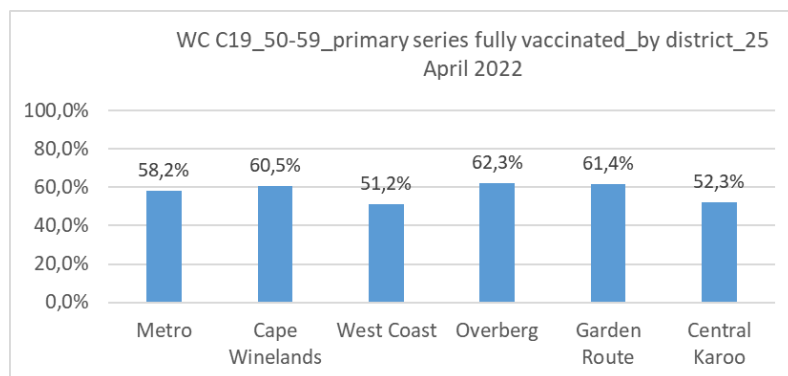
COVID-19 individual adults' primary series fully vaccinated as on 25 April 2022:

- Western Cape adults fully vaccinated age cohort 60+ - **70.81%**
- Western Cape adults fully vaccinated age cohort 50-59 - **61.93%**
- Western Cape adults fully vaccinated age cohort 35-49 - **53.54%**
- Western Cape adults fully vaccinated age cohort 18-34 - **39.12%**

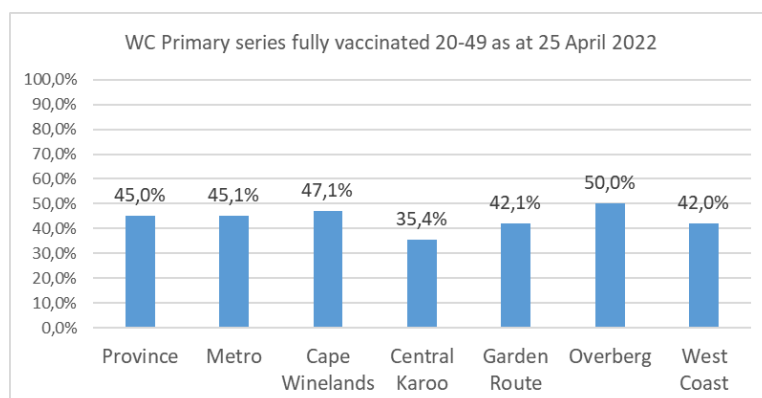
Primary series fully vaccinated for the ≥60 cohort at district level – 25 April 2022



Primary series fully vaccinated for the 50-59 cohort at district level – 25 April 2022



Western Cape primary series fully vaccinated in the 20-49 cohort by district – 25 April 2022



The Western Cape currently has 7685 active COVID-19 cases in the province on 3 May 2022.

On 4 April 2022, the National State of Disaster was lifted.

4. Health Department responses and preparations

- 4.1. 28 December 2020: Briefing by the Premier of the Western Cape and the Provincial Minister of Health on the COVID-19 pandemic, in light of the resurgence/second wave of the COVID-19 virus. The update by the Premier of the Western Cape and the Director-General of the Department of the Premier on the 'adjusted' Alert Level 3 lockdown. The update by the Provincial Minister of Health and the Head of the Provincial Department of Health on the situational analysis of the pandemic in the Province.

In late December of 2020, during the parliamentary recess period, it became clear that a second wave had hit the Western Cape. Hospitalisations and deaths in the province were increasing rapidly. Hospital capacity and oxygen availability was a concern. For this reason, the Chairperson of the Committee, Ms Mireille Wenger, requested permission from the Speaker of the WCPP in terms of Standing Rule 87(2) to meet during the recess period. Permission was granted and the Committee convened virtually on 28 December 2020. The Premier and the Minister of Health were requested to brief the committee.

The Premier, Mr Alan Winde, informed the Committee that the Province submitted a COVID-19 resurgence plan for the Western Cape to the President of South Africa on 4 December 2020, to enable the National Command Council to deliberate on the input of the Western Cape.

The President adopted a differentiated approach and declared the Garden Route a hotspot on 14 December 2020 and consequently closed all beaches and parks since an increase in infections was experienced in most municipalities in the Western Cape at the time. On 28 December 2020 the President declared the whole of the Western Cape a hotspot.

The Premier's Coordinating Forum (PCF) management system was established for the Province. The PCF's overall objective was for political and administrative leadership to engage in order to address matters of interest to the communities of the Western Cape.

The Department of the Premier continued to engage with Minister Mbombo, the entire health team as well as the advisors and epidemiologists to try to build a revised model since the Province was informed that a different strain of the COVID-19 virus had been detected. The teams then had to understand the implications of this new strain for the current model of the Province.

Regular meetings with Faith-based Organisations (FBOs) arranged by Ministers Meyer, Fernandez and Marais, continued to address the issues of reducing crowds and gatherings, which the FBOs agreed to. The Premier met with the agricultural sector as well to address the movement of seasonal workers, which posed a challenge as well to curb the movement of persons.

The Premier informed the Committee that as at Monday, 28 December 2020, the cumulative number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 in the Western Cape was 196 474. The total number of COVID-19 related deaths was 6 332, and there were 151 261 recoveries. 1 005 085 tests had been completed and there were 3 064 hospitalisations with 363 of these cases in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) or high care.

Health update

Dr Cloete further briefed the Committee on the 5-point COVID Resurgence Strategy, which translated into the 5-point COVID Containment Strategy, focusing on the following:

- Changing community behaviour to prevent infection;
- Surveillance and outbreak response;
- Scaling up the health platform COVID capacity;
- Maintaining comprehensive services; and
- Safeguarding and protecting the well-being of health care workers.

The Province, as a whole, continued to see substantial increases in daily new cases, which were 2.4 times higher than in the peak during the first wave, despite limited testing due to public holidays and restricted testing criteria.

Hospitalisations and deaths continued to increase sharply. New hospital admissions were 50% higher and the number of deaths were 22% higher than the first wave.

With reference to the Resurgence in the different areas, the Metro continued to see steep increases in cases with nearly a double the amount of new daily cases compared to the first wave peak. Rural districts had nearly 2.5 times more cases in December 2020 than in the peak of the first wave. In respect of rural districts, the second wave peak had more than double the amount of cases than the Province had in the first wave peak, except for Central Karoo, which showed a 64% increase in cases compared with the first wave peak. The Garden Route continued to show a stabilising pattern but this was being monitored closely given the large numbers of visitors to the district.

As at 29 December 2020, 3 131 COVID-19 patients were in acute Western Cape hospitals where 1 885 patients were in public hospitals and 1 246 patients were in private hospitals. Metro hospitals had an average occupancy of 103%, George hospitals were at 90% capacity, Paarl hospitals were at 101% capacity and Worcester was at 94% capacity.

The Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities were facing an increasing demand for COVID-19 testing and provided triaging for confirmed cases. Hospital capacity at the time had 7 464 acute operational public sector beds, which excluded beds at psychiatric hospitals, Tuberculosis (TB) hospitals, Red Cross hospitals and Mowbray Maternity hospital, but was inclusive of 135 critical care public sector beds for COVID-19 patients.

Additional field hospital beds were made available in the Metro, 336 beds in Brackengate and 90 at Lenteguur, as well as an additional 187 intensive care beds at Lenteguur and 59 intermediate care beds at Sonstraal. Depending upon staff availability and if the needs existed, an additional 136 intermediate care beds would be made available across the metro and rural regions.

The Hospital of Hope (Brackengate), at the time, had 299 patients, and Sonstraal had 20 COVID-19 patients and 27 TB patients.

The mass fatality centre in the Metro had the capacity to hold 240 bodies. The mass fatality centre admitted 106 bodies. The Province had a Mass Fatality Work Group that coordinated in respect of capacity across the Province.

Oxygen utilisation was running at 68.92% of the available daily capacity. Temporary tents were commissioned at Khayelitsha and Wesfleur Hospitals and would be ready for use from 30 December 2020 for admissions and discharges, which in turn would create additional capacity. Tents were going to be erected at Mitchells Plain Hospital and Brackengate by 31 December 2020, as well as at Eerste River, Helderberg and Karl Bremer hospitals, which would be ready by 8 January 2021.

The biggest challenge that remained was the impact of alcohol-related trauma on the health facilities, especially in emergency centres and in critical care units.

A daily oxygen need and oxygen utilisation dashboard had been established to monitor demand versus supply across all hospitals. The hospitals with the highest oxygen availability and utilisation pressures were Worcester, Mitchells Plain, Karl Bremer and Victoria hospitals.

AFROX was producing 65 tons of oxygen per day and the Province was using 52 tons of oxygen per day. AFROX agreed to make an additional five tons of oxygen per day available to hospitals.

The biggest challenge in the health sector was the increasing COVID-19 infection rate amongst health care workers and the impact on staff members in respect of isolation and quarantine. Additionally, the availability of additional staff members for contract work and via agencies posed a significant challenge. The number of persons volunteering their services also decreased significantly.

As at 29 December 2020, 926 Health Care Workers across 92 institutions were infected with COVID-19, which equates to 2.8% of the total staff complement of 33 062. A cumulative total of 7 215 staff members took COVID-19 related leave since March 2020.

There was sufficient Personal Protective Equipment Clothing (PPE) across all the health facilities, and in central storage, with additional orders being placed.

The Department scaled up its system of on-site support for frontline staff in respect of mental health and well-being.

A pro-active strategy had been embarked upon to access the South African Health Products Regulatory Authority (SAHPRA) approved vaccines in the Western Cape and the National Minister of Health had been officially engaged on this matter.

Technical experts were going to conduct a formal option appraisal of all available candidate vaccines in terms of efficacy, safety, affordability etc.

Prioritisation in the administering of the vaccine was going to be given to Health Care Workers and other essential workers, then vulnerable groups such as elderly persons and persons with co-morbidities.

The timelines provided and way forward regarding the vaccine included SAHPRA approval and the sourcing and distribution strategy to provide vaccines in early 2021.

Governance arrangements, Law Enforcement, Communications response and Fatalities Management

Dr Malila informed the Committee that the Premier convened a weekly strategy meeting and the PCF meetings were held weekly over the holiday period.

The Provincial Disaster Management Committee (PDMC) remained activated for the COVID-19 pandemic and was monitoring the second wave. The PDMC Joint Operations Committee (JOC) briefing meetings took place every Tuesday.

Western Cape Provincial Traffic Services implemented a total of 274 integrated roadblocks, vehicle check points and speed control operations during the period of 21 to 27 December 2020, and 22 685 vehicles were checked.

There have been 320 investigations into contraventions of the National Disaster Management Regulations since 27 March 2020. Of these 320 matters, 91 Section 71 matters were placed on the Liquor Licensing Tribunal case roll, of which 53 licenses were suspended.

The Western Cape Government ran extensive communication campaigns in all languages, using a variety of different media channels so that all communities were able to get the messages needed to stay safe. This was in addition to daily media statements, and the Premier's weekly DigiCons.

The City of Cape Town and all five districts revisited their Mass Fatality Plans and associated support plans with a view to ensure their readiness for implementation on short notice. All plans were shared with the District JOC and Joint District and Metro Approach (JDMA) structures.

4.2. 13 January 2021: Briefing by the Western Cape Department of Health on the situational analysis of the pandemic in the Province in the light of the aggressive resurgence of the COVID-19 virus in the Western Cape Province, including information with respect to the latest figures and expected peak in the Province, oxygen management, hospital capacity, fatality and mortuary management, and vaccine roll-out readiness for the Province

Dr Cloete explained that there was a Five-Point COVID-19 Containment Strategy for the Province. The first point consisted of changing community behaviour to prevent infection, the second point focused on surveillance and outbreak response, the third point looked at scaling up the health platform capacity, the fourth point focused on maintaining comprehensive services, and the fifth point was about safeguarding and protecting the well-being of healthcare workers.

As at 13 January 2021, there was a decline in the amount of COVID-19 tests that had a positive result. Both private sector and public sector hospitals were full but there was a decrease in the number of COVID-19 patients being admitted on a daily basis. The critical care units in public and private hospitals were under pressure because these facilities were at full capacity.

The “reproduction number” measured how many other persons an active COVID-19 positive person had infected. At the acceleration of the first peak in July 2020, every COVID-19 positive case was infecting approximately 1.32 other COVID-19 cases. In early December 2020, one case was infecting close to 1.6 cases, which meant that every 10 cases was infecting 16 other cases. This was attributed to the second variant of the COVID-19 virus that was more infectious. As at 13 January 2021, it seemed as if the Province was stabilising i.e. every one case was infecting one other case. If the reproduction number dropped below one, then the Province would see a decline in cases.

As at 13 January 2021, there were 3 323 COVID-19 patients in the Province’s acute hospitals (1 889 in public hospitals and 1 434 in private hospitals). COVID-19 hospitalisations seemed to have stabilised, however, psychiatric pressures remained.

The Metro hospitals had an average occupancy rate of 93%, the George drainage areas hospitals were at 61% capacity, Paarl drainage area hospitals were at 74% capacity, and the Worcester drainage area hospitals were at 73% capacity.

Deaths due to COVID-19 continued to increase. There was also a delay in reporting of deaths, therefore, the number of deaths was expected to increase as more information was still forthcoming.

In terms of the health platform capacity, Dr Cloete stated that the Primary Health Care (PHC) facilities continued to undertake COVID-19 testing and triaging cases.

There had also been an active de-escalation of non-COVID-19 PHC services, however, the delivery of medicines to homes continued. At 13 January 2021, there were a total of 7 693 acute operational public sector beds, 626 intermediate care beds in the Metro (336 at Brackengate, 90 at Lenteguur, and 200 at Mitchell's Plain Hospital of Hope), 64 intermediate care beds at Sonstraal Hospital, and 20 of the potentially additional 136 intermediate care beds were opened.

Temporary tents were commissioned at Khayelitsha, Wesfleur, Mitchell's Plain, Eerste River, Helderberg, Karl Bremmer and Brackengate. These were used for discharges, mainly to ensure a more rapid turnaround time of the operational beds.

As at 13 January 2021, provincial oxygen consumption was at 69.57% of total capacity. The combined oxygen utilisation in the Western Cape public and private hospital sectors, at the time, was approximately 73 tons daily. This was a slight reduction from the average daily utilisation the previous week. Prior to the pandemic, the average daily oxygen consumption (leading up to March 2020) was 12.2 tons per day. At the peak of the first wave of the pandemic, average oxygen consumption was approximately 27 tons per day. This settled to approximately 17 tons per day post the first peak. At 13 January 2021, the average oxygen consumption was 73 tons per day (48 tons per day in the public sector and 25 tons per day in the private sector).

While the public sector hospital consumption of oxygen was at 61% of the Province's production capacity, the additional 31% was used by the private sector. The combined utilisation was above the maximal production capacity of the Afrox Western Cape plant. However, Afrox had put contingency plans in place by bringing additional oxygen into the Province, daily. The utilisation of oxygen was going to be monitored carefully over the next few weeks.

A working group was established to plan for and put measures in place, across the Province, to cope with mass fatalities, should the need arise. The working group developed a strategy for fatality management at provincial and district level, which included mass fatality plans and supporting strategies, communication protocols, and mass burial capabilities, should this be required. The Department of Home Affairs was also supported with the opening of additional offices and the extension of working hours over the festive season so that deaths could be registered more efficiently. In terms of crematoria, facilities were requested to function during the night and over the weekends in order clear the backlogs.

In terms of the vaccine strategy, the National Department of Health was driving the procurement process and the Provincial Department of Health was aligned with their efforts. On 7 January 2021, the National Minister of Health, Dr Zweli Mkhize, announced that that one million doses of the Astra Zeneca vaccine would be acquired from the Serum Institute of India at the end of January 2021, and a further 500 000 doses would be acquired in February 2021.

Further negotiations were being pursued with other vaccine suppliers for more stock to be secured via the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX) initiative. The Provincial Department of Health's focus was on the readiness to implement the vaccine programme in the Province.

The objective of the vaccine programme was to provide equitable and ethical access to COVID-19 vaccines in the Western Cape to reduce morbidity and mortality in vulnerable persons, reduce community transmission through herd immunity, and to protect the health system capability. Phase I of the vaccine programme would focus on the roll out of the vaccine to health care workers in the public and private sectors, care workers, Community Health Workers and health science students. The estimated target for this phase was 100 000 persons. Phase II would focus on essential workers, clients in congregate settings, persons older than 60 years, and persons older than 18 years with known comorbidities. Phase III would focus on all persons older than 18 years. This strategy would be further refined based on expert advice.

Dr Cloete warned that the vaccinations did not replace the need for non-pharmaceutical interventions such as mask wearing, social distancing and hand washing, for the foreseeable future. The Department's biggest concern was the non-adherence to protective behaviours. The key consideration was that health care workers continued to face significant strain, and that they needed to be safe-guarded. It was essential to maintain a strong focus on behaviour change to ensure containment of the virus over the next six months, while clarity around the vaccine was still emerging.

4.3. 3 February 2021: Briefing by the Western Cape Department of Health on the COVID-19 virus development and indicators, as well as vaccine planning, focusing on the following: The receipt of the vaccine in all phases; The numbers and types of vaccines expected for the Province; The roll out planning of the vaccine; and the possibility of a generic vaccine being developed and whether the country would be able to acquire it (stand-over question from previous meeting)

The Minister of Health, Dr N Mbombo, informed the Committee that the briefing would cover the receipt of the vaccines in all phases, the vaccine roll out planning, the possibility of new vaccines that were being developed, the acquisition of vaccines, as well as the roll out prioritisation. One million vaccine doses had already arrived and a further 500,000 would be arriving at the end of March 2021. Those doses were purchased by the national Department of Health and National Treasury from the Serum Institute of India and Oxford University which is better known as "COVISHIELD" by their developers that would be utilised in the first phase.

The Phase I of the vaccine roll out would be primarily targeting healthcare workers in both the public and private sectors—those on the Personnel and Salary Administration System (PERSAL) employed by

provinces; those who were not on PERSAL but were working for the Department of Health in the public sector; as well as workers appointed by the City of Cape Town. The Minister stated that nursing students fell under part of the "other" category with community care workers and traditional health practitioners.

Minister Mbombo, informed the Committee that the vaccines consisted of two doses. Currently there are 702 000 health workers in South Africa of which 133 000 are in the Western Cape. These figures assisted in determining the total number of doses needed for the first phase.

Minister Mbombo noted that a vaccine reduces the chances of infection, transmission and death. Thus, it protects the health system overall. She urged everyone to adhere to health protocols and discouraged people from attending huge gatherings such as churches and restaurants.

Health update

Dr Cloete provided the Committee with an update on the COVID-19 virus development and indicators, as well as vaccine planning.

Dr Keith Cloete informed the Committee that the province had already passed the peak of the second wave and showed a decline in the number of daily infected cases. Places like Caledon had almost no active coronavirus cases and the Garden Route was also showing a declining trend.

Various data was presented to show the province's COVID-19 response. These included hospital admissions by area (currently 2 330 COVID-19 patients in acute hospitals) (1 398 in public hospitals and 932 in private hospitals), and utilisation per drainage area, and the total bulk oxygen consumption had been reduced to around 31.41 tons daily when compared to 51 tons daily in the first week of January.

Dr Cloete outlined the Department's plan to assist and safe-guard the wellbeing of healthcare workers.

The detailed vaccine implementation plan was provided to the Committee. Dr Cloete explained that herd immunity, or population immunity, would only be achieved if more than 70%-80% of the population were immunised.

Details on the various types of vaccines with their efficacy results were provided to Members. Dr Cloete said that Johnson & Johnson was the only vaccine that had a local manufacturer - Aspen in Gqeberha. Information on the development of the vaccine was provided to the Committee and it was believed that the vaccine would work against the new variant 501.V2. The goal was to vaccinate 40 million South Africans. Vaccines distribution as at 1 Feb - 98 million doses given with the following breakdown:

- Pfizer/BioNTech vaccine - 117,000 doses with delivery beginning as of mid-February with total doses that were for the Q1 supply-based on conditions: indemnity, regulatory; and
- AstraZeneca / SKBio (2,976,000 - 5,028,000) doses. Delivery as of mid/late February, subject to WHO EUL Indicated H1 supply, with 25-35% available in Q1 and 65-75% available in Q2 - based on conditions: indemnity, regulatory

The Department developed an Implementation Framework for the roll-out programme – which was going to be posted on the WCG: Health website. The plan was to officially start on 15 February 2021.

Phase I would include Health Care Workers (Public and Private Health Sectors; Care Workers; CHWs; Health Science students; Traditional Healers), estimated target was 133 000.

Phase II would include Essential Workers (Clients in congregate settings; Older than 60 Years; Older than 18 years with Co-morbidities, estimated target 2 million.

Phase III would include Older than 18 years and the estimated target is 2, 9 million.

4.4 4 March 2021: Briefing by the Western Cape Department of Health on its preparations for the third wave; and on the vaccine planning and rollout

Dr Nomafrrench Mbombo, the Western Cape Minister of Health, indicated that predictions pertaining to the commencement of the third wave would be unrealistic as no one knew when the third wave would commence. However, data showed, while some countries experienced a long second wave, others like South Africa had a different experience because there was a plateau that was experienced between the waves. The number of infections decreased only to eventually dramatically increase.

The Minister reported that the virus contagion reflects differently in various countries, regions, provinces and sub-districts. This meant a large amount of people could be infected in one area whereas in a different area the infection rate would not be as great. She mentioned that the Eastern Cape was the epicentre of the virus during the second wave of the pandemic.

Statistics showed a marked increase of 5% in the COVID-19 related infections. This was attributed to tests conducted by the private sector on persons who were scheduled to travel or were being scheduled for an operation. Admissions to hospitals and death rates showed a marked decrease by a 22% and 62% respectively. This indicated that the virus had reached a plateau.

Water samples collected from Waste Water Treatment Plants were tested for possible new strains of the SARS-CoV-2. Water samples collected from the Theewaterskloof and four other treatment plants showed no indication of the SARS-CoV-2 in the wastewater system.

Tests conducted at the Caledon Waste Water Treatment Plant indicated no trace of the SARS-CoV-2 since 1 March 2021.

The National Ministerial Advisory Committee released a Ministerial Advisory Model (the Model), which portrayed key factors that may influence the commencement of the third wave and the extent of the resurgence infection rate.

The Model depicted the mitigating factors that may affect the scale and the cause of the acceleration of the contagion and/or transmission of the infection through the change in seasons, behavioural patterns and movement between provinces.

A sero-prevalence study was conducted of patients that attend health care facilities for non-Covid related incidents. This was to ascertain the sentinel sero-prevalence results, which tested residual ("leftover") convenience samples from patient groups attending health services for the following:

- Public sector diabetic HbA1c specimens (Metro 1661; Rural 1000);
- Private sector diabetic HbA1c specimens (Metro 1000);
- Public sector HIV VL specimens (Metro 1529); and
- Public sector children (ages 15 years) attending RXH & TBH (53% outpatients).

High sero-prevalence may provide a measure of protection against a significant impact in the third wave, but the Department was still planning for appropriate mitigation. Low sero-prevalence indicates a risk of potentially a more severe impact in the third wave, and this should be taken into consideration in planning mitigation strategies for specified areas.

Statistics on COVID-19 cases

The Department indicated that there were 794 COVID-19 patients in acute condition in hospitals of which 471 were located in public hospitals and 323 in private hospitals. COVID-19 hospitalisations continued to decline but there had been an increase in trauma cases.

The metro hospitals had an average occupancy rate of 86% and the George drainage area hospitals at 64%. The Paarl area hospitals were at a 71% occupancy rate and the Worcester area hospitals were at 76% occupancy rate.

Metro hospitals had an 11% COVID-19 occupancy rate. The George area hospitals had a 16% occupancy rate, the Paarl area hospitals a 21% occupancy rate and the Worcester area hospitals were at a 21% occupancy rate.

Oxygen utilisation

In preparation for the third wave, healthcare facilities had to ensure that there was enough oxygen to meet the demand requirements. The public sector total bulk oxygen consumption had reduced to 15.45 tons/day, or 21.44% of the Afrox Western Cape plant for the seven day period ending 19 March 2021. This is compared to 51 tons per day in the first week of January 2021. The Western Cape still had four bulk oxygen tankers allocated for the daily delivery of oxygen supplies.

Vaccine approvals

The Sisonke Programme was implementing the fourth tranche of the Johnson and Johnson vaccine. The Pfizer and Johnson and Johnson vaccine approvals had since been granted by SAHPRA. The Covishield vaccine approval was granted, but the roll-out of the vaccine had been postponed. No submissions were made to SAHPRA on the Moderna and the Novavax & Bharat Biotech vaccines. Sputnik, Sinovac, and Sinopharm vaccines submitted applications to SAHPRA for approval but at the time no approvals have been granted.

Vaccine acquisition

Dr Cloete informed the Committee that the Sisonke was a research project. He indicated that the Department had not made use of any procured vaccines in South Africa as yet. The Johnson and Johnson vaccines were leftover research vaccine stock from across the world that was returned in batches to South Africa. A total of 80 000 batches of the vaccine were dispatched to South Africa, with another 200 000 batches that must still be returned. Once the additional 200 000 batches are received, it would be allocated to the Sisonke program. This would then conclude the rollout of the Sisonke vaccine role out.

The Department indicated that both the private and public sector hospitals opted to receive vaccines from the national programme. The process to acquire vaccines to supplement the national programme could commence from August 2021 to September 2021. A total of 2000 batches of the vaccine would be rolled out to hospitals and clinics. Melomed applied to be the vaccine centre for the whole of the metro. Special concession would be given to old age homes, people over the age of 60 and frail care facilities.

Vaccine rollout

Phase one of the vaccine would be rolled out in the Central Karoo, Caledon and Overberg regions. The Johnson and Johnson vaccine would be the preferred vaccine mainly due to a single dose administration being cheaper and easier to administer. The Pfizer vaccine would be utilised to supplement the shortfall of the Johnson and Johnson vaccine.

In South Africa, only 50 percent of the health care workers had been vaccinated. Despite socio-economic circumstances, vaccinations were going to be distributed and made available equitably to everyone. A Steering Committee would be considering specific areas to deal with the vulnerable groups. The vaccinations would be administered free of charge at the designated vaccination centres for persons who cannot afford the vaccine.

Participants would be required to have a valid South African identity document to be registered on the database that would be established for persons who had received the vaccine.

A challenge would be to register vagrants without an identity document into the system. Registered refugees would also be assisted. Persons with a valid medical aid would be charged for the vaccine. The public and private sector would collaborate in administering the vaccine to everyone. Three sites had been earmarked for the administration of the vaccine in rural areas and Caledon was earmarked for the administration of the vaccine to healthcare workers. The George Hospital had completed 3 618 vaccinations, and was due to complete another 9 760.

No separation between private and public institutions were being made for the roll out of the vaccine in rural areas due to the lack of sufficient capacity. Once, the Pfizer vaccine arrived, additional sites would be allocated to deal with the vaccine rollout programme. The red dot transport system was identified as a possible solution to help transport people to vaccination sites.

501Y.V2 variant and the United Kingdom variant

The Department reported that the 501Y.V2 variant was detected globally. There was no evidence that the 501Y.V2 variant, which originated in South Africa, caused more severe illnesses.

The United Kingdom strand of the virus had been detected at Tygerberg Hospital in South Africa. At the time the variant had not spread and samples of the variant were not found amongst other test subjects. Statistics shown that the United Kingdom variant was more transmissible and severe.

Job appointments

A total of 1 132 contract appointments had been made for the year. Due to budgetary constraints the contracts would have to be reviewed. Critical posts across all categories were mostly looked at when making the appointments. The Department indicated that the budget was already under pressure and that the pandemic only added to the pressure.

Preparedness for the third wave

To ensure preparedness for the third wave, containment measures were put in place in the West Coast, Overberg, and the private sector respectively, with adequate beds and oxygen supply particularly in rural districts.

- 4.5. 25 May 2021: Briefing by the Western Cape Department of Health on an update on COVID-19 indicators and situational analysis. The Department was also requested to provide an update on the progress of the vaccine roll-out which was due to start on 17 May 2021. The Department was further requested to brief the Committee on whether the B.1.617 COVID-19 variant, first detected in India (Delta Variant), has been detected in the Western Cape and the measures/ preparations that were in place to prevent its spread.**

The Minister of Health, Dr. N Mbombo, informed the Committee that the Province was in resurgence according to epidemiologists. It could result in a third wave around the first week or the fourth week of June 2021 depending on the behaviour or any other changes with regards to the vaccination.

The Department had to finalise Phase 1B of the healthcare workers which was 90% of the vaccines. They envisaged about 70 vaccination sites in the metropolitan area and about 200 plus in the rural areas whilst it was mandatory for the people to register before they got vaccinated.

The City of Cape Town assisted the department with access to the Wi-Fi centres in their libraries within the local government space and the Thusong Centres so that it could be able to help people to register for vaccination.

Surveillance and response update

Dr. K Cloete, the Head of the Department of Health, reported that the number of daily new COVID-19 cases had increased on an average of 200 new diagnoses each day with a 25% week on week increase (slightly slower than last week). Admissions and deaths continued to increase but the absolute numbers were still very small. On average there were 30-35 admissions and four deaths each day.

The Resurgence Monitor showed a sustained increase for 12 days in the number of new cases in the current week vs the previous week, so the province remained in a resurgence state, although the week-on-week percentage increases had declined.

The Department indicated that it had not yet met the criteria for being in a third wave, but could enter the third wave in 2-3 weeks if the current trajectory continues.

Preparation for the third wave

SA COVID-19 Modelling Consortium predicted a third wave that would be smaller than the second wave in the Western Cape but there was a lot of uncertainty e.g. if different variants emerge. The Department of Health indicated that if they respond strongly and quickly to an increase in cases they can dramatically reduce the number of admissions and deaths. The Department did not want the preparation for the third wave to interrupt the vaccine programme.

Variant first detected in India and UK and checked with the virology labs:

- No identification of B.1.617 (Delta) in the Western Cape.
- No further identification of B.1.1.7 (Alpha) beyond the eight that were reported in early May.
- They experienced some challenges with sequencing machines – so some specimens were still waiting to be sequenced.
- Given the spread of B.1.617 to more than a dozen countries, a travel ban had not been considered to be feasible (informal communication with MAC).
- Vigilance at airports should be maintained.

The Department of Health reported that it was noticing a very concerning increase in the number of cases and remained in resurgence. Behaviour change was key to mitigate the third wave. In order to delay the onset and/or reduce the size of the third wave (flatten the curve) more people needed to be vaccinated.

At the time there were 763 COVID patients in acute hospitals (416 in public hospitals and 347 in private hospitals). This excluded PUIs and cases in specialised hospital settings.

Vaccine implementation update

An estimated 70% target of health care workers were vaccinated via the Sisonke Programme. The balance of health care workers - Phase 1b - commenced on 17 May 2021. 33 900 doses of the Pfizer vaccine to complete Phase 1 and commence with Phase 2, were received in the province on 13 May 2021.

The Western Cape received a total 95 880 doses of the J&J vaccine to vaccinate healthcare workers as part of the Sisonke Programme. The Sisonke Programme started on 17 February 2021 and concluded on 15 May 2021. Phase 2A which was age 60 years and older, the number of vaccines to be administered were 719 668, Phase 2B ages 40 -49 years of 1 631 040, Phase 3A ages 30-39 years of 1 314 059 and Phase 3B 18 -29 years of 1 378 556.

A total of 10 289 vaccines were administered during Week 1 of implementation (896 in private sector and 9 393 in public sector). This included healthcare workers, persons over 60 years presenting at vaccination sites and outreaches to Residential Care Facilities (Old-Aged Homes).

The vaccine registration dashboard aimed to address the following:

- How many elderly (60yrs+) were there across the Western Cape and where were the clusters of elderly in communities?
- What was the distribution of the elderly population across the communities which had high levels of socio-economic vulnerability?
- What the estimated elderly population within a 1 to 5km radius of a vaccination site?
- Where additional support should be provided to improve registration numbers across communities?
- What were the surrounding footprints of social facilities (like Wi-Fi sites) which may support vaccination efforts?

4.6. 19 July 2021: Briefing by the Western Cape Department of Health on the progression of the COVID-19 pandemic with specific reference to indicators, modelling and situational analysis on the third wave; and to receive an update on the progress of the vaccine roll-out

Dr Cloete, the Head of the Department of Health submitted projections for the third wave, which were done by a modelling consortium, indicated a peak between mid-July and early August 2021. The most likely scenario, as per the projections, was a third wave with higher numbers than the first wave but lower numbers than the second wave.

Surveillance and response update

Dr K Cloete briefed the Committee on the markers used for tracking the waves of the pandemic included the number of cases/infections, proportion-positive laboratory tests, reported deaths, hospital admissions and oxygen use. The indicators in the third wave were showing signs of flattening in some of the markers. The reproduction number was an important factor. A reproduction number of below one, indicated a decrease in the number of infections and a decline of the wave.

The Department used the national trends to benchmark the level of expectations. On a provincial level, a three-percent increase in the week-on-week number of cases had been reported, which was significantly lower than the percentage of the previous week.

The portion of cases that was sent to the laboratory and returned positive was 40%. For the past two weeks, 2 300 cases per week had been reported. Over the same period, 330 admissions per day and 80 deaths per day had been reported. Hospitalisation increased in both the private and public sector with more than 3 000 admissions. The number of reported deaths was in line with the number of excess deaths and was currently exceeding the numbers of the first wave.

Expectations for the third wave

Projections for the third wave, which were done by a modelling consortium, indicated a peak between mid-July and early August 2021.

The most likely scenario, as per the projections, was a third wave with higher numbers than the first wave but lower numbers than the second wave. Restrictions and behavioural responses seemed to have taken effect, as the numbers could have been worse. All provinces had a 50% probability of having passed the peak of the third wave.

Triggered third wave response

In mitigate the impact of the third wave, the Department engaged in continued public messaging, published potential increase of restrictions to safeguard the health system from being overwhelmed and recommended restrictions on social gatherings and alcohol sales. In addition, the capacity at both private and public hospitals was increased.

Vaccine implementation update

Since 17 May 2021, public sector sites had been introduced in a phased manner. In addition, 118 private sector sites, including at workplaces, had also been added. Weekly updates of active sites per geographic area were being provided. The Acting Minister of the national Department of Health made an announcement on 23 July 2021 about the special group's programme that would be coming to an end. The age stratified system would thereafter come into effect.

Communication

The message of keeping safe was reiterated. The Department embarked on outreach programmes through door-to-door visits and pop-up sites at SASSA queues and Boxer Stores to counter misinformation and address vaccine hesitancy. Great success had been achieved in reaching people closer to where they lived. More than eight public sector weekend vaccination sites would be opening from 24 July 2021. The sites would increase as the number of vaccine doses and the qualifying age groups increased.

4.7. 25 August 2021: Briefing by the Western Cape Department of Health on the progression of the COVID-19 pandemic with specific reference to the indicators, modelling and situational analysis of the third wave and an update on the progress of the vaccine roll-out.

The Minister of Health, Prof N Mbombo, gave a brief overview on the state of the province in relation to the third wave of COVID-19. She informed the Committee that the Department of Health's (the Department) presentation would touch on the number of cases as part of the indicators; the number of deaths and hospitalisation; statistics of oxygen usage; healthcare workers' infection rates, and much more. She indicated that the Department would report on statistics for districts, sub-districts, comparison with townships, as well as lessons learnt by the Department from the data gathered. The Department would report on how it was able to navigate challenges and prepare to mitigate the effect of a possible fourth wave.

The Minister indicated that the Department had to come up with innovative ways of getting vaccines to the people. The Department did not get excited about the increased number of vaccinated people, they did not want to leave ordinary people behind. She informed the Committee that the Department embarked on the 'jabs before 'mjolo' ('no dating before vaccination') Awareness Campaign on social media. It was well-known that young people do not like to be perceived as being sickly. The Department had gone to the Central Karoo to bring as many young people as possible and had other upcoming outreach campaigns and the next one would target night clubs in the first week of September. Other upcoming events included the opening of the drive-through vaccinations, which was another method of getting more people vaccinated.

On the trends of the pandemic, she noted that there was a time the Department was more worried about people aged 60 and above, and therefore prioritised them. Although the Department was still worried about this age group, it was now aware that risk factors increased with age, hospitalisation and deaths. There were potential super-spreaders that do not necessarily get sick often. There were also cases of increased numbers amongst young people, but research had shown that mutations should be prevented, since no one was sure if the fourth wave would bring another variant. The Department was doing all it could to prevent another severe, highly transmissible variant. It was for this reason that young people and men were being targeted to be vaccinated. She further informed the Committee that the Department would be visiting the taxi ranks on 10 September 2021 as part of its campaign to get more people vaccinated.

Dr K Cloete, the Head of Department, took the Committee through a comprehensive COVID-19 and Vaccine Update that touched on:

- Surveillance and response update;
- Expectations for the third wave;
- Triggered third-wave response; and
- Vaccine implementation update.

In summary, the Western Cape province was currently at the peak of the third wave, and early signs of a decline were detected, as there were now 3 000 recorded cases per day. A two-percent week-on-week decrease in cases was noted in the Cape Metropolitan area, while the only rural area experiencing an increase in cases was the West Coast region. Although the number of cases was dropping in the Western Cape, there were still quite a lot of active cases and people were still at risk.

The Department would be opening a drive-through at the Athlone stadium in the first week of September. The national Minister of Health, Minister J Phaahla, already launched the Department's hospitality industry vaccination site at the Grand West Casino in the previous week.

Provincial overview saw case numbers have flattened, there was not yet a clear decrease in case numbers. The proportion positive had decreased slightly to an average of 36.1%. The Department was seeing an average of 3002 new diagnoses each day. Admissions and deaths had slightly decreased, with an average of 295 new admissions and around 93 deaths each day.

The third wave was much longer than the second wave and the peak had exceeded the second wave in several (sub-) districts: Metro: Klipfontein, Mitchells Plain, Northern, Tygerberg Rural: Central Karoo, Garden Route and the West Coast.

There were 3 701 COVID-19 patients in acute hospitals (2 168 in public hospitals and 1 533 in private hospitals).

This excluded PUIs and cases in specialised hospital settings. The Metro mass fatality centre had capacity for 240 bodies; at the time 11 deceased (cumulative total of 1 974 bodies) admitted. The overall capacity had been successfully managed across the province.

As at 24 August 2021, the public sector received 1 859 895 vaccine doses: 1 579 230 Pfizer doses and 280 665 J&J doses. Cumulatively, the vaccines administered in the province till to date were about 1.7 million, with 70% of it for the public sector and 30% for the private sector. The department reported that 750 654 people were fully vaccinated as of 24 August 2021, and 444 478 had received the second dose of the Pfizer vaccine.

Private sector sites (90 Metro and 51 Rural) and workplace sites were added sequentially. There were weekly updates on active sites per geographic area. Roving teams would visit satellite clinics. There were pop-up sites at strategically selected locations.

Registration for the age category 18 years and older opened on 20 August 2021. The age category 18 – 35 years dominated uptake since becoming eligible, resulting in the province recording a record number of 53 290 vaccines administered on 20 August 2021. Between 20 and 24 August 2021, a total of 67 936 individuals between the ages of 18 and 34 years received the COVID-19 vaccine.

The CTICC Vaccination Centre of Hope administered 55 883 COVID-19 vaccination by 23 August 2021. By 23 August 2021, the Athlone Stadium Mass Vaccination Site had recorded a total of 3 794 vaccines administered on EVDS. The EMS Pinelands Mass Site would gear up to assist in getting Matriculants vaccinated ahead of the final examinations.

The Department informed the Committee that the Auditor-General conducted a special Vaccination Programme audit in the Western Cape. During the audit, the team focussed on the following:

- Planning and management of the Covid-19 vaccination roll-out programme;

- Availability of the relevant resources at the vaccination sites;
- Stock management and monitoring systems at the vaccination sites;
- Administration of Covid-19 vaccines at the vaccination sites;
- Disposal of medical waste at the vaccination sites; and
- Communication of Audit Observations.

During the audit, the Auditor-General did not identify any shortcomings/audit findings in the Western Cape Vaccination Programme.

The Department utilised the following means of communication to inform the public about the vaccination sites:

- Keeping Safe Messaging
- Enabling easier access (Athlone Vaccination Centre of Hope)
- Boots on the ground taking vaccination to communities
- Localised messaging
- Voices of HCWs "Vaccinate to prevent a 4th wave"

4.8. 1 December 2021: Briefing by the Western Cape Department of Health, on the progression of the COVID-19 pandemic with specific reference to the indicators, modelling and situational analysis of the fourth wave, an update on the progress of the vaccine roll-out, including vaccinations for 12-17 years old and the possibility of boosters for healthcare workers, teachers and 60+ individuals

The Minister informed the Committee that Pfizer had applied to the South African Health Products Regulatory Authority (SAHPRA) to provide COVID-19 vaccine booster shots. At the time, the only people on boosters were healthcare workers who were part of the Sisonke rollout that started in late February. The older persons would get access to the boosters around January, February or March 2022. The Minister indicated that there was an "Alert" phase, followed by a period known as a "Resurgence" and after that there would be a fourth wave. At the moment, the province was not in a fourth wave, instead, it had entered the "Alert" phase. The Department would have to wait for another three days before it could confirm whether the province was experiencing a resurgence or not. With regards to the new Omicron variant, the Minister reported that the Department was still gathering data and evidence, first from the Gauteng data, and then with a proxy using its own samples. The Department was concerned about those in the age group from 50 years and above, specifically ages 50 to 59 years, where a number of people were still unvaccinated. There were about 1.4 million people aged 50 years and older and only about 60 percent of them had been vaccinated. Ideally, the target was to vaccinate 85 percent of people who were over-50 years old by the end of 2021, while 65 percent of other age groups would be vaccinated. Unfortunately, the Department was unable to meet this target. But it had done its part in exploring different innovative interventions, such as pop-up sites in the malls; pop-up sites at South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) offices; taxi ranks; and

Emergency Medical Services vehicles that provided music for minstrels and other people. The Minister reported that mandatory vaccination was discussed during the meeting with the universities on 30 November 2021. She stated that universities had been upfront and open about the vaccine mandate. The Department also met with Higher Education Institutions (HEIs). There were 32 TVET colleges and 22 community education and training centers, which constituted a major concern for the Department.

Dr K Cloete, the Head of Department briefed the Committee, he provided a comprehensive COVID-19 and Vaccine Update. His briefing covered the following:

- Surveillance and response update;
- Expectations for the third wave;
- Triggered third-wave response; and
- Vaccine implementation update.

Dr Cloete informed the Committee that with regards to surveillance, the Department was tracking every metric being reported on. So far, the province had experienced three waves, and was beginning to see an increase in cases. With regards to the national trend, he reported that there were steep increases in Gauteng and other provinces except the Free State and the Northern Cape. The Western Cape was recording an average of about 100 new cases per day. He stated that the province was in a "resurgence", as an increase of more than 20 percent sustained for seven consecutive days from the 21 to 28 November 2021 had been recorded.

With regards to the new variant, the rapid emergence of Omicron accounted for 68 percent of specimens in South Africa by 21 November, while more than 60 percent of Western Cape specimens had PCR markers for Omicron. As of 30 November 2021, the province had recorded 15 gene sequence confirmed cases with Omicron.

Regarding what the Department knew about Omicron, he reported that scientists were still tracking it to check whether it was more transmissible than the Delta or Beta variants.

In preparation for the fourth wave, the Department appointed and extended the contracts of an additional 863 COVID-19 staff until the end of March 2022. The Department also had 1 471 healthcare workers and support staff, which included 603 interns for the vaccination drive. There were also 803 additional applicants who could still be appointed if and when the need arose. On the status of vaccinations, Dr Cloete reported that although 2.4 million people received the first dose of vaccinations (which was roughly 50 percent) and 2.1 million people were fully vaccinated (accounting for 43 percent), there were still 2.5 million people aged 18 years and older who were yet to be vaccinated.

Administration of booster doses for the general population over the age of 50 years would start during the first week of January 2022 when people would be six months beyond their second dose of Pfizer.

The Department's fourth wave risk mitigation was targeted at the vulnerable. Grocery vouchers had been extended to those over the age of 50 years. The Department's key message remained that vaccination was important; people should wear masks even if they had been vaccinated; windows should be opened to ensure proper ventilation; and more meetings should be held outdoors.

Dr Cloete noted the President announcement on 28 November 2021 that the National Government would establish a task team to consider the possibility of making vaccines mandatory for specific activities and locations.

The Department stated that being an employer of healthcare workers they could only make recommendations and not impose a vaccine mandate, considering that an employer-employee relationship would have to be taken into account. This was because this relationship automatically activated the labour laws. It was for this reason that the Department of Public Service and Administration (DPSA) was responsible for developing a policy framework to guide vaccine mandates. He stated that imposing vaccinations would lead to labour issues and court cases. He further reported that the Department was not in a position to impose vaccinations.

5. Protection of the vulnerable

5.1. 1 March 2022: Briefings by the Children's Institute, University of Cape Town. The briefing dealt with the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on children in the province and the emerging impact of the COVID-19 lockdown across seven domains.

Ms Lake provided the Committee with a brief overview on how the COVID-19 lockdown affected women and children across seven domains and made reference to each of the domains as follows:

- Children and COVID-19 advocacy briefs;
- Child-centered COVID-19 care;
- The disruption of routine health services;
- Nutrition and food security;
- Violence and injury;
- Child and adolescent wellbeing the future; and
- Schools as nodes of care and support.

Children and COVID-19 advocacy briefs

The briefs highlighted the effects of COVID-19 on children from lower-income communities.

It came to the fore that children's needs in terms of healthcare, social and emotional development, quality of life, and child protection during the pandemic were often placed on hold in order to prioritise other services.

To further support children, partnerships were formed between the Children's Hospital Trust, the Children's Hospital and the Children's Institute to release a series of research briefs detailing the effects of the pandemic on children's healthcare, education, early childhood development, nutrition, mental health, and exposure to violence. The briefs were based on data sampled from the Western Cape as a use case to highlight opportunities to increase systems and support for children during crises periods e.g. COVID-19.

The series of eight briefs range from important topics like managing disruption to routine healthcare, addressing nutrition and food security, and encouraging mental health and well-being.

Briefing on child-centred COVID-19 care

The COVID-19 pandemic had a direct impact on children because the health sector focused mostly on adult preventative and containment measures to stop the spread of the virus and managing those at risk of severe COVID-19 disease. In the Western Cape, approximately 12 300 children were documented to have contracted COVID-19 between March 2020 and March 2021. This amounted to 4% of all laboratory cases confirmed in this province. Approximately 3 924 children were admitted to hospitals and 123 child COVID-19 related deaths were reported in the first year. Most of the deaths occurred in young children and in older adolescents. Older children and adolescents were reported to be far more likely to suffer from comorbidities, with these being present in 55% and 62% of children between the ages of 10-14 and 15-17 respectively, compared to only 12% in the younger children.

Hospital admissions were far higher in younger children, children ranging from the ages of 0-4 years constituted of 50% of all admissions of which 1 in 5 had a comorbidity. Only one maternity hospital reported that COVID-19 tests were conducted on five newborns in the first three months and that no further tests were conducted, due to the minor infection rates and clinical impact on newborns. Thousands of children had been affected by the illness, loss of income and death of family members, with five million children around the world estimated to having lost a primary caregiver from March 2020 to October 2021.

Hospitalisations related to an unusual COVID-19 complication in children, known as Multisystem Inflammatory Syndrome in Children (MIS-C) were reported. This is a childhood rheumatic disease similar to Kawasaki Disease (a condition that causes inflammation in the walls of some blood vessels in the body). MIS-C children are generally more ill as it involves the heart muscles, gastro-intestinal tract, brain and kidneys. Global and national health agencies had launched numerous projects to try to understand this "new" condition and how best to diagnose, treat and manage children.

Children who acquire MIS-C frequently require intensive care and expensive tests to confirm the diagnosis. Whilst the diagnosis and clinical features of MIS-C had since become clearer, managing children in low-and-middle income communities was challenging as other infectious diseases may mimic the MIS-C and expensive diagnostic tests and treatments are limited and often unavailable. The Red Cross Children's Hospital and the Pediatric Department of the Tygerberg Hospital treated approximately 70 children with MIS-C in the first 10 months of the pandemic.

The complex needs of children were not anticipated in initial plans to prevent community and hospital spread of the virus and to care for those exposed or infected with COVID-19. The rapid flow of new information which followed the global effort to understand the pandemic also led to much uncertainty about the best ways to diagnose, treat and contain COVID-19 infections in children, leading to significant delays in the development of paediatric clinical guidelines.

The first COVID-19 management guideline developed by the National Institute for Communicable Diseases and the national Department of Health was released in February 2020, with an update in March 2020. Yet neither of these documents contained any reference at all to children. Emerging data suggest that some children, as with adults with COVID-19, experience lingering symptoms weeks to months after infection, this includes fatigue or insomnia, muscle and joint pain, headache and inability to concentrate, persistent nasal congestion and weight loss. One Italian study reported that more than 40% of children had at least one problem two months after infection.

Quarantine and isolation facilities were set up with adults in mind and children over the age of 12 years were placed into single rooms without family support or supervision. Intermediate care facilities for children were not an option as the risk of super spreading to other vulnerable children and staff was a probability. Social workers were reluctant to place children without testing therefore primary health care facilities were capacitated to do this.

Briefing on the disruption of routine health services

The COVID-19 pandemic had led to disruption in delivering routine healthcare services. Most medical facilities focused on COVID-19 infected patients and reduced access to standard health care services. In some instances some facilities either reduced or stopped offering some standard medical services or were overwhelmed with treating COVID-19 patients presenting acute symptoms of respiratory infection.

Health services for adult health were directed as follows:

- Reallocation of resources from other non-priority areas;
- De-escalation of some child health services;
- Cancellation of non-urgent Outpatient Department treatment; and
- Cancellation of elective surgery/procedures.

It became prevalent that nurturing care for children should be promoted especially for young mothers. Schools reported an increase in pregnancies during lockdown. Pregnant young girls should be encouraged to stay in school and preventative measures should be put in place to prevent further pregnancies. There have also been reports of increased anxiety and suicidal consideration amongst adolescents. Greater effort should be made to improve access to adolescent-friendly healthcare during pandemics e.g. COVID-19, including access to contraception and mental health services. Leadership and advocacy for child health is needed at every level of the health care system to protect, sustain and rebuild child health services. Surveillance systems should be strengthened in order to identify children at risk and to optimise the use of community health workers in maternal and child health to reach out and bridge the gap between communities and health services.

Briefing on nutrition and food security

Food and nutrition security is when all individuals have reliable access to sufficient quantities of affordable, nutritious food to live a healthy life. Good nutrition (or nutrition security) also requires having enough of the right foods, but in addition, it requires having access to adequate feeding, caregiving and hygiene practices, as well as access to health, water and sanitation services. Nutrition security thus depends on having access to a healthy diet which provides all nutrients required for a healthy life, and being healthy so that the body can make optimal use of these nutrients for its different functions. Food security is necessary, but not sufficient, to ensure nutrition and to prevent childhood malnutrition. Children also need their caregivers to provide them with appropriate feeding, caregiving, hygiene, and health-seeking practices in order to grow, develop and stay healthy. Studies have shown that one in ten children go hungry and that one in three children live below the food poverty line. Approximately 48% of child hospital deaths were associated with moderate or severe acute malnutrition.

Reports show that one in eight young children are overweight or obese. Food insecurity and deficiencies of essential nutrients are widespread among the poorest of the population in many affluent countries. Food insecurity often leads resource-constrained households to feed their families cheap, calorie-dense fast foods instead of fresh fruits and vegetables, meat and dairy, which are typically much more expensive. As a result, food insecure households in poor households often have poor quality diets containing high levels of saturated fat, refined sugar and salt, which leads to severe problems of overweight and obesity not only in adults but also in children. Obesity and overweight lead to stigma and social problems, and more importantly, they are the most significant risk factors for a number of health related problems including cardiovascular diseases, diabetes and some forms of cancer. Food insecurity and malnutrition are not just problems of poor.

Governments throughout the world need to find appropriate solutions to protect the food security and nutrition.

The disruption of routine health services made it harder to identify and support children at risk of acute malnutrition. Child hunger is expected to intensify due to a decrease in Child Support Grant. The Grant allocation is valued at R460 a month or R15 a day. This allocation has failed to keep abreast with escalating food prices and inflation rates.

To improve on food security of children, the following needs to be taken into consideration:

- Increase the Community Service Grant to the food poverty line and address barriers to early uptake through Regulation 11(1) of the Social Assistance Act, 2004 (Act 13 of 2004);
- Use taxes, subsidies and price controls to limit food price inflation;
- Sustain and enhance the quality of early childhood development and school feeding;
- Strengthen surveillance and referral systems to identify and support children at risk of malnutrition;
- Ensure measures introduced to alleviate hunger (such as school meals and food parcels) are nutritionally balanced and do not increase the burden of over nutrition and micronutrient deficiencies; and
- Use licencing and zoning regulations to ensure a more equitable spatial distribution of healthy food retailers and limit the number of unhealthy food outlets.

Briefing on violence and injury

Reports have indicated that one in two women have experienced physical and sexual intimate partner violence in their lifetime. During lockdown children's rights activists raised concerns about how rising unemployment, food insecurity and the stresses of lockdown increased the risk of violence and injury in certain households. The disruption of social and child protection services made it harder for women and children to access critical services.

Child protection as an essential service should be established and that local response teams should facilitate access to the support services at community level. There should be collaboration amongst health, education and child protection services, schools, early childhood development programmes, health facilities and contact tracing teams to identify and respond to cases of violence and abuse. Family violence can also lead to adverse health and mental health outcomes, including a higher risk of chronic disease, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, and risky sexual and substance use behaviours.

During lockdown the Red Cross Children's Hospital (RCH) continued to see similar numbers of child abuse cases during the lockdown compared to before. Although the hospital has seen a decrease in motor-vehicle related accidents, preventable injuries and intentional violence towards children continued.

Currently there is no evidence that the banning of alcohol mitigated the risk of abuse in any way. A decrease of 56% in road traffic injuries during the hard lockdown was reported, while injuries in the home such as burns and falls increased over the same period.

Briefing on mental health

At least one in seven children had been affected by the compulsory lockdown instituted due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The disruption to routines, education, recreation, as well as concern for family income and health is leaving many young people feeling afraid, angry, and concerned for their future. Reports have shown that it is important to build capacity for families and frontline workers in schools, early childhood development programmes and health care services to help children to cope.

The mental health of children is further threatened by the environmental factors such as commercial threats through the marketing of harmful substances. Other factors that jeopardise mental health were sleep disruption, loneliness and alcohol abuse. A study conducted in the United Kingdom has shown that 29% of adolescence between the ages of 18 - 29 years have had self-harm or suicidal thoughts. A total of 43% indicated that their lives had taken a bad turn with the commencement of lockdown where 25% indicated that their lives improved.

Specialised child and adolescent mental health services remain extremely limited in South Africa. Women have been particularly hard hit by unemployment, food insecurity, domestic violence and an increased burden of childcare. During the state of emergency, essential services and designated child protection response teams need to be established and accessible to communities at local level.

Briefing on schools as nodes of care and support

The opening and closing of schools during the COVID-19 pandemic has been a highly contested issue. Challenges arose between minimizing the disruption to children's education while also keeping children, educators and the broader school community as safe as possible. While schools have the education of learners as their primary mandate, they also have the potential to play a pivotal role as nodes of care and support during crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic. The school is also required to be the setting through which the necessary preventive and support measures can be provided.

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought into focus the integral relationship between the health and education of children. The health of a child influences the extent to which they can fully attain their education potential, and the level and quality of education impact on their longer-term health.

The threats posed by the COVID-19 pandemic to both the health and education of school-going youth are therefore likely to have devastating immediate and long-term impacts on children and the broader society. Schooling during the pandemic posed many challenges.

Learner absenteeism, particularly in the youngest grades, was a key factor driving learning losses. Learners in historically disadvantaged schools recorded learners losing 50% - 75% of contact time. In South Africa, schools closed nationally for the first three months of the lockdown, with a gradual phased return, coupled with online learning. Most children spent considerable amount of time out of school since March 2020 when the COVID-19 pandemic started, with an estimated 750 000 children dropping out of school since the pandemic began. The rotational system disrupted teachers' ability to complete the curriculum, negatively affecting learners' mastery of core skills and content knowledge, particularly in the younger grades where children learnt foundational concepts. Despite matriculants continuing to attend classes, grade 12 learners from low Supplemental Educational Services (SES) schools were estimated to have lost around 35% of contact time.

Online learning during the pandemic amplified socio-economic divisions. While 90% of South African households have access to a mobile phone, only 60% could access the internet via their mobile phones. Over 2000 or 0.6% of teachers lost their lives between March 2020 and late May 2021. It was predicted that learners would be an entire year of learning behind their pre-pandemic peers.

Given the absence of psychosocial support for the majority of young South Africans, the school becomes critical in mainstreaming and promoting mental health, particularly during periods of adversity. Teachers need to have a basic understanding of mental illness to grasp how trauma affects self-esteem, behaviour and interpersonal relationships. There is a need to move away from the stigma and ignorance of trauma, towards normalising children's experiences associated with mental illness. Creating emotionally safe spaces where children can learn to express themselves and be taught the skills of emotional literacy.

Many direct and indirect health effects for school children occurred during the pandemic, some aspects were managed well while others have presented ongoing challenges. Some of the health-specific aspects that required attention include:

- Psycho-social support and teacher wellbeing;
- Build the capacity of teachers to support learners who are struggling with emotional and psychosocial issues;
- Provide psychosocial support for teachers who are experiencing their own emotional distress;
- Strengthen & centralise the role of School-Based Support Teams within these collaborations (referrals); and
- Strengthen partnerships between schools, universities and districts

- 5.2. 11 June 2021: Briefings by the umbrella bodies responsible for care homes for the aged. The organisations briefed the Committee on the planning and readiness of the vaccine rollout programme at their facilities. The organisations were represented by Ms Christine Quickfall of BADISA, Ms Lucia Smuts of the Afrikaanse Christelike Vroue Vereniging (ACVV) and Ms Kirsten Veenstra of the Cape Peninsula Organisation for the Aged (CPOA).**

Presentation by ACVV

ACVV informed the Committee on the challenges pertaining to the availability of the vaccine at vaccination centers. Staff from the care facility in Bellville indicated that they had to wait in long queues at Karl Bremer Hospital despite making prior appointments. They informed the Committee that on the morning of the vaccination for residents at the Bellville facility, ACVV was informed that the facility was not registered to receive vaccinations. The official on duty enunciated that only a limited amount of vaccines could be administered, as they were still waiting for the National Department to confirm that the vaccinations can be administered at that care facility.

After being informed by the representative of the Department who visited ACVV which date the vaccinations would be taking place.

ACVV advised that the elderly at Community-based Care and Support (CBCS) centres, who were registered, were not receiving voucher numbers. They further advised the Committee that some facilities already administered the flu vaccines prior to the announcement of the Covid vaccine programme. A 14-day waiting period must be observed after administering a flu vaccine, which meant that some residents could not be vaccinated. This resulted in a delay during the rollout at these facilities. Management felt that there was a lack of coordination between the various stakeholders.

The Bellville facility was unable to upload the Electronic Vaccination Data System (EVDS) template. Information had to be e-mailed to the Head Office for inclusion into the database.

Concern was raised regarding the delays pertaining to the rollout of vaccination sites for the elderly and people living with disabilities were brought to the attention of the Committee. In addition hereto, the Committee was requested to aide staff at child and youth care centres, classified as essential workers, in order to qualify for a vaccination opportunity during the second vaccination rollout programme.

The ACVV thanked Local Government and communities, especially in the rural areas for their support. They indicated that community members in Swellendam were assisted with the vaccine registration process by staff on the Transnet Phelophepa health train from 13 to 14 April 2021.

Presentation by BADISA

The Committee was informed that approximately 45% of the staff at BADISA opted to not be vaccinated. A concern was raised regarding the inflated figure provided of staff, especially amongst female employees, who opted not to be vaccinated. Approximately 73% of residents at BADISA were vaccinated. BADISA advised that through continued awareness programmes and visual proof the remaining 27% of the residence who opted not to be vaccinated would utilise the opportunity to get vaccinated during the rollout of the second phase.

Stigmatisation and fear pertaining to the impact of the vaccine were constantly being addressed through multiple awareness interventions and educational programmes introduced by the organisations. All information pertaining to COVID-19 should be verified by the Western Cape Government and the World Health Organisation (WHO).

Social media platforms were utilised to register members of the public to receive the jab and to raise awareness regarding the vaccine. Regular engagements with staff, support groups and families of residents took place to discuss COVID-19 treatments, and to address persons with conservatorship to decide on whether the vaccine should be administered to a conservatee.

A management information system was implemented to track the reasons for people not interested in getting vaccinated. Caregivers, social workers and nurses at some of the institutions queried the safety of the vaccine on themselves, unborn babies and gestating mothers. Medical professionals have also been requested to assist by advising patients of the benefits of being vaccinated.

The Management of BADISA thanked the professional and compassionate staff of the Department of Health for their level of responsiveness and for including Sister Klopper on the Advisory Committee. Ms Quickfall highlighted that there were still challenges in terms of the vaccination of essential staff and social workers at youth care centres who were not in line for vaccination. The organisation needed the assistance of the Committee to have staff at child and youth care centres classified as essential workers.

Presentation by CPOA

The CPOA registered all its residents, whether in care facilities or independent residents. The organisation has 27 units, of which seven had been successfully vaccinated its residents. Staff at a number of the units were being trained in order for the organisation to conduct its own vaccination rollout when the second round becomes available. Residents were encouraged to get vaccinated but there were individuals who have opted not to be vaccinated. The organisation had its own Covid unit which helped with getting symptomatic people at the villages and care centres into dedicated Covid units.

She indicated that both the Department of Health and the Department of Social Development required the same documents to be completed. She recommended that the documents be centralised thereby streamlining the process to eliminate confusion.

The CPOA oversees twelve facilities with 2 364 residents of which 897 had been vaccinated and 129 opted not to receive the vaccination. Not all facilities had received vaccination dates, but residents were being informed about the dates vaccinations will be taking place and at which facilities it will be taking place. Notices from the Department of Health were being displayed on notice boards. Managers reached out to residents by encouraging them to get vaccinated. The CPOA Management thanked everyone for their assistance in getting dates for the majority of the facilities. They indicated that two of the facilities received dates which were cancelled on short notice and that the organisation was still await for the new dates to be submitted.

Indemnity forms and refusal forms were sent to resident family members for completion. The signed forms were being kept on file. There was a positive response to the programme. Approximately 129 of the 2 364 residents opted not to be vaccinated. The number might decrease as more people opt to be vaccinated.

5.3. 11 June 2021: Briefing by the Department of Health's Division of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and the Jelly Beanz NGO on: (i) The effects of the pandemic on the youth and their mental well-being; (ii) The exacerbating factors which influences this; and (iii) Any additional insights for policy makers

Presentation by the Department of Health's Division of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry

Mental health conditions

Dr Keith Cloete, Head of the Department of Health, briefed the Committee on the impact of COVID-19 on the mental health of the youth and population. He indicated that mental health is generally equated with a severe psychiatric condition that had to be dealt with constructively.

Mental health conditions can be viewed as a continuum from none-severe to very serious. A continuum with five indicators lists the conditions as follows:

- Psychologically healthy and mostly unaffected;
This from a psychosocial aspect indicates that the affected person is generally healthy and mostly unaffected.
- Psychologically healthy but experiencing stress;
This indicates that the affected person have experienced episodes of anxiety and can deal with the stress, but might not be able to cope with the stress.
- New cases of sub-clinical mental distress;

This indicates that the affected person is suffering from mental distress but at this juncture it has not manifested as a mental condition.

- Existing and/or new common mental health conditions;
- This indicates that the affected person is in actual fact suffering from a mental health condition. The affected person might even be suffering from an anxiety disorder or might be suffering from depression.
- Severe psychosocial disability
- This indicates that the affected person is already suffering from a mental health disorder that is causing this disability.

The COVID-19 pandemic has instilled feelings like fear and anxiety in the majority of the population. At some point most people have been suffering from the fear of contracting COVID-19. These feelings have been exacerbated in those with comorbidities and heightened as family members are infected or dying from the virus. Uncertainty about the future has created further stress and anxiety. Secondary effects from a psychological perspective can veer into suicide, self-harm and substance abuse. This can also lead to violence and abuse. These are all the social aspects stemming from the primary effects of the lockdown restrictions.

Proximal and distal drivers of poor mental health

Proximal drivers are issues that pertain to an individual's basic needs eg. Stable housing and enough food amongst others. Distal drivers refer to crises like economic downturns. Hunger is a proximal environmental driver that impacts on an individual's mental well-being. COVID-19 has impacted households negatively in that many have lost their jobs and income. This reportedly led to 35% of households running out of money for food, 17% reported household hunger and 14% reported child hunger.

Child and adolescent mental health

Dr Rene Nassen, Child and Adolescent Psychiatrist at Lentegeur Hospital, informed Members that prior to COVID-19, there had already been challenges pertaining to children's mental health. Social and economic challenges experienced in South Africa led to high rates of adverse childhood experiences. There was a high rate of trauma and other related conditions particularly in adolescence. When the child is exposed to this environment while still under the caregiver's supervision, a lifelong impact on the child's mental health can be expected. These traumatic experiences were exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Childhood, adolescent mental health services was an under resourced discipline worldwide. The lack of professional intervention from a mental health standpoint showed a significant increase in adolescent's levels of depression, anxiety and ultimately suicide. Policies were recommended for an urgent response plan in terms of childhood and adolescent's mental health intervention during the period of the pandemic.

Further hereto, recommendations were made for direct and collaborative networks between clinicians and other sectors in order to help children and adolescents who were struggling to cope under the pandemic

Concern was raised regarding the huge impact of hunger on the individual's mental wellbeing. All heads of departments were requested to work collectively to respond to the issue of hunger and its effect on mental wellness. The Department was working closely with other departments such as the Department of Cultural Affairs and Sports, the Department of Education, the Department of Economic Development and Tourism, and the Department of Agriculture to provide sustenance to children in poor communities.

The COVID-19 mental health impact and response provide clear and correct information, parental guidance, and continuity of care via telepsychiatry, access to obtaining medication, crisis intervention and availability of emergency care. Caregivers were not always have the means to afford the astronomical fees associated with specialist rates. Dr Nassen advised that it was challenging to implement telepsychiatry programmes. The internet is crucial to gain access to information provided on mental health related matters as the information is only accessible to individuals who have the necessary resources and data/Wi-Fi connections.

Insights from the National Income Dynamic Study (NIDS) and the COVID Rapid Mobile Survey (CRAM) conducted on adults indicated a consistently higher rate of depressive symptoms during the pandemic. Approximately 24-29% positive screenings were made compared to 21% pre-COVID. Others experienced 52% depressive symptoms since the start of the pandemic. The study showed that fewer depressive symptoms in terms of child hunger/food insecurity were reported. Self-assessed health indicators showed that a larger number of the poor reported ill health and others reported an increased number of depressive symptoms. Funding was required to drive the NIDS and the CRAM as a recovery plan. Pre-existing challenges recorded lists poor ambulance services in the regions where the children suffering from mental health reside. There was a shortage of resources to provide adolescent with mental disorders with the acute therapeutic aide they require. Existing services had decreased and partnerships with other sectors had deteriorated.

An emerging framework action plan indicated strategies should be implemented to strengthen sustainable access and production of affordable food. That there should be social cohesion through cultural and sport initiatives. Nurturing relationships should be fostered and strategies should be implemented to provide learning and economic opportunities for the youth. Strategies to meet the basic health needs of the youth is crucial as early interventions would minimise high risks like adolescent suicide amongst others. Intersectoral collaboration across all programmes will provide better models of care which will focus on early intervention initiatives.

Presentation by the Jelly Beanz

Ms Edith Kriel, Executive Director, Jelly Beanz, briefed the Committee on the impact COVID-19 on the mental health of youth. Jelly Beanz is a non-profit organisation (NPO) that provides response and preventive child protection services to children and their families in the Western Cape.

She informed the Committee that the mental health of children is a long term concern predating the advent of COVID-19 pandemic. The vulnerable position that children are in, was highlighted as problematic even before the COVID-19 pandemic as nearly one in every three children was sexually abused in South Africa. There had been a significant increase in violence during the lockdown, and this had taken a toll on children's mental development. A case study conducted on children residing in the Western Cape reported that 21.7% of the children sampled met the criteria for post-traumatic stress disorder. Individuals had a unique response to adverse experiences and how they cope with and manage their experience.

The increased consumption of alcohol promoted social ills like gender-based violence. Child-on-child sexual abuse also increased significantly. Pornography was listed as one of the contributing factors, though it was not construed to be the only contributing factor promoting sexual abuse. Some were caused by children's bonding problem with their caregivers. The problem was exacerbated by children who yearn for human contact. They reached out to other children for affection, which in turn was misconstrued as sexual advances. The death of a caregiver or both parents resulted in children being removed from their homes which can also have a debilitating effect on the children's mental health.

Sex education is vital for children to understand their own sexuality and the do's and don'ts about sexuality. Ms Kriel advised that children needed to be taught about sexuality, instead of being told to look away when sexual content was being displayed. Caregivers needed to explain and provide guidance in a mature manner.

A major concern was raised regarding the education of children especially those who do not have access to online study material. Grade 10-12 learners expressed their concern regarding the loss of schoolwork during the lockdown. They reported that there was no adult support, and were subjected to looking after siblings and doing chores. High levels of stress and isolation can affect the brain development of young children negatively.

Concern was raised that most child protection services, an essential service that should remain operating during the lockdown period, had been closed. Emergency protection was not available due to crucial staff working from their place of residence. No forwarding contact details were made available for caregivers to access the care required.

Child line reported that a case study conducted indicated that 33% of the children sampled requested that more support in the form of home visits be provided, some requested counselling for emotional support and others wanted to report emotional abuse.

Ms Kriel advised that many non-profit organisations were overwhelmed trying to provide services to children and families. However, statutory functions can only be provided by statutory designated child protection organisations. Organisations like Jelly Beanz required the support of the relevant organisations in order to protect children who needed their support. She indicated that it should also be noted that an emergency or disaster management plans needed to be developed to combat the challenges of the previous year, thereby ensuring that children and families are provided with better services should a disaster happen again. She listed the following 11 key issues that should be addressed:

- Document the Covid-19 child projection history;
- Ensure that there is a clear leadership in the emergency plan;
- Ensure that emergency planning is conducted at every level;
- Ensure functional toll-free helplines;
- Map resources that may be called upon during emergencies;
- Ensure a functional communication and coordination process;
- Ensure basic needs are met in emergencies;
- Ensure that front line responders are trained in psychological first aid;
- Involve children at every level of the emergency planning process;
- Provide support for the workforce, whilst supporting children; and
- Plan for regular monitoring evaluation.

In conclusion Ms Kriel acknowledged the importance of engaging with the Commissioner for Children, Early Children Development (ECD) practitioners and other experts that worked on children's' issues. She said that the presence of organisations such as Jelly Beanz in poorer areas was very scarce. To her knowledge, Jelly Beanz was the only children's mental health organisation from the Red Cross Children's hospital in the West Coast. She stated that the government and society were failing the children in terms of looking after their mental health. Most of the referrals to Jelly Beanz were children who were sexually abused. She further indicated that sexual abuse was merely a small portion of the problem and that there was a larger scale of mental illnesses among children that still needs to be explored.

6. Economic recovery, support and livelihoods

- 6.1. 11 June 2021: Briefing by the Department of Economic Development and Tourism on: (i) Youth employment, support provided to young people to help pursue jobs and keeping young people connected to job opportunities; and (ii) Measures to reduce social exclusion, job search resilience and reducing discouragement of young people.**

Presentation by the Department of Economic Development and Tourism

Minister Maynier in his opening remarks informed the Committee that the amount of young people without jobs in the country was staggering. He indicated that the top priority of the Department of Economic Development and Tourism (the Department) was to create opportunities for growth and jobs in the Western Cape. He elaborated on the Department's interventions, which pertains to supporting the youth through skills development programmes, social inclusion and job creation that would be derived from partnerships. The partnerships would be established to develop experiential learning workplace opportunities for youth and vulnerable unemployed groups.

The Western Cape labour force consists of 3, 018, 00 individuals of which 680,000 were unemployed but NEETS were 1, 748, 000. Approximately 58% of the provincial workforce were not economically active. Youth up to the age of 24 made up 43% of the unemployment rate and 53% of the provincial population over the age of 20 did not have a matric qualification. This was construed to contribute to social ills such as substance abuse, crime, poor health amongst others.

Government took cognisance of these challenges and developed a plan to aid the youth through skills development programmes that could lead to employment. The Work Place Skills Development Programme was conducted in collaboration with other government departments, training institutions, civil society and business. The aim of the programme was to create experiential learning and work placement opportunities for young people who were unemployed. They indicated that the experiential learning and work placement opportunities was implemented through the following three sub-programmes:

- The Work and Skills Programme;
- The Artisan Development Programme; and
- The ICT Technical Skills Programme.

Work and Skills Programme

Approximately 4000 beneficiaries were assisted through the Work and Skills Programme in the 2020/21 financial year. Approximately 60% of the beneficiaries who completed their workplace training were absorbed into the respective organisations where they conducted their training.

The Artisan Development Programme

Approximately 423 beneficiaries were provided with experiential work opportunities through host companies. They were afforded an opportunity to work in jobs that require artisanal and technical skills.

The ICT Technical Skills Programme

Through the ICT Technical Skills Programme, 80 of the graduates were provided with entry level opportunities. Specialised ICT courses were provided to gain demand led skills including micro software development and Java to increase the employability of the youth in the sector.

Upscaling skills and workplace opportunities

The Department also partnered with the College of Cape Town, the National Skills Fund, the City of Cape Town and the Business Process Outsource (BPO) industry to launch the BPO academy. The Academy would develop the bespoke industry certification in response to the changing industry needs. Further partnerships were formulated with the Western Cape SETA Cluster, Western College SETA Forum, Western Cape Government Inter-Departmental and Municipality collaborations, SMME Booster Fund to upscale skills and work placement opportunities. The public and private partnerships provides a gateway for skills training work placements with financial support.

Sourcing companies via selection criteria

Participating companies were evaluated in accordance with the following criteria:

- The value of the company contribution to the beneficiary. Some companies provide up to 200% more financial support than what was provided by the Department of Economic Development and Tourism;
- The nature of the training was taken into consideration and whether an NQF level of the accreditation and vendors training is provided e.g. Microsoft and vendor specific training;
- The cost to create a job was evaluated at R10 000; and
- The commitment of the company to employ the individuals who have received training;
- The company must commit to further employment.

Once the criteria was established a threshold was set in terms of eligibility for the company. The employment of a beneficiary amounted to R25 800 and only companies that provided the training were allocated with the required revenue. In some instances, the beneficiaries once qualified seek employment at other companies and do not remain in the company which provided the training.

Beneficiary considerations via selection criteria

- Beneficiaries must reside in the Western Cape;
- The individual must be younger than 35 years. There were however specific instances where exceptions were made;
- The beneficiary must be unemployed and not have worked for the host company before; and

- The beneficiary must not be a family member of any of the directors of the host company.

Business Process Outsourcing

The main objective of the Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) was to develop unemployed youth as call centre agents. Once the youth had been developed, they were provided with employment opportunities in the Business Process Services (BPS) or the Business Process Outsource (BPO) industry. Experienced learners were provided with a stipend for a period up to 12 months which amounts to R2 500 a month for experiential learning opportunities, R3 000 for the working skills programme and R7 000 for the artisanal training programme. All revenue streams subject to the existing agreements of bargaining councils. The R7 000 for the artisanal training programme was not entirely covered by the Department, contributions were made by the relevant host companies to consolidate the final amount.

The initiative had contributed to job opportunities realised in the sector. The industry employed approximately 60 000 people a year. A total of 1 166 jobs were realised in the 2020/21 financial year. The industry was highly competitive and this had resulted in an increased growth of the sector.

Work and skills

The Work and skills programme focused on the BPO and Technology sector. Unemployed youth were placed in companies to gain workplace experience. Approximately 200 unemployed youth were projected to benefit from the Experiential Training Programme over the financial year. The Department of Education which was also one of the partners in the programme, indicated that there was a very high dropout rate particularly in the formative basic education years. The Department therefore provided a stipend for Early Childhood Development (ECD) individuals. Partnerships were formed with companies that provided the hard skills for ECD learners. These programmes provided soft skills and shape behavioural characteristics that were suitable for employment. Further partnerships were formulated with local government which was able to provide work opportunities across the province. The Department facilitated some of the work opportunities at local government level.

Artisan development programme

Approximately 269 artisanal candidates were placed in the programme for the 2020/21 financial year. The programme would provide workplace training for 200 unemployed youth beneficiaries. The programme was costly, therefore the bulk of the finance would be derived from external funders. The partnerships had provided the Department with more than R100 million in support of skills development initiatives. The SETA's were the largest funders for the artisanal development priorities. MerSETA provided R40 million for experiential development candidates.

Youth supported from April – June 2021

The Department's target for the first quarter for the total youth placed was listed as 300. The target was exceeded by 151 as they had placed 451 for the quarter. A total of 318 females and 133 males were placed. The youth supported who were younger than 20 years old amounted to 148 and the ones aged from 21-25 amounted to 187.

Small Medium and Micro Enterprise (SMME) Booster Projects

The key purpose of the Booster Fund was to support businesses to deliver on their outcomes in terms of job creation and sustaining jobs within companies. The SMME Booster fund supported 16 businesses during the 2019/20 and the 2020/21 financial years. One of the projects supported by the Department is the False Bay TVET College-Centre for Entrepreneurship and Rapid Incubation. Through the programme, the Department was able to support 20 youth owned business that were located in areas such as Mitchells Plain, Khayelitsha, Gugulethu and surrounding areas.

Approximately 50% of the businesses that were supported were women owned. The support was in the form of a pre-incubation process. The process dealt with reviewing business plans that could be transformed into a start-up business. The programme was further expanded from structured incubation support for start-ups to establishment. Business with manufacturing capabilities were provided with access to engineering and woodwork factories equipped with machinery, tools and production support for the development and manufacturing of new products.

Minister Maynier concluded the department's inputs and in his closing remarks assured the Committee that the Department would continue to work hard to create more opportunities for young people, as well as attract more investment so that more people could be absorbed into the workforce.

7. Schooling and education

7.1. 11 June 2021: Briefing by the Cape Higher Education, CPUT on: (i) The effects of the pandemic on learning at Higher Education Institutions; (ii) Adapting learning to COVID-19 restrictions; and (iii) Insights for policy makers.

Presentation by the Cape Higher Education, Cape Peninsula University of Technology

The Higher Education sector's response to COVID-19

Prof Mellet Moll, Compliance and Risk Officer: Cape Peninsula University of Technology (CPUT), briefed the Committee on the COVID-19 response in the higher education sector.

He indicated that CPUT's vaccination programme initiative was derived from the Minister of Higher Education, Science and Innovation. The CPUT focused on five priority areas as follows:

- National COVID-19 trends;
- Presidential family meeting;
- Ministerial guidelines;
- Higher Health directives and protocols; and
- Institutional response.

CPUT monitors COVID-19 trends and have developed their own models to predict COVID-19 trends. A Presidential family meeting was held to discuss the models, which were instrumental in the formulation of the Gazetted guidelines for education and training.

CPUT's COVID-19 statistics

CPUT recorded the lowest COVID-19 figures in the sector, with 354 positive cases and 336 recoveries recorded on 16 July 2021. Approximately 175 personnel and 179 students tested positive between 9 and 16 July 2021.

None of the CPUT staff and students were admitted to high care or intensive care. No on-campus transmissions were recorded throughout the course of the pandemic.

COVID-19 Health Cluster

The institutions response to the pandemic provided them with the accolade as being the leading sector in their response to COVID-19. A Business Continuity Planning meeting was held with CPUT's executive Management, where all the health related skills and support services were represented to devise a plan on how to deal with the ramifications of the pandemic. Stemming from this meeting, a Health Cluster was established. The Health Cluster had become the cornerstone of the institutions COVID response. It tracked and oversaw all operations and campus activities. The Health Cluster met every second day.

Two additional committees were established namely the COVID-19 Command Centre (the Command Centre) and the COVID-19 Strategic Think Tank (the Think Tank). The Command Centre met every Friday afternoon to review the COVID-19 activities and to plan ahead for the coming week. The Think Tank planned ahead for the next phases of the pandemic and ensured that the institution remained prepared for any future eventualities.

This structure had become the cornerstone of CPUT's success in combatting the virus. The academic project was directed by CPUT's Deputy Vice Chancellor for Teaching and Learning and six Deans of faculties. The Carousel Model had four modalities of multi module teaching and learning. This included online learning through data provision and device provision.

This COVID-19 Strategy was developed and presented to the Council and ManCom. When fluctuations in the lockdown levels occurred or when the semester changed, a contingency plan was released and distributed to the CPUT community.

Vaccination of CPUT Community

The Health Cluster identified the CPUT community vaccination as its next milestone in its COVID-19 response. A former cafeteria facility was converted into a vaccination station at almost no cost to the institution. Through collaborations with the Health Cluster and the Faculty of Health and Wellness Science, a CPUT Vaccination Strategy was developed and submitted to the executive management. The strategy was approved by the Executive Management and Higher Health. The strategy entailed providing 90 000 vaccines for a period of 500 days and a period of 2 500 weeks. This ensured that up to 40 000 CPUT staff and students could be vaccinated. The remaining vaccinations could then be utilised to vaccinate the CPUT community members to ensure a herd immunity of 23 000.

SACCO Hall (CPUT vaccination centre)

SACCO Hall received accreditation and was visited by the Department of Health. It was alluded to be one of the best vaccination sites in the region outside of Groote Schuur and Tygerberg Hospitals. The institution recognised the lack of capacity to administer the strategy among the many other higher learning institutions, such as technical and vocational education and training (TVET) colleges. The institution therefore opted to manage the vaccination programmes in many TVET colleges. CPUT and many other leading universities had developed a Higher National Vaccination Strategy which was being circulated, and had reached the inter-ministerial vaccination committee. Higher learning institutions played a vital role in the vaccination process.

All members of the community were utilised as agents of communication campaigns. All COVID-19 responses were quick, well executed and managed in minute detail and with minimum disruptions. The lifestyle of the COVID-19 response team members were in line with institutional practices. The Gazetted directives from the last Presidential announcements were still in place until 26 July 2021 after which the latest Level 4 Contingency plans would be released.

Budget

The CPUT has included a budget for COVID-19 for the 2021/22 financial year. This is to ensure that the institution had enough revenue to be compliant with its COVID-19 guidelines and protocols. The institution received budget approvals after it had been scrutinised by the Department of Education.

8. Intergovernmental Relations and Community Cooperation

8.1. 13 January 2021, Briefing by the Western Cape Premier and the Director-General of the Department of the Premier on the Adjusted Alert Level 3 Lockdown

The Premier of the Western Cape, Mr A Winde, informed the Committee that South Africa was on the verge of hitting the peak during the second wave of the pandemic and that people could not relax their COVID-19 precautions, as hospitals were full and there was immense pressure on the health system overall. As at 13 January 2021, the number of new infections, hospital admissions and deaths were higher than it ever was before since the first case was recorded in the country in March 2020.

A total of 190 000 new COVID-19 cases were recorded between 1 January and 13 January 2021, and there were approximately 4 600 COVID-19 related deaths. As at 13 January 2021, there were approximately 15 000 people with COVID-19 in hospitals, nationally, which placed a considerable strain on health facilities, personnel and equipment. Approximately one third of all COVID-19 patients in hospitals were utilising oxygen.

Dr K Cloete, Head of the Provincial Department of Health, briefed the Committee on the efficacy of the Adjusted Regulations announced on 28 December 2020. By reinstituting the alcohol ban on 28 December 2020, there was a significant reduction in trauma cases. There was a 47% reduction in trauma cases from the previous week before the alcohol ban was reinstated, and a 58% reduction in cases in the peak if one compares New Year's Day to Boxing Day. If one compared New Year's Day in 2020 to New Year's Day in 2021, there was a 65% reduction in trauma cases for all emergency centres across the country.

Dr H Malila, Director-General for the Department of the Premier, informed the Committee that the prohibition on the sale of alcohol has been very effective in reducing trauma cases in the five key hospitals in the Province, and by extension, all health facilities in the Western Cape. There were approximately 77 COVID-19 related matters that were forwarded to the Liquor Licensing Tribunal, which resulted in three licenses being revoked, five dismissals of applications, four matters where the licensee was issued with stricter conditions, six suspensions of licenses, one cancelled license, 27 fines, and 30 matters were still pending.

The Premier indicated that the preferred approach to implementing Regulations or lockdowns would be to take a differentiated approach going forward i.e. implementing different levels of regulations or lockdowns for different areas depending on the severity of the COVID-19 situation in those areas. Major lockdowns had a major impact on the economy, therefore the differentiated approach was preferred going forward.

The country could not afford to continue with the blanket implementation of Regulations or lockdowns. Shorter interventions were needed so that less harm was inflicted on the economy.

More business support packages were needed during lockdowns, as many businesses were closing their doors because of the lockdown Regulations and were unable to re-open as they could not pay salaries and bonds, or repay loans.

Closing beaches during the lockdown had an impact on the oceans economy, from the vendors and fishmongers, to the restaurants and hotels. This is a massive industry where many business owners were impacted in terms of not being able to generate an income during the height of the tourism season, which would have sustained them, financially, for the rest of the year. Therefore, it was critical to push for further Unemployment Insurance Fund and other businesses support programmes.

The Premier indicated that extra hospital beds were supplied to health facilities across the Province. These were permanent beds that would be utilised for other purposes post the pandemic.

There were certain areas of the Province that showed less steep curves in terms of infections, which indicated that there was a certain amount of immunity emerging in some communities.

8.2. 4 March 2021: Briefing by the South African Health Products Regulatory Authority (SAHPRA) on the regulatory environment pertaining to vaccines in general and the COVID-19 vaccine

South African Health Products Regulatory Authority (SAHPRA) is a Section 3A public entity that was formed by the South African government to oversee the regulation of health products which includes medicines, medical devices, in-vitro diagnostic tests and devices, radiation emitting products and devices used in health care and industry. SAHPRA replaced the Medicines Control Council (MCC) as well as the Directorate of Radiation Control (DRC).

Vaccine application requirements

Prior to the approval of any vaccine, all information on the vaccine must be established. All lab based data is monitored as per the available data on the vaccines performance. Ongoing data is received in batches for review. Evaluation reports is generated for the outcome of each review.

Registration of medicine

The Johnson and Johnson vaccine was at an advanced stage of review. Government is in a position to access any other vaccine which was not under a clinical study.

Despite Section 21 being for emergency use, it meant government could procure it to be able to implement it into the different phases, if the quantities authorised were insufficient. The applicant could request for the quantities to be increased. Any new product developed still had to undergo clinical trials to generate sufficient data to make sure it met the correct requirements. Vaccine registration is done in terms of Section 15(6a) of the Medicines and Related Substance Act 101 of 1965, which allows SAHPRA to register a medicine, subject to certain conditions.

Utilisation of Ivermectin

The Pretoria High Court issued a court order pertaining to four cases that were brought against SAHPRA and the Minister of Health regarding access to Ivermectin for use in COVID-19 treatments. The court order was as a result of settlement agreements reached between SAHPRA, the Minister of Health and the applicants in the four cases. A National Advisory Committee reviewed the evidence and data pertaining to the utilisation of Ivermectin as a potential vaccine. SAHPRA advised that there is insufficient scientific evidence on the efficacy of Ivermectin for the prevention or treatment of COVID-19. Continued monitoring would be conducted on emerging data regarding the use of Ivermectin for the treatment of COVID-19. SAHPRA had received no application for the registration of an Ivermectin-containing medicine for COVID-19.

Utilisation of resources

The total staff complement was approximately 450. However, at the time, the entity was running with a staff complement of about 280. While the entity was understaffed, it was not only putting mechanisms in place to recruit employees, but was also working on raising funds from National Treasury to be able to fully capacitate the Organisation. A big challenge faced during the COVID-19 period was other areas of work could not be neglected. The entire SAHPRA team was working non-stop since the start of the pandemic.

- 8.3. 3 September 2021: Briefing by the the Department of the Premier on the Western Cape Government's communication with residents on: general information relating to the COVID-19 pandemic, behaviours to limit the spread of COVID-19, safety of COVID-19 vaccines, vaccine registration and availability, and information and misinformation on this virus.**

Briefing by the COVID-19 Actuaries Response Group on its core business of communicating on the pandemic. They were also requested to brief the Committee on the collaboration of actuaries and how it came about, the information and education strategies, the Group's responses to the pandemic, particularly in SA and insights on information and misinformation on the virus.

Briefing by the Twitter influencers Dr. Ridhwaan Suliman and Mr Sugaan Naidoo on social media information sharing during the pandemic as well as the drivers that led to them becoming COVID-19 information influencers. They were also requested to discuss important lessons learned over the past 18 months with regards to communicating, information and misinformation on this virus.

Presentation by the Department of the Premier

Ms. F Steyn, Head Corporate Communications: Department of Health briefed the Committee on the Western Cape Government's COVID-19 communication campaign. She indicated that the first positive COVID-19 case in the Western Cape was confirmed on 11 March 2020. This led to an immediate activation of the provincial Outbreak Response Team which was established to deal with all COVID-19 incidents.

Weekly digital press conferences were and continued to be held on issues related to COVID-19, vaccination roll-out plans and updates on the various waves. As part of the Communication drive, a dedicated COVID-19 website and Vaccination Dashboard was established to provide current information on the province's response to the pandemic and on the safety and efficacy of the vaccine.

As part of the COVID-19 third wave and vaccination communication, Premier Winde conducted radio shows e.g. Community Safety Radio Show: Simulcast from Radio Zibonele and Radio Helderberg (Khayelitsha Hotspot Communication).

This took place on the 1st Thursday of each month, between 18:00pm – 19:00pm. The show is interactive and dealt with various topics related to COVID-19. Six radio advertisements in all three official languages were produced from 7 June 2021 to 31 July 2021. Further hereto, Community Safety Radio shows were held as part of the awareness drive and was still being aired. Members of the public were also urged to utilise social platforms to raise questions and communicate with the Department of the Premier should they require more information on the subject matter.

Print newspapers in all three official languages were also utilised as part of the drive to affect behavioral change. These adverts reminded citizens to stay safe by adhering to the usual regulations i.e. wearing a mask, sanitising, keeping a safe social distance, keeping gatherings outside and being extra cautious if they had comorbidities. The print publications included George Herald, Knysna Plett Herald, Mosselbay Advertiser, Oudtshoorn, Courant, Athlone News, Bolander, Plainsman, Vukani, False Bay Echo, Ons Kontrei, Impact News, Isolabantu, Karoo Stem, Swartland Joernaal, Witzenberg Herald, Dizindaba, Tygerburger, People's Post, Die Hoorn, Paarl Post, Eikestadnuus, Helderberg Gazette, District Mail, Swartland Gazette, Weslander, Hermanus Times, Breederivier Gazette, Worcester Standard, City Vision – Khayelitsha, Lagunya and Lwandle/Nomzamo.

Areas that were identified as hotspots received special attention in the form of simulcast, bi-weekly radio shows on two community radio stations (Radio Zibonele and Radio Helderberg), which focused on vaccine hesitancy and the importance of getting vaccinated. The Community Safety Department's Campaign focused on the Eastern Substructure and Khayelitsha region and commenced in April 2021 and ran until January 2022.

Through the utilisation of social media platforms, the Department of the Premier was able to reach a total of 738, 210 people. The purpose of the campaign was to educate and create awareness about the importance of flattening the curve. Facebook proved to be an effective platform for the type of content produced. Over 60% of the content created for the campaign was in isiXhosa and Afrikaans. The English language posts turned out to be the preferred posts.

Premier Winde also provided input on the subject matter. He indicated that professors and doctors remained the best source of information on the pandemic. The Communication Strategy of the Western Cape Provincial Government had been informed by advice from medical experts. He stated that the Western Cape Government COVID-19 dashboard contained all the relevant information and statistics tracking virus prevalence in communities. It also focused extensively on the prevalence of fake news and also dealt with "Frequently Asked Questions". He indicated that the province's COVID-19 Task Team was assisted by the Premier's entire research component to ensure that information on COVID-19 was broadcasted to all persons in the Western Cape as a means of eradicating stigmatisation of the vaccine in communities and to urge residents to get vaccinated.

Areas with high hesitancy rates were identified and were targeted for awareness campaigns. These programmes looked at why there was a hesitancy to vaccinate and addressed those reasons. Collaborations with religious leaders like Archbishop Desmond Tutu were formed as part of the drive of creating awareness to combat the rapid spread of the virus. Individual reports also highlighted the impact of social media. Learners played a pivotal role in the transmission of information to their grandparents.

Local government was also tasked with the same directive. The Coronavirus Task Team consisted of diverse participants from government, civil society and business. The weekly digital press conference presentations had assisted with risk mitigation. Members from across the political spectrum were applauded for supporting the Western Cape Governments (WCPG) Awareness Programme by communicating and sharing it with their constituents. He indicated that in Du Noon, video content had been the medium of choice as their COVID-19 combat strategy. The West Coast municipalities opted for the loud hailing medium and in the Overberg region, each municipality had their own dashboard that contained pertinent information on how many residents had registered and how many had been vaccinated.

Vaccine registration and vaccine availability

There were ongoing debates on the efficacy of Ivermectin and Dexamethasone for the treatment of the coronavirus. Attempts to initiate trials had been strongly refuted by universities as well as the medical fraternity.

The Premier informed the Committee that he was aware of the social media content distributed by Dr Susan Vosloo. He indicated that the WCG reacted to the video immediately. He stressed that doctors were the best communicators on the pandemic, but they could not be the only communicators on the pandemic. According to healthcare data, doctors were the highest utilisers of the vaccine. He indicated that he would be worried if doctors were hesitant to take the vaccine but they were not. The WCG tried all the available alternatives and championed transparency and openness in dealing with the coronavirus response. Dr Saadiq Kariem, the Acting Head of the Department of Health, corroborated the Premier's statement about the WCG's response to misinformation that had emanated from registered medical practitioners statements regarding the vaccine.

Concern

A concern was raised by one of the Members about the possibility of making the vaccination mandatory. The Premier indicated that the COVID-19 vaccine had not been made mandatory and that it was still the individual's choice to be vaccinated. He expressed his concern regarding claims that children were being coerced to be vaccinated when the option was not made available to children.

Findings

Discovery had made it mandatory for its staff to be vaccinated. Discussions were held regarding the WCG stance on mandatory vaccination for its staff. The Premier indicated that other countries had already instituted mandatory policies. Discussions about a mandatory policy had gained momentum in all spheres of society and businesses. He elaborated on the utilisation of an e-passport for international travel as the vaccine certificate was deemed to be insufficient. Discussions were being held at national level to institute the Electronic Vaccination Data System linked as a quick response code to an individual's mobile phone to ensure connectivity even when traveling.

Businesses had started to provide incentives to promote the utilisation of the vaccination. Game Stores provided a discount to customers who were able to produce their vaccine certificate as a means of protecting the economy and frontline workers.

Presentation by the COVID-19 Actuaries Response Group

The COVID-19 Actuaries Response Group (the Group) briefed the Committee on its core business.

Discussions were held on the Group's collaboration with other actuaries and how it came about. Mr Stuart McDonald, Co-founder of the Group, provided a brief outline about the formation of the voluntary group, its activities and successes since its inception. He indicated that the COVID-19 Actuaries Response Group was formed in early March 2020 by several individuals who had become very concerned about the spread of the virus.

The Group comprised of 16 members which included medical experts, actuaries with epidemiological backgrounds and catastrophists. The aim of the Group was to serve as a forum to learn, educate, inform and influence information on the COVID-19 crisis constructively. The Group would dispense rapid, credible information on the virus while disseminating short bulletins on the pandemic. Information was gathered on COVID-19 and utilised for research modelling to gather statistics on excess deaths, hospitalisation cases, and evidence about future waves and death projections. This was to provide awareness on the virus and to address longevity, mortality, epidemiology and medicine. Actuaries, epidemiologists and longevity specialists gathered to speak out to clear up/combat misinformation. The main objective was to provide factual unbiased information about the vaccine. Social media and main stream media platforms were utilised to promote actuarial data to further combat misinformation. The benefits of vaccines were tracked and the mathematics simplified for the average person to comprehend that unvaccinated people are more susceptible to contracting the virus which could lead to hospitalisation and possible death, as opposed to those who had been vaccinated.

Mr Louis Rossouw, Group Head of Research and Analytics, provided a brief synopsis from a South African perspective about the benefits of an early lockdown.

He reported that the South African Government's response to the pandemic was derived from statistics obtained from other countries' response to the pandemic. A slow inadequate response to the outbreak would have resulted in catastrophe. Internationally the slow response to the virus resulted in a higher death rate, whereas in South Africa the death rate at the time was relatively low in comparison. Data warehouses were set up which provided guidance on how to approach emergent variants and risk mitigation. The coronavirus mutates less rapidly than the flu virus although it seems the immunity from vaccines wane more quickly which prompted further discussions on the need for frequent boosters.

He informed the Committee that booster shots would have to be administered as an additional protection against variant variations to boost the initial shot. He also indicated that to avoid the emergence of further variants from infecting more people equitable vaccination distribution should transpire. Herd immunity can only be achieved if the vaccine ratio administered matches the total population.

Current bias against the vaccine prevents people from taking the vaccine, therefore openness and transparency is required to dispel the misinformation. Once the endemic stage is reached with a combination of booster shots and public awareness, a semblance of normality might be achieved. Behavioural changes e.g. wearing masks in public spaces, wearing masks in public transport, washing and sanitising hands and rescheduling certain mass events from winter to summer months could also become permanent ways of combating future variants.

In conclusion a group of actuaries who contributed its efforts to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic were awarded the Judges' Award for their contribution to the industry. Their research and analysis was all done voluntarily, shared freely and was showcased as the risk management and modelling skills of actuaries.

Concerns

South Africa has advanced genomic sequencing capabilities, which allows it to detect new variants relatively quickly. Concern was raised that, because of this capability, South Africa was labelled as the origination of the variant, rather than the first to identify it, which resulted in South Africa being red-listed, perhaps unfairly.

The Group admitted that combating disinformation was challenging. They stated that there are two types of disinformation namely the sceptics and the alarmists. The Group engages with sceptics by providing factual information that nullifies the outcry. Rather than focusing on the extremes, the Group suggested the uncertainty around those assumptions be reviewed. Things were not always as bad as they seem. It was challenging as a small volunteer group to mitigate alarming messages of big media, but they indicated that there had been some successes.

Presentation by Twitter influencers Sugan Naidoo and Ridhwaan Suliman

Dr Ridhwaan Suliman, Senior Researcher at Council for Industrial and Scientific Research (CSIR), spoke in his personal capacity about his experience on tracking and communicating about Covid-19 trends on social media platforms. He stated that he mainly shares analysis and trends but also engages with other groups to receive information on COVID-19 e.g. the National Policy Data Observatory, the MAC technical working group and views regular interviews and updates posted in the media. He indicated that utilising data to counteract fear, uncertainty, misinformation and conspiracy theories dispels any concept for misinformation and conspiracy theories. He creates graphs by using applied mathematics and reliable data sources on the pandemic to promote simple, clear, accurate and unbiased information on COVID-19.

There are a lot of reliable sources available. The Western Cape dashboard was listed as a useful tool to find information on COVID-19 and to ask pertinent questions pertaining to the virus. He informed the Committee that access to provincial test numbers shared on a daily basis would be useful. The Western Cape made these statistics available via the provincial dashboard but it needs to be done for each province. He suggested reporting data by specimen date, rather than reporting solely on the date is useful in understanding trends such as testing and COVID-19 deaths. He advised the Committee that simple and clear messaging, consistent and accurate reporting would gain public trust. He also indicated that to have the data downloadable would be useful.

Mr Suga Naidoo, High School Teacher and COVID-19 Influencer, informed the Committee that collating information on COVID-19 proved to be challenging as the available information did not adequately portray information on new infections and new deaths. Previously everything was done manually but improvements have since been made. The National Institute for Communicable Diseases had since made some Excel spreadsheets available. However, not all Excel and CSV files were made available on the public forum.

He advised that the time utilised on sharing COVID-19 related information varied as it depended on the availability of information that he collated to report on. The preparation and collation of information for media and radio interviews are time consuming and could take up to 20 to 30 hours a week during waves and minimum of an hour to two hours per day to collate. This he indicated, is due to the fact that the information needs to be researched and carefully notarised prior to it being disseminated on social media platforms.

He stated that as a teacher, he understands that scientific data can be difficult to comprehend. It becomes overwhelming for students who do not fully understand how to read and unpack the data received. He raised his concern about teacher training being inadequate.

He advised that being educated on data, numbers and statistics from a foundation level could be beneficial for all as we are living in an era where data and statistics are always used. This would require more science graduates apply into the teaching profession which would in turn strengthen the South African education system.

9. Government finance and budgets

9.1. 3 February 2021: Briefing by the Minister of Finance and Economic Opportunities and the Provincial Treasury on funding for the vaccine.

The Minister Finance and Economic Opportunities, Mr D Maynier, acknowledged the challenging task that lies ahead for the Provincial Treasury in the vaccines roll out.

He informed the Committee that the rough cost estimate for vaccination in the province amounted to R1.7 billion. Ensuring sufficient funding for vaccines is the top priority for treasury at the moment.

The Minister stated that currently there is significant uncertainty around the demand and supply forecasting of vaccines as well as the finance options available. The Provincial Treasury was in conversation with the National Treasury at the technical level and was waiting for further information on the financing of the vaccine roll out. He added that the Provincial Treasury was concerned that the national government may not allocate sufficient funding to the province. So Provincial Treasury was proactively exploring other available options such as budget reprioritisation, utilising provincial reserve and mobilising the private sector for resources. Once the budget process at both the national and the provincial levels had been concluded, more information around the financing of the vaccines would become available.

Mr D Savage, the Head of Department for Provincial Treasury, informed the Committee that this COVID-19 vaccination was an unprecedented exercise. He reminded the Committee of the confined fiscal environment at large. There was significant budget reduction driven by the new national strategy for the public sector's compensation and non-compensation expenditure.

Dr Roy Havemann, Deputy Director-General: Fiscal and Economic Services for Provincial Treasury, briefed the Committee on the cost of vaccines. At the moment, a single dose was estimated at R2.33 and this amount doubled for a two-dose vaccines. R231 was the estimated administrative cost per person related to the vaccines. He stated that each item would be carefully calculated by the treasury and there was a specific methodology in place in the rolling out of vaccines. There were also upfront payments such as building vaccination centres. All these made it crucial for provincial treasury to ensure that there would be sufficient budget to cover the 5.1 million people across sectors in the province. The estimated cost for the entire vaccine roll out was between R1.2 to R1.7 billion.

The Department was also reviewing methods to recoup some of the costs, such as utilising medical aid, etc. He assured the Committee that the provincial treasury was working closely with the national government to ensure that sufficient budget was available for the vaccine roll out. In addition, provincial treasury was also monitoring the types of vaccine arriving in the country.

10. Recommendations

The Committee RECOMMENDS that each standing committee deals with matters pertaining to COVID-19 in their respective portfolios. The Committee also recommends that the Standing Committee on Health, as part of its programme, must schedule regular updates by the Department of Health on COVID-19.

The Committee reports that it has concluded the task allocated to the Ad-hoc Committee on COVID-19 by the Speaker of the Western Cape Provincial Parliament.

11. Concluding remarks

Since our last report, several new variants have emerged in South Africa: Beta, Delta, Omicron and now the emergence of Omicron sub-variants which are driving increasing case numbers. The Provincial Parliament has a responsibility to share information and provide a forum for public discussion on the way this virus is developing and the development of vaccines and treatments and to be relevant and public-focused as we face unique challenges to our collective well-being.

This pandemic has shown that when the world works together, great things can be achieved, such as the development and distribution of COVID-19 vaccines in record time.

And even though we may feel fatigued, we need to continue our focus on protecting the most vulnerable in society, learning to live our lives with COVID-19 as a part of that life, and getting our economy back on track.

The Committee extends its sincere gratitude to the health care workers who tirelessly and endlessly put service above self to help and treat COVID-19 patients and vaccinate residents at record speeds. The Committee further extends its gratitude to all sectors of government and society for the individuals that innovated, adapted, assisted to ensure that we could continue in uncertain times.

Report to be considered.

.....
Ms MM Wenger, MPP

Chairperson of the Ad Hoc Committee on COVID-19

12. Postscript

Planning for the future - will COVID-19 become endemic?
A note from the Western Cape Department of Health

It is anticipated that SARS-CoV-2 will continue to mutate to optimize its "fitness" (ability to infect people) by becoming more transmissible and/or having better immune escape capacity (ability to cause infection in those who already have immune responses due to prior infection and/or vaccination). These mutations could result in a virus that inherently causes either less severe disease (as occurred with Omicron which had substantial capacity for immune escape, was more transmissible than previous variants, but less virulent) or more severe disease (as occurred with Delta, which was more transmissible and more virulent than previous variants).

It is very difficult to make predictions about how SARS-CoV-2 will evolve, especially in the context of the constantly shifting immune landscape as both vaccination and infection with new variants expands. For example, ~90% of a convenience sample of adults in the Western Cape had anti-SARS-CoV-2 anti-spike antibodies before the Omicron-driven fourth wave, indicating immunity from prior infection and/or vaccination. Because of these high levels of immunity, a variant would need to have immune escape to cause a substantial surge in infections. Even with an immune escape variant, some protection against severe disease is likely to be maintained, so experts believe the severity of future waves of COVID-19 is likely to be muted. Nonetheless, a highly transmissible immune escape variant could still cause substantial morbidity and mortality, especially if there is waning in protection conferred by prior infection or vaccination, or if the variant is more virulent.

Given the ongoing evolution of SARS-CoV-2 in the context of a shifting immune landscape, expert opinion is that COVID-19 waves of infection will continue until it is no longer possible for a new variant to “do better” than previous variants in spreading and escaping immunity, and it could thus take a few years before the pandemic is deemed to be over and COVID-19 is considered endemic.¹⁰ In addition to how quickly and effectively the virus evolves, the impact of such future COVID-19 waves will depend on how well our immunity holds up in the long term, hence the importance of vaccination as a cornerstone of the COVID-19 response, with an emphasis on ensuring adequate coverage of booster vaccinations in those most at risk of severe disease (older individuals or those with immune compromise).

Wadman M. When is a pandemic over? Science. 2022.
<https://www.science.org/content/article/when-pandemic-over>.

While the Department of Health will continue to remain vigilant of COVID-19 cases and have an agile health service response, the approach to future COVID-19 waves, as for the fourth wave, will be to focus on mitigation of a resurgence should it result in an increase in hospital admissions or deaths.

Should there be an increase in admissions with severe COVID-19 disease (rather than people admitted for other reasons with an incidental COVID-19 diagnosis) we will need to act with urgency to ensure that our response is timely, informed and appropriate to the level of risk, with adequate capacity to provide health care for those that need it. Genomic surveillance to ensure rapid identification of the variants causing COVID-19 infections and rapid epidemiological assessment of their impact is essential to inform this response.

13. Annexures

- **Annexure A:**

ATC 14 April 2020 - Establishment of Ad Hoc Committee on COVID-19 and Membership

ATC 16 April 2020 - Revised Membership
ATC 20 April 2020 - Election of Chairperson
ATC 25 May 2021 - Revised Membership
ATC 15 March 2022 – Revised Membership

- **Annexure B:**

List of Disaster Management Regulations relating to the COVID-19 pandemic

- **Annexure C:**

Report of the Standing Committee on Finance, Economic Opportunities and Tourism on the COVID-19 Temporary Employer/Employee Relief Scheme (TERS)

- **Annexure D:**

National Command Council reports

- **Annexure E:**

Western Cape Education Department's interventions

- **Annexure F:**

Department Social Development strategy on dealing with COVID-19

- **Annexure G:**

Disaster intervention by District Municipalities on COVID-19

- **Annexure H:**

Western Cape Provincial Parliament Research Report

- **Annexure I:**

Media coverage

ANNEXURE A:*Tuesday, 14 April 2020]*

No 22 - 2020] SECOND SESSION, SIXTH PARLIAMENT

**PARLIAMENT OF THE
PROVINCE OF THE
WESTERN CAPE**

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**ANNOUNCEMENTS,
TABLINGS AND
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=====

TUESDAY, 14 APRIL 2020

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Speaker:

Establishment of an ad-hoc committee by the Speaker in accordance with Standing Rule 119(1)(b) with the following assignment:

To perform oversight over the work of the provincial executive authority as it responds to the COVID-19 pandemic, including oversight over any part of the provincial executive authority, any provincial department, any provincial organ of state and any provincial entity involved in activities dealing with the pandemic.

After consulting all seven (7) political parties represented in the Western Cape Provincial Parliament and all input considered, it has been resolved that the committee shall consist of fifteen (15) Members, as follows:

- Democratic Alliance: Eight (8) Members (Hon R I Allen, Hon D America, Hon D M Baartman, Hon G Bosman, Hon D G Mitchell, Hon W F Philander, Hon A P van der Westhuizen, Hon M M Wenger; Alternates: Hon L J Botha, Hon R D MacKenzie, Hon L M Maseko)
- African National Congress: Three (3) Members, but elected not to participate
- Economic Freedom Fighters: One (1) Member (Hon M Xego)
- Other smaller opposition parties: Three (3) Members jointly (Hon B N Herron [GOOD], Hon F C Christians [African Christian Democratic Party], Hon P J Marais [Freedom Front Plus], Al Jama-ah elected not to participate)

The ad-hoc committee shall have all the general powers conferred upon committees in accordance with the Standing Rules (Rule 91), as well as any other power, where applicable, conferred upon committees generally in accordance with the Standing Rules (Rules 77–95).

The Committee shall meet by way of electronic means until such time as the spread of the virus has been adequately contained so as to render in-person meetings safe.

The Committee is instructed to report regularly on its findings.

Thursday, 16 April 2020]

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No 23- 2020] SECOND SESSION, SIXTH PARLIAMENT

**PARLIAMENT OF THE
PROVINCE OF THE
WESTERN CAPE**

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**ANNOUNCEMENTS,
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THURSDAY, 16 APRIL 2020

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Speaker:

Updated list of ad-hoc committee membership (* denotes a change)

Establishment of an ad-hoc committee by the Speaker in accordance with Standing Rule 119(1)(b) with the following assignment:

To perform oversight over the work of the provincial executive authority as it responds to the COVID-19 pandemic, including oversight over any part of the provincial executive authority, any provincial department, any provincial organ of state and any provincial entity involved in activities dealing with the pandemic.

After consulting all seven (7) political parties represented in the Western Cape Provincial Parliament and all input considered, it has been resolved that the committee shall consist of fifteen (15) Members, as follows:

- Democratic Alliance: Eight (8) Members (Hon R I Allen, Hon D America, Hon D M Baartman, Hon G Bosman, Hon D G Mitchell, Hon W F Philander, Hon A P van der Westhuizen, Hon M M Wenger; Alternates: Hon L J Botha, Hon R D MacKenzie, Hon L M Maseko)
- *African National Congress: Three (3) Members, (Hon C M Dugmore, Hon P Z Lekker, Hon R Windvogel; Alternates: Hon N G Nkondlo, Hon M K Sayed, Hon D Smith)
- Economic Freedom Fighters: One (1) Member (Hon M Xego)
- Other smaller opposition parties: Three (3) Members jointly (Hon B N Herron [GOOD], Hon F C Christians [African Christian Democratic Party], Hon P J Marais [Freedom Front Plus], Al Jama-ah elected not to participate)

The ad-hoc committee shall have all the general powers conferred upon committees in accordance with the Standing Rules (Rule 91), as well as any other power, where applicable, conferred upon committees generally in accordance with the Standing Rules (Rules 77–95).

The Committee shall meet by way of electronic means until such time as the spread of the virus has been adequately contained so as to render in-person meetings safe.

The Committee is instructed to report regularly on its findings.

Monday, 20 April 2020]

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No 25 - 2020] SECOND SESSION, SIXTH PARLIAMENT

**PARLIAMENT OF THE
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MONDAY, 20 APRIL 2020

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Speaker:

- **Referral of document to committee in terms of section 54(1) and (2) of the Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act, 2009 (Act 10 of 2009), as amended:**

Parliamentary Oversight Committee

Western Cape Provincial Parliament – Monthly financial statements (In-year Monitoring Report) for the period ended 31 March 2020.

- **Ad-hoc Committee on COVID-19**

Ms M M Wenger has duly been elected as the chairperson of the Committee with effect from 17 April 2020.

TABLING

The Speaker:

Tabling of document in terms of section 54(1) and (2) of the Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act, 2009 (Act 10 of 2009), as amended:

Western Cape Provincial Parliament – Monthly financial statements (In-year Monitoring Report) for the period ended 31 March 2020.

Tuesday, 25 May 2021] 271

No 52 - 2021] THIRD SESSION, SIXTH PARLIAMENT

**PARLIAMENT OF THE
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**ANNOUNCEMENTS,
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TUESDAY, 25 MAY 2021

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Speaker:

Changes to the membership of the Democratic Alliance in the ad-hoc committee with effect from 25 May 2021.

Honourable L J Botha is added as a permanent committee member and Honourable D G Mitchell is removed as a committee member.

ANNEXURE B:**List of Disaster Management Regulations relating to the COVID-19 pandemic**

(Extracted from <https://www.gov.za/covid-19/resources/regulations-and-guidelines-coronavirus-covid-19>)

REGULATIONS**Core Lockdown Regulations:**

- Regulations in place with lifting of National State of Disaster, 4 April 2022
- Alert level 1 adjusted lockdown regulations, 30 September 2021 as amended on 22 March 2022
- Alert level 2 adjusted lockdown regulations, 12 September 2021
- Alert level 3 adjusted lockdown regulations, 25 July 2021 as amended on 30 July 2021
- Alert level 4 lockdown regulations amendment, 29 June 2021
- Alert level 4 adjusted lockdown regulations, 27 June 2021
- Alert level 3 adjusted lockdown regulations, 15 June 2021 as amended on 17 June 2021
- Alert level 2 adjusted lockdown regulations, as amended on 30 May 2021
- Alert level 1 adjusted lockdown regulations, as amended on 22 Apr 2021
- Determination of adjusted alert level 1, 28 Feb 2021
- Alert level 1 lockdown regulations, as amended on 24 Dec 2020
- Alert level 4 lockdown regulations, 29 Apr 2020
- Lockdown regulations, as amended on 20 Apr 2020
- Lockdown regulations amendment, 20 Apr 2020
- Lockdown regulations amendment, 16 Apr 2020

DIRECTIONS

- Amended directions for Home Affairs services, 21 Apr 2022
- Directions: Full time return of learners to schools and measures to address, prevent and combat the spread of Coronavirus COVID-19 in the Education Sector, 4 Apr 2022
- Directions: Establishment of a COVID-19 Vaccine Injury No-Fault Compensation Scheme, 4 Apr 2022
- Amended directions for Sport, Arts and Culture, 1 Apr 2022
- Extension for validity period of Learner's Licences, Driving Licence Cards, Licence Discs, Professional Driving Permits and Registration of Motor Vehicles, 1 Apr 2022
- Withdrawal of directions for National Environmental Management permits and licences, 22 Mar 2022
- Taxi relief fund towards impact of Coronavirus COVID-19: Amendments, 2 Mar 2022
- Amended directions for full time return of learners to schools, 6 Feb 2022
- Amended directions for closing and re-opening of schools, 14 Jan 2022
- Amended directions: Marking examination scripts of examinations, 9 Dec 2021
- Taxi relief fund towards impact of Coronavirus COVID-19, 2 Dec 2021
- Withdrawal of directions in the biodiversity, waste, freshwater and marine fishing sectors, 28 Oct 2021
- Amended Alert Level 1 air services directions, 22 Oct 2021
- Amended directions for closing and re-opening of schools, 22 Oct 2021

- Amended directions relating to social development, 11 Oct 2021
- Amended directions for Home Affairs services, 28 Sept 2021
- Amended directions of extension validity period of learner's licences, driving licence cards, licence discs, professional driving permits and registration of motor vehicles, 31 Aug 2021
- Directions: Temporary Financial Relief Scheme for destroyed, affected or looted workplaces, 10 Aug 2021
- Amended directions relating to social development, 3 Aug 2021
- Amended directions for Sport, Arts and Culture, 2 Aug 2021
- Amended directions for re-opening of schools in 2021, 1 Aug 2021
- Amended directions for courts, court precincts and justice service points, 30 Jul 2021
- Directions on correctional centres and remand detention facilities, 21 Jul 2021
- Temporary Employee/Employer Relief Scheme (TERS) benefits for certain categories of employees, 20 Jul 2021
- Amended directions for Sport, Arts and Culture, 19 Jul 2021
- Amended directions for courts, court precincts and justice service points, 16 Jul 2021
- Amended directions relating to biodiversity sector, 16 Jul 2021
- Amended directions for re-opening of schools in 2021, 15 Jul 2021
- Small Business Development directions, 15 Jul 2021
- Amended directions relating to social development, 9 Jul 2021
- Amended information and communications technology regulations, 7 Jul 2021
- Amended directions for Sport, Arts and Culture, 6 Jul 2021
- Amended directions relating to biodiversity sector, 5 Jul 2021
- Amended directions for Home Affairs services, 30 Jun 2021
- Amended Adjusted Alert Level 4 directions for Basic Education, 29 Jun 2021
- Directions for re-opening of schools in 2021, 28 May 2021
- Directions for re-opening of schools in 2021, 23 Apr 2021
- Temporary Employee/Employer Relief Scheme (TERS) benefits for certain categories of employees, 20 Apr 2021
- Amended information and communications technology regulations, 31 Mar 2021
- National framework and criteria for management of 2021 Academic Year in public and private higher education institutions, 29 Mar 2021
- Amended directions for re-opening of schools in 2021, 27 Mar 2021
- Amended directions for Home Affairs services, 26 Mar 2021
- Amended public transport services Alert Level 1 directions, 25 Mar 2021
- Amended railway operations Alert Level 1 directions, 25 Mar 2021
- Amended health directions - disposal of mortal remains, 19 Mar 2021
- Amended Alert Level 1 air services directions, 1 Mar 2021
- Amended directions relating to social grants and adoptions, 22 Feb 2021
- Directions for re-opening of schools in 2021, 12 Feb 2021
- Alert level 3 Sea Ports directions: Correction, 10 Feb 2021
- Alert level 3: Courts, court precincts and justice service points, 3 Feb 2021
- Alert level 3 Sea Ports directions, 29 Jan 2021
- Amended Cross-Border Road Transport Services Alert Level 3 directions, 29 Jan 2021
- Railway operations amended Alert Level 3 directions, 29 Jan 2021
- Amended public transport services Alert Level 3 directions, 29 Jan 2021
- Amended Alert Level 3 air services directions, 29 Jan 2021
- Directions on correctional centres and remand detention facilities, 28 Jan 2021
- Re-opening of schools for the 2021 Academic Year under Adjusted Alert Level 3, 22 Jan 2021

- Amended Adjusted Alert Level 1 directions for Home Affairs services, 14 Jan 2021
- Amended Adjusted Alert Level 3 directions for Sport, Arts and Culture, 5 Jan 2021
- Directions: Marking examination scripts of 2020 National Senior Certificate and Senior Certificate examinations, 31 Dec 2020
- Amended public transport services directions, 24 Dec 2020
- Amended health directions, 15 Dec 2020
- Amended public transport services directions, 14 Dec 2020
- Amended Alert Level 1 air services directions, 3 Dec 2020
- Amended directions of extension validity period of learner's licences, driving licence cards, licence discs, professional driving permits and registration of motor vehicles, 3 Dec 2020
- Amended Alert Level 1 sea ports directions, 3 Dec 2020
- Amended Alert Level 1 directions for Home Affairs services, 3 Dec 2020
- Amended health directions, 3 Dec 2020
- Amended electronic communications, postal and broadcasting directions, 27 Nov 2020
- Coronavirus COVID-19 Temporary Employee/Employer Relief Scheme: Withdrawal, 27 Nov 2020

OTHER LOCKDOWN REGULATIONS

- Medicines and Related Substances Act: Exclusion of Coronavirus COVID-19 vaccines from the operation of certain provisions, 15 Nov 2021
- ICT regulations, 11 Nov 2021
- Amended ICT regulations, 31 Aug 2021
- Amended ICT regulations, 28 May 2021
- Amended ICT regulations, 5 May 2020

DISASTER MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES AND NOTICES

- Disaster Management Act: Code of Practice: Managing exposure to SARS-CoV-2 in the workplace, 15 Mar 2022
- Norms and Standards for the Safer Operations of Tourism Sector in context of Coronavirus Covid-19 and Beyond, 3 Dec 2021
- Exclusion of Coronavirus COVID-19 vaccines from the operation of certain provisions, 15 Nov 2021
- Compensation for Coronavirus Covid-19 vaccination side-effects, 22 Oct 2021

DISASTER MANAGEMENT ACT

- Disaster Management Act: Revocation of the classification of the COVID-19 pandemic as a national disaster, 5 Apr 2022
- Disaster Management Act: Termination of national state of disaster, 4 Apr 2022
- Disaster Management Act: Extension of National State of Disaster under Coronavirus COVID-19 lockdown to 15 April 2022, 14 Mar 2022
- Disaster Management Act: Extension of National State of Disaster under Coronavirus COVID-19 lockdown to 15 March 2022, 13 Feb 2022
- Disaster Management Act: Extension of National State of Disaster under Coronavirus COVID-19 lockdown to 15 February 2022, 14 Jan 2022
- Disaster Management Act: Extension of National State of Disaster under Coronavirus COVID-19 lockdown to 15 January 2022, 10 Dec 2021

- Disaster Management Act: Extension of National State of Disaster under Coronavirus COVID-19 lockdown to 15 December 2021, 13 Nov 2021
- Disaster Management Act: Extension of National State of Disaster under Coronavirus COVID-19 lockdown to 15 November 2021, 13 Oct 2021
- Disaster Management Act: Determination of Alert Level: Coronavirus COVID-19 Alert Level 2 will apply nationally from 1 October 2021, 30 Sept 2021
- Disaster Management Act: Extension of National State of Disaster under Coronavirus COVID-19 lockdown to 15 October 2021, 26 Sept 2021
- Disaster Management Act: Determination of Alert Level: Coronavirus COVID-19 Alert Level 2 will apply nationally from 13 September 2021, 12 Sept 2021
- Disaster Management Act: Extension of National State of Disaster under Coronavirus COVID-19 lockdown to 15 October 2021, 12 Sept 2021
- Disaster Management Act: Extension of National State of Disaster under Coronavirus COVID-19 lockdown to 15 September 2021, 12 Aug 2021
- Disaster Management Act: Determination of Alert Level: Coronavirus COVID-19 Alert Level 3 will apply nationally from 26 July 2021, 25 Jul 2021
- Disaster Management Act: Extension of National State of Disaster under Coronavirus COVID-19 lockdown to 15 August 2021, 12 Jul 2021
- Disaster Management Act: Determination of Alert Level: Coronavirus COVID-19 Alert Level 4 will apply nationally on 28 June 2021, 27 Jun 2021
- Disaster Management Act: Determination of Alert Level: Coronavirus COVID-19 Alert Level 3 will apply nationally from 00H01 on 16 June May 2021, 15 Jun 2021
- Disaster Management Act: Extension of National State of Disaster under Coronavirus COVID-19 lockdown to 15 July 2021, 11 Jun 2021
- Disaster Management Act: Determination of Alert Level: Coronavirus COVID-19 Alert Level 2 will apply nationally from 00H01 on 31 May 2021, 30 May 2021
- Disaster Management Act: Extension of National State of Disaster under Coronavirus COVID-19 lockdown to 15 June 2021, 14 May 2021
- Disaster Management Act: Extension of National State of Disaster under Coronavirus COVID-19 lockdown to 15 May 2021, 14 April 2021
- Disaster Management Act: Extension of National State of Disaster under Coronavirus COVID-19 lockdown to 15 April 2021, 11 Mar 2021
- Disaster Management Act: Extension of National State of Disaster under Coronavirus COVID-19 lockdown to 15 March 2021, 11 Feb 2021
- Disaster Management Act: Extension of National State of Disaster under Coronavirus COVID-19 lockdown to 15 February 2021, 13 Jan 2021
- Disaster Management Act: Regulations: Coronavirus COVID-19 lockdown: Determination of alert levels and hotspots: Amendment, 29 Dec 2020
- Disaster Management Act: Determination of Coronavirus Covid-19 Alert Levels and Hosspots: Garden Route, Sarah Baartman and Nelson Mandela Bay, 14 Dec 2020
- Disaster Management Act: Regulations: Coronavirus COVID-19 lockdown: Determination of alert levels and hotspots: Nelson Mandela Bay, 3 Dec 2020
- Disaster Management Act: Regulations: Alert level 1 during Coronavirus COVID-19 lockdown: Explanatory note, 3 Dec 2020
- Disaster Management Act: Extension of National State of Disaster under Coronavirus COVID-19 lockdown, 14 Nov 2020

ANNEXURE C:**Report of the Standing Committee on Finance, Economic Opportunities and Tourism on the COVID-19 Temporary Employer/Employee Relief Scheme (TERS)**

(See attached report)

ANNEXURE D:**Reports to the National Command Council**

(See attached reports)

ANNEXURE E:**Western Cape Education Department's interventions**

(See attached reports)

ANNEXURE F:**Department Social Development strategy on dealing with COVID-19**

(See attached reports)

ANNEXURE G:**Disaster intervention by District Municipalities on COVID-19**

(See attached reports from respective District Municipalities)

ANNEXURE H:**Western Cape Provincial Parliament Research Report**

(See the attached WCPP research report)

ANNEXURE I:**Media coverage**

(See attached media coverage of COVID-19)

14. List of acronyms

CHC	Community Healthcare Clinic
CHW	Community Healthcare Workers
CTICC	Cape Town International Convention Centre
DSD	Department of Social Development
DoH	Department of Health
ECD	Early Childhood Development (centre)
GBV	Gender based violence
HASA	Hospital Association of South Africa
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NICD	National Institute for Communicable Diseases

PCR	Polymerise Chain Reaction
PHC	Primary Health Care
PPE	Personal Protection Equipment
SASSA	South African Social Security Agency
SGB	School Governing Body
SLA	Service level agreement
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises
TERS	Temporary Employee/ Employer Relief Scheme
UIF	Unemployment Insurance Fund
WCG	Western Cape Government
WCPP	Western Cape Provincial Parliament
WHO	World Health Organization

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WESTERN CAPE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

[Hybrid sitting held with some members present in the House and some in virtual attendance through Microsoft Teams]

The House met at 14:15.

The Temporary Chairperson took the Chair and read the prayer.

ANNOUNCEMENTS, TABLING AND COMMITTEE REPORTS - see p. 5747**BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE**

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: You may be seated. Good afternoon, members. Order! Before we proceed, I would like to remind members about some of the logistical arrangements. As has been our practice to date, hon members will be participating in this sitting of the House both from here in the Chamber with the Presiding Officer and the Table staff, and via Microsoft Teams. Our Standing Rules have accordingly been amended to accommodate such hybrid sittings of the House. The hon members, who are experiencing challenges in connecting to the sitting, are requesting to please make contact the WCPP ICT colleagues who will gladly assist them.

If a member of this Provincial Parliament elects to participate virtually and not from the Chamber, it is such member's responsibility to ensure that he or she has good quality data connectivity for good quality audio and video and that there are no disturbances. The hybrid system has been functioning well and poor audio and/or video are not attributed to the system but rather, members, please check your data connectivity.

Hon members are reminded that no interjections are permitted during the hybrid sittings and in this regard I draw the attention of hon members to Rule 40 of our Standing Rules. Thank you very much, hon members, and kindly do note accordingly.

(Notice of Motion)

The CHIEF WHIP (DA): Thank you, Madam House Chairperson. I give notice that I shall move:

That, notwithstanding the provisions of Rule 20(1), precedence be given to the Subject for Discussion in the name of hon C Dugmore.

Agreed to.

THE COMMITMENT TO A NON-RACIAL AND UNITED SOUTH AFRICA

(Subject for Discussion)

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION (ANC): Thank you very much, House Chairperson. Greetings to the Premier and all other hon members.

It is a privilege to introduce this discussion today, Chair, on the commitment to a non-racial and united South Africa on this day, which in fact marks the 54th Anniversary of the death of the academic states person and freedom fighter, Professor Z K Matthews. It was Professor Matthews who actually at the ANC's Cradock Congress of 1953, said, and I think it is a very significant quote. He stood up and he proposed actually:

“...that a national convention of all races be convened to draw up a Freedom Charter for the democratic South Africa of the future.”

Amongst our scholars, I believe there is consensus that the Freedom Charter would play a leading role in shaping the ANC's vision from 1955 and which will eventually lead to the drafting of our Constitution of the Republic, which all of us in this House have pledged to defend, to uphold and to respect.

While we must acknowledge that our Constitution has indeed come under scrutiny in the last year or so, the values and ideals enshrined in this document must be espoused and defended by all of us, especially us as public representatives.

Our Constitution, like the Freedom Charter did before that, declares emphatically that “South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white, united in our diversity.” Sorry. The Constitution says: “South Africa belongs to all who live in it, united in our diversity.” The Freedom Charter talks about the “black and white” but that is the diversity we are talking about. Two days ago, we commemorated the 28th anniversary of the inauguration of our country's first democratically elected President, comrade Tata Nelson Mandela.

On that day in the presence of all South Africans and the leaders of many nations, Madiba stood tall and said:

“The time for the healing of the wounds has come. The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come. The time to build is upon us. We have at last achieved our political emancipation. We pledge ourselves to liberate all our people from the continuing bondage of poverty, deprivation, suffering, gender and other discrimination.”

And that is what comrade Nelson Mandela said.

“We enter into a covenant...” – he continued – “...that we shall build the society in which all South Africans, both black and white, will be able to walk tall, without any fear in their hearts, assured of the inalienable right to human dignity, a rainbow nation at peace with itself and the world...”

Chair, 28 years after these words by President Mandela, the wounds of our country inflicted by the past remain open. However, it is clear that 20 years after freedom the majority of the people in our country and this province continue to suffer under the bondage of poverty, deprivation and other discrimination. However, today through this discussion, the ANC in this House calls upon all parties present to actually commit themselves to the words that were uttered by comrade Mandela, and that is:

“To build bridges and not to widen the chasms that divide us; to continue to build, and to continue pledging ourselves to that covenant, which is to build a society in which all South Africans, both black and white will be able to walk tall, without any fear in their hearts, assured of their inalienable right to human dignity.”

There should be little doubt that at the very heart of this right to human dignity is the defeat of poverty, of inequality and unemployment. We can debate and discuss economic policy and economic emancipation, but that is for another day.

The ANC is open to debating and discussing policy failures of the last three decades, and successes, but that too is for another day. We are open to discussing the corruption and the recently released Zondo Commission report, but that too, House Chair, is definitely a debate and a discussion for another day.

In this week and in the memory of a great states person such as Z K Matthews and Nelson Mandela, can we in this House pledge to working towards a non-racial and a united South Africa. This is my call today and I ask the Premier and his Government as well as all colleagues in this House, to defend the integrity of our Republic and to commit to do away with all forms of racism. I thank you, Chair.

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (DA): Thank you very much. Hon Speaker, Deputy Speaker, hon Premier, fellow Cabinet members, hon members of both sides of the House and also honoured guests who are logged on virtually. A few weeks ago, we celebrated 28 years of democracy in our beloved country. Thus, before I begin, I would like to quote the founding father of this nation, Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, who once said, and I quote:

“For to be free is not merely to cast off one’s chains, but to live in a way that respects and enhances the freedom of others.”

The injustice of the apartheid era cannot be ignored or discounted. Hence, we, as the Western Cape Government have a concerted effort to transform the spatial planning regime. Across the board as the Western Cape Government, we have engrained and championed the whole of society approach in all our Departmental Development Programmes. As the Western Cape Government, we also pride ourselves as being the leading province in prioritising and accelerating the delivery of non-racial human settlement developments by promoting social inclusion through the development of integrated resilient safe and sustainable human settlements in an open opportunity society for all.

One such example, hon House Chair, is the Conradie Park Housing Development, which is one of the best examples of our commitment to building a non-racial and united South Africa. This development is in the heart of one of Cape Town's most sought-after suburbs. This project was identified as one of the catalytic developments. Its objective is to provide affordable residentially mixed income, mixed use development, optimising land use, including predominantly grant-funded social housing to realise a live, work and play environment for all of its future residents.

We launched this noteworthy project in February 2022 with the completion of Phase One, which to date has yielded 180 social units out of a possible 432 once complete. Not only is this development enabling a non-racial and integrated human settlement; it is also unlocking economic opportunities for the previously disadvantaged group use. Through it, 1 232 job opportunities have been created to date; 86 SMMEs were afforded economic opportunities – just another example of how this Western Cape Government is improving the lives of citizens, but also showing its commitment to non-racialism in South Africa.

The fully integrated precinct development includes early childhood development in primary schooling, at the sports field, where all races will play. There will be retail and commercial space as well as a managed landscaping recreational park, where all these races will mix together and play together.

Upon completion, House Chair, this project will consist of no less than 3 500 housing opportunities or just more than 10,000 people living in one development precinct.

Madam House Chair, such developments are not only limited to the Cape Metro. If you look across the Garden Route in Mossel Bay, we have the Mountain View Housing Project. This project will create 1 006 housing opportunities of which to date 757 units have been completed on all the sites. Once again, this will integrate citizens and qualified beneficiaries from various backgrounds, once again, a tangible commitment by this Government to non-racialism in the post-1994 era.

Madam Chair, once again, this project will not only benefit those who will be assisted with a full State subsidy. We will also focus on those who wish to have State assistance, no matter their colour or race, but they just need that push for this opportunity in life in terms of the Help Me Buy a Home Programme or FLISP as it used to be called.

But what are the immediate economic empowerment opportunities of this project itself that are also created in the broader aspect, Madam House Chair? This specific project has created nine local SMMEs, some of them women led companies who were appointed, they render a service, but they are also being empowered to ensure that they unlock further opportunities in the non-racial way for other small to medium enterprise owned companies who wish to be part of the infrastructure or construction sector. So, Madam House Chair, you see, we do not only talk about creating an integrated human settlement or to build a non-racial South Africa.

We, as this Provincial Government, can show brick and mortar, road by road, that we are delivering on this mandate in the Western Cape. The envisaged Department of Infrastructure, hon House Chair, will aim to develop a long-term vision of a holistic infrastructure plan for our province, including social, economic, environmental, energy, and technology infrastructure where all of its citizens must benefit from. So once again, in conclusion, this Provincial Government remains committed, like it has been since 2009, to building a united and non-racial South Africa for all, because ultimately we are delivering for you – all of our citizens. I thank you, Madam House Chair.

Mr M XEGO (EFF): Thank you, House Chair. In November last year, two learners, one African and the other one of Indian descent, were racially abused by a white Grade 12 learner at Camps Bay High School, who called them by the K-word. The perpetrator was taken for a disciplinary hearing then subsequently found guilty as charged. However, what is interesting is that when the victims approached the principal regarding the punishment imposed upon the perpetrator, they were told that the sanctions remain a secret due to provisions of the POPIA Act.

It is further interesting that no provisions of the POPIA Act relied upon were outlined by the school. When the EFF intervened in the matter we were informed by the principal of the school that it is policy of the Western Cape Education Department that when people are inquiring about punishment resulting from disciplinary hearings, the schools must just blindly vaguely hide behind the POPIA Act, even in cases where it does not apply.

The facts of the above case are not peculiar to what black people experience on a day-to-day basis when they deal with Government departments and other private institutions. The *modus operandi* of all this is to entrench and institutionalise racism. In this way, learners are taught in their teenage age, that it is fine for them to racially abuse others, and that there will be no punishment and consequences for such heinous conduct.

In Milnerton High a black learner was instructed by teachers to kneel and bow down to a white learner following their physical altercation. These instances of racism are not only found within the Education Department as they cut across all Government departments. That DA-led Government sees nothing wrong about not having a working and implementable Spatial Planning Policy in the province. When opportunities arose for this Government to finally build inclusive social housing in the Tafelberg property for those who are less fortunate and address the longstanding spatial planning issues within the inner City, this DA-led Government refused to do so and instead turned to the courts.

After more than 20 years into the new dispensation, Western Cape has still not committed to any form of non-racial society. The question which must still be asked, is how many African and people of colour were assisted by the Government for purposes of restitution to get their land back within the borders of this province, how many emerging black farmers are assisted annually to obtain land? What is the commitment to end mass killing in the congested black townships? What is the Government doing to eradicate the racism in schools and beyond the education sector?

There are some preliminary questions which must be asked if we are to continue speaking about non-racialism in this province. We cannot forget that it is the very same DA Government that failed dismally to give people in the informal settlement water during the COVID-19. Thank you very much, House Chair.

Ms L M MASEKO (DA): Thank you very much, House Chair. House Chairperson, the ANC has today called for a debate on a commitment to non-racialism, a commitment which was made in 1994, with much hope.

Fast forward to today, and the same ANC that was entrusted with moving our nation forward following the scourge of apartheid, has shown little progress in realising this commitment.

Let me tell you about the reality of what the ANC National Government calls a commitment from a caring government. Let me tell you about the story of District Six restitution. To date, the ANC – five Presidents have failed in their promises to the people of District Six, who were forcibly removed under the Group Areas Act. Now even Deputy President Mabuza went there recently to make promises, the people of District Six have 28 years of broken promises. Of course, the National Ministers in charge of this project have also carried on the ANC's empty promises year after year.

Many claimants pass away with the hope that they will live to see the day when they would return to the home they were forcefully removed from. More than R300 million has been spent on this project, but claimants are still waiting, waiting for the National Government to show that they are serious about restitution and their commitment to a non-racial and united South Africa. This mess is just one non-committed ANC that claims to care about correcting the spatial legacy left by apartheid.

House Chair, let us talk about a government that cares, a government that goes beyond all expectations to give hope to all in this country. This DA Government introduced the Inclusionary Housing Policy Framework as an innovative tool for fostering social cohesion and for redress that stimulates the upward mobility of previously disadvantaged communities. This framework also addresses inequalities in existing spatial planning that left many of these communities far from quality services and economic opportunities.

The Inclusionary Housing Policy Framework will make sure that affordable housing opportunities are constructed as part of private property developments in high value locations. With every new investment our Government makes in infrastructure, including roads, public transport, and public amenities, property values go up. This can have the unintended effect of pricing lower income citizens out of housing in the most sought-after locations.

House Chair, this policy will therefore work to fix this problem and claim back some of that value that was created by Government for the public good. The inclusionary housing requirement means that certain private projects will be required to provide a number of affordable housing opportunities alongside more expensive real estate it is constructing. This requirement will be imposed as a condition of planning approval for selected projects.

House Chair, this affordable housing opportunities will enable people to live, work and play in their own neighbourhoods without having to spend an unreasonable amount of their income on rent and transport. Living where you have access to schools, shops, jobs and healthcare allows you to worry less about the basic necessities of life and focus on your own ambitions.

Increased upward social mobility is one of the main benefits of this policy, and in a country where so many of our citizens still struggle it is of the utmost importance. When you are living in a hub of economic activity, you have a much greater chance of finding a job in the formal sector with all of the accompanying securities and benefits it brings.

The DA is committed to integrating people from different social backgrounds. House Chair, it is through living together as friends, as neighbours, that the true civic education takes place. It is crucial that people experience firsthand that we are first and foremost, all people, regardless of our race or socio-economic standing, a society united through understanding and shared mutual respect, rather than divided by superficial differences which can focus its energy on the betterment of society as a whole, rather than fighting each other over what little there currently is.

By engaging with the private sector to provide affordable housing opportunities in new developments, we are further emphasising that a whole of society approach with Government and the private sector working together is necessary to achieve great spatial justice. We are committed to encouraging the private sector through incentives and mutually beneficial deals to do their fair share in creating affordable housing opportunities.

With Government putting the necessary infrastructure in place to enable fast development, they can leverage those investments to ensure that this investment benefits our diverse populations through effective spatial planning. The Western Cape Government can only do so much with its available resources. What is needed to implement this policy to the benefit of everyone is centrally located land. In Cape Town alone, there are numerous parcels of land owned by the National Government that are suitable for housing, such as Ysterplaat Air Force Base and Wingfield Military Base.

To address this, the ANC Government must actually release suitable land to municipalities or the Western Cape Government so we can construct more inclusive housing projects according to the Better Living Model, like Conradie Park. This will serve to show if they really are committed to fostering a non-racial South Africa. It is clear that through a non-racial approach to housing based on social responsibility and the economic upliftment of lower income individuals, the DA is doing more to address the legacy of apartheid spatial planning in this province than the ANC ever has.

Our Inclusionary Housing Policy will change lives for the better on an individual level and it has the potential to have a far-reaching impact on society as a whole as well. The DA believes in an open opportunity society for all and that means persons' future prospects should never be determined only by their current social status and location. I thank you, Chair.

Mr S N AUGUST (GOOD): Hon Chairperson, South Africa's democracy was achieved through bloodshed, sacrifice and tears, the pain of it being felt by our countrymen and women to this day, and it still affects every part of our lives. The new dawn promises to bring down inequality, access greater opportunities, and build a nation that reflects the aspirations of our people.

Chair, a united South Africa will not use service delivery as an enabler for discrimination; not distinguish between the haves and the have nots on the allocation of municipal budgets and resources; not use poverty to determine to what extent citizens need Government support.

DA-led municipalities in this province make achieving a non-racial and united South Africa a pipe dream as their budget and IDP sow further division, entrench poverty and criminalise not having.

How many citizens in this province experience double standards when it comes to service delivery? How many rural municipalities see growth in their affluent areas and the poorer communities are left behind? How many areas in the City of Cape Town are falling apart; thinking about Langa, where concrete roads are still being used by the community, and Gugulethu, where dilapidated infrastructure has been in use for decades? Homelessness is criminalised by this very city the DA uses as its benchmark for good governance, a city where call prayer is considered noise pollution.

Hon Chair, when it comes to unity and non-racialism, we need to accept cultural, religious and traditional differences, build tolerance and explore our diversity. DA-led municipalities have shown that sowing seeds of division is far more accepting the unifying differences. For South Africa to unite, DA municipalities in this province should commit to a budget that reflects the needs of the have nots, deliver equal services and not discriminate against the majority... [Interjection.] Thank you, Chair.

Mr F C CHRISTIANS (ACDP): Thank you, Madam Chair. Our leader of the ACDP present, Dr Kenneth Meshoe, once said:

"A piano keyboard cannot function optimally if you use only the white keys, nor can it make sweet music if you only use the black keys."

There is a song, *Ebony and Ivory*, released in 1982 performed by Paul McCartney and Michael Jackson. The words of the song are:

"Ebony and ivory live together in perfect harmony."

The moral of the story is that we need to work together to be harmonious and attuned with one another. We are all created equal and deserve to be treated equally in the country of our birth. However, peace and harmony and prosperity... [Interjection.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Hon Christians, please take your seat. Members on my right, you are being disruptive. Will you please allow member Christians to – do you raise a point of order, member, what is your point of order?

Ms L M MASEKO: A point of order, because that song is by Stevie Wonder, not Michael Jackson.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: That is not a point of order, thank you, member Maseko.

Ms L M MASEKO: Oh, I am sorry.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Please allow member Christians. Please proceed, member.

Mr F C CHRISTIANS: I cannot understand the interjection in such an important speech. We are all created equal and deserve to be treated equally in the country. [Interjection.]

However, blessings that bring peace, harmony and prosperity we can only achieve when we work together to improve the lives of all South Africans. This beautiful country that we so love, have the potential to go to even greater heights. John Donne said:

"No-one is an island entirely of itself. Every man is a piece of a continent and part of the main."

Dr Martin Luther King, leader of the Civil Rights Movement in America said:

"The world is a neighbourhood, but not a brotherhood."

As a devoted Christian, my reference point will always come from the Word of God. Revelations 21 verse 5:

"He was seated on the throne and said: 'I am making all things new'..."

Only when we let go of the past and move ahead for a better future, we will see things change in this South Africa. Thank you very much, Chair.

The MINISTER OF MOBILITY (DA): Thank you very much, House Chairperson. Chair, it is my pleasure and honour to address this House to reaffirm to you the DA Government's commitment, as well as our crucial mission to improve the lives of the people of the Western Cape.

Chairperson, the political landscape has dramatically changed in South Africa in the last few years, affecting the lives and livelihoods of the people of the Western Cape. This Government, Chair, has always been committed to and has been at the centre of building a non-racial and united South Africa.

Chair, we do so because we are a caring Government that puts the people first in everything that we do. As the members already know, the DA-led Western Cape Government is the only government with programmes and support to the previously disadvantaged communities through the empowerment initiatives in the transport sector.

Chair, since the pandemic the Western Cape Government, through the Department of Transport and Public Works, has made remarkable progress in building new and stronger partnerships with the minibus taxi industry. Chair, I specifically mention the minibus taxi industry because it is the only mode of public transport that is not supported by the National Government, not even Chair, in ANC-run provinces.

Chair, this mode of transport is mostly used by previously disadvantaged citizens and connects them with economic opportunities. As the Premier announced, my newly established Ministry of Mobility will, among other things, be tackling the challenges of a failing transport system that hurts our economy, undermines our safety and prevents the realisation of the dignity our residents deserve.

Chair, as part of this effort to address the ongoing transport challenges in the Western Cape, we are working towards establishing the Western Cape Transport Authority, which will work to significantly improve public transport by developing a safe, reliable and affordable system for the citizens of this province. It will drive integration between rail, busses, the minibus taxi industry and other modes of public transport, working with local authorities and public transport operators to achieve this.

Chairperson, this Government has been investing in technology for a number of years. Through focused efforts and the use of technology, we were able to transform the way provincial traffic, for example, works. As many of you would recall, Chair, it would normally have taken an officer up to 40 minutes to complete a vehicle inspection and to issue a fine in the past. Now Chair, it takes a traffic officer around six minutes to do so.

Our technology has improved the way traffic officers work and has led to improvements in both efficiency and effectiveness. We are not only improving the lives but also the working conditions of the people of this province. We were, however, pushed further by the very trying circumstances of the pandemic to improve the lives of the people through empowerment programmes. We have repurposed our technology to enable the Red Dot Light Service to transport health workers from hospitals to their neighbourhoods in the evenings and Red Dot Service to transport people from and to isolation and quarantine facilities.

Chairperson, this service was used by people who are depending on public transport to travel to and from work. This technology enabled us to launch the Blue Dot Taxi Service Pilot. As tabled in the House, Chair, during my Budget Speech in March, Blue Dot provides an amount of an additional R70 million for the undertaking of a collaborative and an orderly winding down and evaluation of the Blue Dot Taxi Pilot.

Over the last year, Chair, we have worked tirelessly with the minibus taxi industry, and we will continue to do so to change behaviour, service quality improvements and formalisation in the interest of the citizens of this province.

Chairperson, I want to speak about transport arrangements that do not have to be in large scale only in order to make a difference in the lives of the citizens. The Provincial Sustainable Transport Program that was identified by the Department to support the development and the implementation of sustainable transport systems in the Western Cape is the bicycle project. This programme, Chair, aims to develop transport systems through forming partnerships with key stakeholders, including with local municipalities, communities and businesses.

I personally, Chair, have handed over bicycles in areas and communities such as Grassy Park and other communities across this province. The first such partnership, Chair, was established between the Department and Stellenbosch Municipality as far back as 2016. We currently have similar partnerships with the Overstrand and Swartland Municipalities.

Chairperson, this focus is on improving the conditions for walking and cycling. Within the Western Cape non-metros, Chair, 35% of people walk to work as their primary mode of transport and 46% of learners walk to school... [Interjection.] In closing, Chair, I want to thank every single person and every single stakeholder that makes sure that we change the lives of the citizens in this province. I thank you.

The CHIEF WHIP (ANC): Thank you House Chairperson. †I-ANC ithabatha eli thuba ukwenza ilizwi lombulelo kumalungu ale Ndlu athe ayinxalenye yezi ngxoxo. Namhlanje sibonile ukuba amanye amalungu ame phi kwikamva lelizwe lethu elimanyeneyo nelingenabuhlanga. Njengamalungu eANC, sihlala sizingca ngembali yethu. Siyazi apho sivela khona yaye siyazi apho sifuna ukuya khona. Xa uJohn Langalibalele Dube, uPixley kaSeme kunye noSol Plaatjie phakathi kwabanye babedibene kwindawo eyaziwa njengeMangaung kwiminyaka eyi-110 eyadlulayo, babesazi ukuba iinjongo yabo yayikukujonga umanyano kubantu boMzantsi Afrika.

Noxa nje ngenene lo mbutho wawusekwe ukuba umele isininzi sabaNtsundu, ezi nkokheli zabantu bakuthi zazisazi ukuba, xa zidibene namaNgesi awayebhengeze imanyano yoMzantsi Afrika kwiminyaka nje emibini edlulileyo, kwakunye namaBhulu awayefikelele kwisivumelwano nelizwe laseBhritani ukuba kunye namaKhaladi namaNdiya, ama-Afrika nawo kwakufuneka abe nombutho ekufuneka ube lilizwi labantu baseAfrika. Esinye sezigqibo eziphambili zaloo nkomfa yokuqala eyayiseMangaung, yayikukuthumela igqiza kwiKumkani yaseNgilani ukuya kuchaza umba wokuba uninzi lwama-Afrika lwalufuna ukwakha isizwe esinye ukuzinzisa ilizwe ingakumbi emva kwemfazwe yeAnglo Boer War. Oku kumelwa kwabantu baseAfrika kwakuza kufikelela kuvuthondaba xa ngo-1955 umbutho wenkongolo, owawuquka iintlanga zone, wathi wadibana eKliptown waze wabhengeza ukuba uMzantsi Afrika ngowabo bonke abantu abahlala kuwo, abaNtsundu nabamhlophe. Isizathu sokuba sithanda ukuphinda-phinda le mbali kukuba, kukuba xa ungayazi imbali yakho, awufundi kuyo, yaye kungenzeka ukuba uyiphinde...

[Translation of isiXhosa paragraphs follow.]

[The ANC takes this opportunity to thank members of this House who have taken part in this discussion. Today we took note of the stance of some members with regard to the future of a united and a non-racial country. As members of the ANC, we are proud of our history. We know where we come from and we know where we are going. When John Langalibalele Dube, Pixley kaSeme and Sol Plaatje, among others, met at a place called Mangaung in the past-110 years, their aim was to foster unity among South Africans.

Although this organisation was founded to represent the majority of the citizens of this country which are Africans, these leaders knew that when they met White people who had declared Union of South Africa in the previous two years with Afrikaners, in an agreement with Britain to foster unity with Coloured people and Indians, Africans also needed to have an organisation that would be the voice of the people of Africa. One of the key decisions of that first conference that was held in Mangaung, was to send a delegation to the King of England to inform him that, majority of Africans wanted to build a united country to bring stability into a country that had been affected by the Anglo Boer War. The representation of Africans reached its climax when in 1955, the Congress that was inclusive of all four nationalities, met in Kliptown and declared that South Africa belongs to all that live in it, Black and White. The reason we repeatedly tell this history, is that, when you do not know your history and do not learn from it, you are likely to repeat it...] [Audio connection lost]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Hon Lekker, we have lost you.

The CHIEF WHIP (ANC): We have come from Bantustans; we do not want to go back to it. Today we have people in this province who are pushing for federalism and independence because they want to take this country and this province, in particular, back to a racist past. We therefore welcome the commitment made by those who spoke here today to ensuring the non-racial and united South Africa we wish to build for our own children.

House Chairperson, it would be remiss of me to also not mention that the understanding of the name "African" in the minds of our leaders meeting in Mangaung in 1912 went well beyond the borders of our country. The ANC was to be understood and continues to be understood as an African organisation, furthering the dreams and aspirations of all African people on the African continent. Yet, it is ironic that the first African liberation movement to be founded on the African continent was the country in which liberation would be tasted last. When President Thabo Mbeki therefore promoted the African Renaissance, he did so fully aware of the historic mission of the ANC to unite the peoples of Africa. In the light of this, the xenophobia and hatred shown towards fellow Africans in our country must be condemned as much as this racist push to separate the Western Cape from the rest of South Africa and indeed, Africa.

The Western Cape based on this history of the indigenous people of this province was and will always be part of Africa.

†Ayisiso isiqithi saseYurophu kwilizwekazi laseAfrika. Siyawancoma amaqela kunye nabantu abakhoyo namhlanje abathe bazibophelela ekuqinisekiseni ukuba siyawakha lo Mzantsi Afrika ungenacalu-calulo nomanyeneyo owawucingwe zinkokheli ezazihlangene eMangaung ngo-1912.

Kwiminyaka eyi-110 emva koko, thina sisesi sizukulwana, kufuneka siqinisekise ukuba siyaqhubeka sisilwela uMzantsi Afrika omnye, omanyeneyo yaye asinakuthethela iiBantustan ezazisekelwe kwaye zihleli zisekelwe ubuhlanga. Enkosi kakhulu kubo bonke abantu abathe bathabatha inxaxheba kule ngxoxo namhlanje. Ndiyabulela Sihlalo.

[Translation of isiXhosa paragraphs follow.]

[It is not a European island in Africa. We applaud the organisations and groups as well as people who are here today who have committed themselves to build this united and non-racial South Africa, a concept born by our forebears who met in Mangaung in 1912. One hundred and ten years later, as this generation, we have to ensure that we continue to fight for a one and an undivided South Africa and we cannot support and justify Bantustans which were based and continue to be based on racism and ethnicity. We thank all the people who took part in today's debate. Thank you Chairperson.]

Mr G BRINKHUIS (AL JAMA-AH): Thank you very much, Chairperson. Chair, it is absurd that in 2022 we still must debate for a commitment from this DA-run Province for a non-racial and united South Africa. We are confronted with concerted efforts by the DA in the Western Cape to take the province back to the brutal system of apartheid. By saying this Al Jama-ah does not insinuate that we will have notice boards up stating, "whites only / net blankes". No. These discriminatory boards are already in other net blankes". No. These discriminatory boards are already in other forms, such as no integrated spatial planning, farm workers evictions, which is different as the DA demonstrated recently in support of Ukraine.

The shameless efforts by the DA Province to separate the Western Cape from the rest of South Africa is an insult to our forefathers who were brought in chains as slaves and have fought colonialism. It is an insult to our freedom fighters who paid the ultimate sacrifice with their lives for a just, liberated, anti-racist and united South Africa.

We take note, with deep concern that Cape Town is already known to be South Africa's most segregated city in terms of social stratification and spatial developments. This Province has proved that it lacks the political will to rid the city from the apartheid legacy, to effectively tackle the problems of crime, gangsterism and drug dens on the Cape Flats, its failure to accommodate unplaced learners at former Model C schools. In fact, the Education Department rather returns R400 million to the Provincial Treasury instead of spending it on education. Considering the high housing waiting list, unemployment and the increasing rate of inequality and poverty, this province is not well governed. It is far from economic independence and even if it was so, it remains part of an anti-racist and united South Africa. Thank you, Chairperson.

Mr P J MARAIS (FFP): Speaker, the Freedom Front Plus commits itself to uphold the Constitution in its entirety, but the Constitution is not the panacea for all our political ailments and problems. The constant plea for non-racialism is proof that even after 28 years of ANC rule, they failed to achieve it.

The ANC has failed to win the hearts of all South Africa's people because its focus is only to keep the hearts of the blacks. The ANC failed to win the hearts of the other people. The ANC blacks fill the Cabinet, nobody else, BEE, sport quotas, Africanisation of the civil service feed racism and highlights it in big alphabetical letters, creating anger and social disputes.

I want to remind the hon Lekker and the ANC satellite, Al Jama-ah...
[Interjection.] ...the Freedom Charter adopted by the black people...
[Interjection.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Order, members!

Mr P J MARAIS: ...Coloureds, whites and Indians, it is not the ANC's Charter...
[Interjection.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Hon Marais, please take your seat.

Mr P J MARAIS: Ah, stop this!

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Hon Sayed, is that a point of order?

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (ANC): Chair, no, it is a request. Is the hon former Premier willing to take a question there? [Interjection.]

Mr P J MARAIS: If I have time.

An HON MEMBER: [Inaudible.] is the satellite of the DA. Leave the satellite of the DA.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, hon Sayed. Hon members!

Mr P J MARAIS: Let us quote the Freedom Charter. The Freedom Charter was adopted by blacks, Coloureds, Indians and whites and it says:

"The rights of all people of Africa to independence and self-governance shall be recognised and shall be the basis of close cooperation."

I am sure nobody will argue that whites, Coloureds and Indians are not people so they do not have those rights. Let us go for it. Free the Cape! The people of the question ... Western Cape demands it! Freedom is not something...
[Interjection.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Hon Marais, please conclude, finish your sentence.

Mr P J MARAIS: What? It cannot be!

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Yes, sir. That is the case, hon member. I will allow you to finish your sentence.

Mr P J MARAIS: This is disgusting. Kwame Nkrumah said, of Ghana:

"Freedom is not something that one people can bestow on another as a gift. The people claim it as their own and no one should keep them from it."

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, hon Marais. Please take your seat. I now recognise the hon Minister Marais.

Mr P J MARAIS: I do not believe this.

The MINISTER OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS AND SPORT (DA): Thank you, House Chair. It has been widely shown that both arts and culture and sport have the ability to create social cohesion to bring dignity and hope and to foster a culture of respect towards others.

Our Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport has done much work in both these spheres to ensure that we promote a non-racial and united province and ultimately South Africa. Theatre brings diverse audiences together to share in storytelling and practice various arts. Theatre can also be a space of great healing as people are given the opportunity to tell their stories and process their trauma. We are committed to supporting spaces where artists can grow and share their talents. Our Department presents drama workshops throughout the province, where young, aspiring actors, directors and writers are mentored and given the opportunity to showcase their work to actors currently in the industry. The winners of these showcases are then given the opportunity to present their work to a larger audience as part of the Zabalaza and Suidooster Festivals. Through this we support our youth from various areas across the province to grow and develop their talents, to network with others in this environment and to meet their heroes. We simultaneously support economic growth in the province through partnering with these important festivals, which provide job opportunities as well as encourage tourism.

Chair, we saw the enormous impact of the Rugby World Cup in 2019 in uniting the people of our country and we supported the Springboks in their journey to win the cup. People across South Africa united to support the team and to eventually welcome them home as champions. Sport has the ability to unite people across race and social groups. Sport also teaches important values of respect and fair competition. Belonging to a team gives individuals a sense of worth and that they are contributing to something bigger than themselves.

Our South African Women's cricket team's recent milestone of reaching the semi-final of the Women's Cricket World Cup, also showed how playing as a team can bring a diverse group of people together to achieve great success. It is crucial that we continue supporting all sport in our country as it is one of the most important tools in bringing people together.

Next year we will host the Netball World Cup in Cape Town. Over the past three years, our Department has been providing financial support to municipalities across the province to upgrade their netball facilities and to encourage the growth of the sport. The hosting of the Netball World Cup next year will not only bring enormous economic benefits but will also encourage our youth to take up the sport and become the stars of tomorrow.

Chair, we believe in the power of communities telling the stories and having the voices heard. Our Museum Service has recently launched a few exhibitions that tell the histories of communities that were previously not shared. It is essential in moving towards a united country that we ensure that all people can see the history of the communities reflected in our country's museums. We are also building up a collection of recorded oral histories which are being recorded in communities across the province. This collection of video recordings tells the stories of all the people of our province. By doing this, we are ensuring that all the voices from our communities are heard, and these stories are preserved for generations to come. It is essential that we listen to all the voices of the past so that we can do better in the future.

Language is also one of the most powerful tools in crossing divides and empowering people. Our Department is committed to ensuring equal representation for all languages through our Western Cape Language Policy. We have produced three rule books for sport in isiXhosa for the codes of chess, cricket and netball. These rule books were the first of their kind and created more accessibility for these codes.

In addition to that we have recently worked with the University of the Western Cape to support the development of the First Trilingual Kaaps Dictionary.

Our Department has also supported the Khoi and San communities in projects aimed at promoting and preserving these important indigenous languages. In supporting the development of various languages, we are ensuring that we make our services accessible to all the people of our province and that no person is left behind in accessing opportunities due to a language barrier.

Our Department is also committed to close the opportunity gap for youth in our schools. Our after-school program is not only working to ensure that learners get extra support academically and emotionally, but it is also offering employment opportunities for youth who are just out of school.

Chair, I have only given a snapshot of the work that we are doing towards fostering social cohesion in our province. Our Department is working across various spheres to ensure that we create a society that is non-racial and united. The power of sport and the arts to connect people cannot and should never be underestimated. We also should not underestimate the value of these spheres to the mental and physical well-being of all the people of our country.

Franklin Thomas said:

"One day our descendants will think it incredible that we paid so much attention to things like the amount of melanin in our skin or the shape of our eyes or our gender instead of the unique identities of each of us as complex human beings."

Thank you. [Applause.]

An HON MEMBER: Hear-hear!

Mr P MARRAN (ANC): Good afternoon, Acting Speaker, House Chairperson, and Premier, Leader of the Opposition. Chair, before I get into my speech, let me quickly respond to some of the issues.

The hon Simmers, Chair, mentioned and made it clear that the DA is the only party basically that speaks to the spatial injustices of our people. In 2021 there was a study, and people of Blikkiesdorp made it clear the hellhole that they are living in, which is known for crime like drugs and your gangsterism. Those are basically when the MEC speaks about the social injustice, what they deliver to people of the Western Cape.

The hon Maseko, Chair, speaks about a promise to the people of this country and the DA the only party that can deliver that to their province. Just yesterday we visited Drakenstein, houses that belong to this Province, and a fight between the Drakenstein Municipality and this Province about who should come and relieve the circumstances that those people are staying in, no water and no toilets, toilets still far away from their houses.

Chair, the hon Christians, you are correct when you say that the song by Paul McCartney and Stevie Wonder, *Ebony and Ivory*, where the hon Maseko contested by saying it was Michael Jackson. It was not, but again, it shows you how the DA wanted to twist the history of our people. It was indeed Paul McCartney and Stevie Wonder.

The hon Mitchell spoke about taxis and how this province is the only province that cares for the taxi industry. The Hon Mitchell must thank the hon Fikile Mbalula who last year came to his rescue, where he ran, Chair, up and down like a headless chicken, not knowing what to do when people were killing each other in this province. He must thank the hon Mbalula.

Also, Chair, the hon Marais, I have listened to him when he spoke last week and where he basically indicated the support for the Cape Forum and when he basically makes it clear that he supports that particular forum, it reminds me of the Tricameral System †wat daar was, en waarvan die agb Peter Marais deel was, gewoond aan krummels – gewoond aan krummels wat van die tafel af val. [that had been there, and of which the hon Marais had been a part, used to crumbs – used to crumbs that fall off the table.]

The same here now with AfriForum, where they said that “you are going to create your own table as long as you are not sitting next to our table”, so it was not strange when the hon Marais made it clear that they are supporting the Cape Forum that is basically going to target Coloured people.

†Voorsitter, net soos die agbare Dugmore wens ek ook vandag om op te staan om hulde te bring aan die voormalige President Nelson Mandela, en Professor Z K Matthews. Dit is hartseer dat saam met hulle herdenkings in die maand van Mei, is dit ook die herdenking van die tertafellegging van die Presidensiële Raad se eerste verslag wat gelewer is, onder voorsitterskap van Denis Worrall. Dit was in Mei 1982 die eerste keer dat die Regering van P W Botha aangebied was met 'n verslag wat voorgestel het 'n stelsel van demokrasie vir wit, Kleurling en Indiërs waarvan die *hon* Marais deel was.

Die Tricameral System het sodoende 40 jaar gelede in hierdie maand begin, en wat hartseer is, is dat sommige mense in hierdie Huis nog steeds vasgevang is in hierdie rassistiese denkwysse waarop die Tricameral System gebaseer was. Die Tricameral System was so wreedaardig dat tot vandag toe daar sekere Kleurlinge en Indiërs is wat nog steeds dink hulle is beter as ander swartmense. Die Tricameral System was so wreedaardig dat tot vandag toe daar sekere Kleurlinge en Indiërs is wat nog steeds glo dat hulle minderwaardig is teenoor witmense en moet daarom regeer word deur witmense. Die Tricameral System was so wreedaardig dat tot vandag toe glo sekere wittes dat hulle die eienaars is van swartmense in hierdie land. Dieselfde mense wat nog steeds ly onder die wreedaardige breinspoeling van die verlede, bevordering van federalisme en hulle gaan nog verder om 'n onafhanklike Wes-Kaap te bevorder.

Die Wes-Kaap was en sal altyd 'n integrale deel wees van Suid-Afrika, en ons sal baklei teen onafhanklikheid soos ons baklei het teen apart [Onduidelik.] van apartheid. Dankie, Voorsitter.

[Translation of Afrikaans paragraph follows.]

[Chair, just like the hon Dugmore I also wish to today stand up to honour the former President Nelson Mandela, and Professor Z K Matthews. It is sad that along with their commemorations in the month of May, it is also the commemoration of the tabling of the President's Council's first report that was delivered, under Chairmanship of Denis Worrall. It was in May 1982 the first time that the Government of P W Botha was offered a report that proposed a system of democracy for whites, Coloureds and Indians, of which the hon Marais was part. The Tricameral System therefore had started 40 years ago this month, and what is sad is that some people in this House are still caught up in this racist chain of thought on which the Tricameral System was based. The Tricameral System was so cruel that until today, there are still some Coloureds and Indians who think they are better than other black people. The Tricameral System was so cruel that until today there are still some Coloureds and Indians who still believe that they are inferior to white people and should therefore be governed by white people. The Tricameral System was so cruel that until today certain whites believe that they own the black people in this country. The same people who are still subject to the cruel brainwashing of the past, promotion of federalism and they are still continuing to promote an independent Western Cape.

The Western Cape has and will always be an integral part of South Africa, and we will fight against independence as we had fought against apart [Inaudible.] of apartheid. Thank you, Chairman.]

Mr R D MACKENZIE (DA): Thank you, House Chairperson, and thank you, hon member Dugmore for bringing this very beautiful debate to the House.

Hon House Chairperson, in considering my words today, I have asked myself a simple question. What can be done to unite this nation that so often finds itself divided? I came up with some immediate answers: love, tolerance, empathy, loyalty and patriotism, but not blind patriotism.

I think these are the basic fundamentals to ensure that South Africa succeeds, but I took my question further and I found an article which actually detailed the debate that hon member Dugmore put on today, to ask various social media users the same question.

One person by the name of Gökyay Mareka said, and I quote:

"Tolerance is key. We must learn to understand each other; one must not hate or belittle the next person based on his or her heritage."

Hon House Chairperson, I could not have put this better myself. We must work together not to see our differences, but to embrace the undeniable potential we have when we work together, and the values that will unite us require a commitment from each and every member of society to make this country better, but sadly, as we heard from now hon member Marran, many members have demonstrated, and hon member Lekker and as hon member Marais indicated the satellite station of the ANC, hon member Brinkhuis, that they are not yet ready to unite South Africa, based on the input that they have said.

They are not heeding the call of tolerance and not belittling the next person, that Gökyay Mareka said on social media. Let us speak to hon member Dugmore, hon member Chairperson.

It is common cause ...[Interjections.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Hon member, can you take your seat? Is that a point of order, hon member?

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP [ANC]: Hon Chair, is the hon member Mackenzie willing to confirm if the EFF is the satellite station of the DA? Thank you. [Interjections.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Hon member.

Mr R D MACKENZIE: Thank you, hon House Chairperson. Let us just, hon House Chairperson, can you protect please? He just wasted 30 seconds of my time.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Hon member Mackenzie, you may continue.

Mr R D MACKENZIE: Let me just speak to hon, via you, House Chairperson, hon member August.

The call to prayer as the Muslim Judicial Council has themselves issued a statement, but the Good Party, another satellite of ANC, continues with their, and not true narrative, it is not considered noise pollution. The MJC and [Inaudible.] did not even make an issue because they fully understand the issue, but the non-Muslims, hon member August and the satellite station, are making an issue out of it. It is bizarre.

Hon member Dugmore, I love the fact that you quote Z K Matthews, but interesting, hon members of this House, hon member Dugmore was very quiet when the son of Z K Matthews, which was the CEO of PRASA, was dismissed by the ANC for standing up for corruption. The values that Z K Matthews ...[Interjections.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Hon member Mackenzie ...[Interjections.]

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP [ANC]: Hon Chair, it is out of order for the hon member McKenzie to address the hon Leader of the Opposition directly. He must address through you, thank you.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Okay, I will make sure that I listen attentively ...[Interjections.]

Mr R D MACKENZIE: Okay, thank you, sorry, House Chairperson.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Hon member Mackenzie, just tread carefully. I will listen to you. You may continue, hon member.

Mr R D MACKENZIE: Thank you, House Chairperson, via you.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Hon member, it is a point of order?

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Point of order, hon Chair. Hon Chair, could you make a ruling on whether it is parliamentary to refer to another member as an inanimate object like a "satellite"? I mean, hon member Brinkhuis is a person, but he is being referred to as a "satellite" which is an inanimate object.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Hon member, I will have to go back to the Hansard. I did not hear that one. I will come back to rule on that one. Let us allow hon member to continue. Hon [Inaudible.]

The CHIEF WHIP [DA]: [Inaudible.] refer to you as an inanimate object, it is "Chair". So it should be acceptable, thank you. [Applause.]

Mr R D MACKENZIE: Thank you, hon Chairperson.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Hon members, you have been going on so nicely debating. So let us stick to that so that we can continue with the Order of the Day. Hon member Mackenzie.

Mr R D MACKENZIE: Thank you, House Chairperson. Yes, so it was, so hon member Dugmore, via you, House Chairperson, should have continued in the spirit of Z K Matthews, and should have stood up when the son of Z K Matthews was removed by the PRASA Board for standing up for corruption.

The reason the trains in the Western Cape are still standing, because the Chairperson of PRASA, of which the whole PRASA Board, including Leonard Ramatlakana of the ANC support, has removed a man that could have gotten our trains back. So he just continued in the spirit.

Secondly, Z K Matthews in a speech he delivered the 1972, and I quote him, he said:

"I was not opposed to Africans buying a farm, Africans buying a house, and Africans cultivating a garden to profitability."

The ANC wanted to expropriate land without compensation, how do you support the vision of Z K Matthews if you are diagonally opposed to his vision, his policies and his values? That is absolutely bizarre, hon [Inaudible.] and the EFF, the less said about, the better. They themselves want to expropriate land without compensation, and consistently, [Interjections.] consistently go against ...[Interjections.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Hon members!

Mr R D MACKENZIE: ... the values of commitment to rationalism ...[Interjections.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Hon member, you sit down. Hon members, I think those members that are online, they cannot hear anything that the hon member has said, and I hope that maybe, if possible, we do not interject, because immediately if we do and we make noise so that we drown out the speaker, it means we have to stop and allow the hon member to repeat what he said for the sake of the members that are listening.

So let us try to be mindful that the members that are online can hear what the speaker is saying. You may continue, hon member.

Mr R D MACKENZIE: Hon Chairperson, I have been stopped, I hope my time is being kept, and going back to the EFF and the Good Party, Chairperson.

The DA maintains many homeless shelters, including the revamped former Robbie Nurock site, which is currently being revamped, and coming to the EFF, hon House Chairperson – not the EFF, the ACDP, it bizarre.

In the hon, the ACDP's speech, he talks about people must be treated equally and fairly, but we know their disgust for homosexual individuals. We know he talked about it in this House by the way. So it is bizarre that he uses such a statement, "We must be treated equally, except certain people." That is what they have in brackets in their policy. So I would not use them as a beacon for commitment to [Inaudible] racialism and sexuality.

Hon House Speaker, this debate talks about complete commitment. And I want to raise the issue that member Marran raised. It was the DA member [Interjections.] Daylin Mitchell ...[Interjections.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Hon member, you may sit down.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Just a point of order, hon House Chair. The hon member Mackenzie was addressing, through you of course, the hon member of the ACDP, but the hon member of the ACDP was not paying attention at all, and I do not think he actually heard what [Interjections.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: [Inaudible.] Hon, I think, hon member, it is not necessary for you to be a spokesperson, he would have raised a point of order if it was necessary. So we are going to continue.

Mr R D MACKENZIE: Thank you, hon House Chairperson. You have to protect me because this is becoming frivolous now, hon House Chairperson.

Hon House Chairperson, it was hon member Mitchell, if it was not for his hard work, and we appreciate the support that Minister Mbalula has given, but to this day we have 5% conviction on the 88 murders that had taken place last year, which is led by the ANC, the Department of Justice. That is the travesty of building a non-racial and non-committed South Africa.

Hon Deputy Speaker, by not allocating resources we cannot prevent what is happening in Khayelitsha, the ANC, right now we are talking about 20% under-resourcing of police. You cannot build a society of non-racialism and of commitment if you do not allocate the right resources.

By not stopping from stealing from the people of the country, you are not committing to a non-racial South Africa. By not having stable and economic policies; by not dealing with exclusionary housing, which the DA Western Cape has done, if you look at Erf 694 in Mitchells Plain, you are talking of 50% of people from Khayelitsha; 50% of people from Mitchells Plain, who are going to occupy the land.

That is how you deal with non-racialism and commitment, and none of the ANC countrywide has any of these policies. By not dealing with the failing State-owned enterprises – SAA, PRASA – that is not how you are committing to building South Africa, and I have to repeatedly bring up the National Museum Policy, hon House Chairperson.

Since 1996 the policy has not been completely finalised to deal with all our cultural and heritage institutions, and that is how you build a non-racial South Africa and a united South Africa. Thank you, hon member Dugmore, because via you, hon House Chairperson, the ANC likes to scapegoat minorities. The ANC likes to blame everything that is wrong in this country on minorities. It is the DA that consistently looks at things that can unite us as a country, but the ANC does not want to go that way.

Just in this week they announced another R22 million on building a flagpole. A flagpole. That should be spent on policing, on housing for the poor, that is how you unite South Africa.

Hon House Chairperson, I would like to close this debate on a more positive note, by highlighting some of the things that we have done as a government. The hon member Simmers spoke earlier on about inclusionary housing, shared by my colleague Mahlodi Maseko, who you are now the House Chairperson. That is how you build a united and committed ... [Interjection.] We have allocated billions of rands to that, hon Chairperson. That shows the DA difference. It shows our commitment to building an open united and non-racial South Africa. I thank you.

[Debate concluded.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Thank you very much, hon member. Hon member?

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP [ANC]: Hon House Chair, I just want to ask a question of clarity, and perhaps the Table staff can look at it and you can consult them, just in the context of fairness.

The hon member Marais was not very happy when his time was cut. Now I just wanted to, because I picked up, did the, if it could just be stated to us, did the clock start for the hon former Premier when his name was called out? Or when he started speaking? I just wanted to get that sense. Thank you.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Thank you very much, hon member. I think we will try to get, to send you the Hansard, and I think the Table staff they will do that so that we can check everything from their Hansard. I know we, as all members, we do receive it. Hon member Marais, I recognise your hand.

Mr P J MARAIS: Thank you, hon Speaker. To add to that, I feel disgusted because I also started my clock, and I told him I was fiddling because my phone was ringing, and I tried to switch it off when my name was called.

I timed myself. There was, it was only about one minute 30 seconds that I spoke, and every time when that person, the hon member is in the Chair, this happens, and I want to lodge my complaint and my disappointment that every time when the hon member is in the Chair, my time is cut, and I would like to also thank the hon member Sayed for bringing it up. How can my clock show 1:30 and their clock shows 2 minutes?

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Hon member, I do hear you. Like I said I will give the same response. We will look at the Hansard. It will be sent to you, and then you will see the Presiding Officer, as always we get the guidance from the Table staff with the time. They do have that log in front of them.

So as per the record it will say three minutes and it is then that we can take it from there, after you listen to the Hansard and then you have seen if that was three minutes as it was stated, by the two minutes, ja, as it was stated.

If we can agree to that, that will be the ruling for now. We cannot continue, we have to continue with the business of the day. Hon member Sayed, is that ...[Interjections.]

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP [ANC]: Hon Chair, can it maybe just be made a bit clearer as to how exactly will the Hansard assist us?

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Okay, there is a ...[Interjections.]

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP [ANC]: Because I mean I am – ja.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: ... timing – okay. Hon member, so usually in the Hansard, when you listen you will see the time.

So, from when the persons speak until when they end their speeches, you will see the time, how many minutes have gone through, and that will be assist – and I tend to believe that already I have done the ruling on that, if there's anything, I tend to believe that already I have done the ruling on that. If there is anything, I tend to believe that Whips can sit to check if there is anything untoward concerning the time that is allocated to different members of the parties. Hon member Sayed?

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP [ANC]: [Inaudible.] and I hope that I am not, I do not think I am holding the session back unnecessarily. Just in the context of fairness. We are all equal in this House regardless of the number of seats we have, but in the instance that the Hansard indicates, or through the Hansard reading, that hon member Marais was actually cut short, will he be given that extra time in another speech? Because that is the point here, that is why we are ask it now so that – because the hon member clearly in his perspective did not get to complete his speech within the time.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Okay. Hon member, let us not make assumptions of what may or may not happen. Take the time and listen to him when you have the timing clock, and then we will take it from there. Let us continue with the business of the day.

STATEMENTS BY MEMBERS

Mr A P VAN DER WESTHUIZEN (DA): House Chair, last week we debated the issue of drugs and the devastating effect that this has on individuals, families and society at large. The drug trade is often linked to poaching. In the Western Cape, the poaching of indigenous plants and animals has become a pervasive and lucrative enterprise for these criminal syndicates. Though poaching has been ongoing for decades, it has recently made the headlines, not only due to the arrest of poachers in marine reserves, but it also made headlines due to the increasing sophistication with which these syndicates operate.

We must unite all spheres of Government to combat these criminal groups in order to safeguard our biodiversity and to preserve the environment. In relation to succulent poaching, it is not just the Western Cape that has fallen victim to this criminality, but the Northern Cape as well. An inter-governmental approach, of all law enforcement agencies, together with the support of activists and environmental groups, are required to stop the criminal organisations that raid our environment in order to illegally sell these invaluable products.

I commend the efforts by entities such as CapeNature, SANPARKS and the South African Police Services for pulling together their resources in order to apprehend the criminals behind poaching. Unfortunately, just as with the trade in drugs, the risk of being apprehended seems to be too low. It is also a crime that crosses provincial borders. I therefore urge all stakeholders and particularly the National Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries to avail more resources to act against poaching before it is too late. I thank you.

Mr M KAMA (ANC): Thank you very much, House Chair. The Western Cape gang infested poor working-class communities, in particular, slowly resemble gang paradises with extortion rings running amok.

The latest incident where six people were shot dead in Site C, Khayelitsha takes the number to nearly 600 who have died in gang-related murders. Such incidents render the so-called Safety Plan a big expensive failure.

The Provincial Government needs to look at crime through different lenses and put in place urgent interventions to stop the carnage. In Khayelitsha, where there were three reported mass murders in the past three months, there is a chronic shortage of CCTV cameras. Even the installed ones are broken and not working. If CCTV cameras were functioning it would help improve police responses and conviction rates and this was said repeatedly by SAPS itself in our committee meetings.

The Khayelitsha Development Forum had a brilliant safety plan for Khayelitsha responding to causative factors and environmental design and CCTVs which was rejected by the DA administration and the City in this province. The DA does not have an interest in rooting out violent crimes in poor working-class communities and that is a fact.

The rising unemployment numbers are bringing more and more young people closer to gangsterism. We need to have targeted approaches to address the pull factors to gangs. Let us come up with programmes to save young men from gang murders. The new MEC must urgently address the challenge of undermining and underfunding of CPFs so they can play their vital role of strengthening relations between SAPS and communities. There is a need for additional police and Leap officers on the ground. In our meeting next week with the Provincial Commissioner, we will raise the challenge of skewed allocations of police resources in the province which I think the Premier does not understand. It might have really ...[interjection.] the Minister around the issue of deployment in the province. Thank you very much, House Chair. [Time expired.]

Ms MAKAMBA-BOTYA (EFF): Thank you, House Chairperson. The EFF in the Western Cape would like to take this opportunity to condemn in the strongest possible terms, the rape culture that continues to entrench itself in our society. This follows a recent incident which took place in Parklands when an old man preyed on young 15-year-old teenage girls for sexual intercourse in a trade for money and alcohol.

It is important to stress that having sexual intercourse with a 15-year-old is considered statutory rape as outlined in the Criminal Law Sexual Offences and Related Matters Act. This is sad and it coincides with the recent increase in the numbers of under-aged children in our clinics who are found to be infected with sexually transmitted infections as a result of sleeping with older men.

This also speaks to the increasing numbers of teenage pregnancies in society where people drop out of school at an early age as a result of being embarrassed by falling pregnant at a young age. House Chairperson, as the EFF we call upon parents of these teenage girls to work together with schools and the Department of Social Development in identifying these rapists and reporting them to law enforcement institutions for investigation and possible prosecution.

We further call upon the Department of Education to teach our learners at a very young age about the dangers related to teenage pregnancies as well as what constitutes statutory rape and steps that should be taken when an offence of statutory rape has been committed. I thank you House Chairperson.

Mr F C CHRISTIANS (ACDP): Thank you, hon House Chair. Last week I spoke about the ACDP's rejection of the detestable draft guidelines on gender identity and sexual orientation. I am raising this point again because this may become policy in the next 20-30 days and the majority of South Africans and the Western Cape do not want this policy. The ANC is pushing a similar agenda nationally, with the CSE comprehensive sexuality education, so they will be quiet on this and not say a thing. So, I am asking parties in this House, I am asking parties to stand with the ACDP and reject this ungodly policy. Now hon Chair, a serious concern that we as the ACDP have is that the DA Government is taking away the rights and privileges of parents whose duty it is to raise up their children in a godly manner. Let me say why, because the point is that now schools have the authority when it comes to when a child wants to be named a certain name – my biological name is Ferlon – but if I want to be called Felicity, the educators and fellow learners must call that person Felicity and the parents do not have a say. My job and your jobs are: yes, [Inaudible.], will you go check the governance, go check the ...[Interjections.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Hon members, order hon members. Can we please? Can we please provide hon member Christians the opportunity to finish his statement?

Mr F C CHRISTIANS: The Bible is very clear and gives us the mandate to train up our children in the ways that they must go and it is not a DA authority. It is not a DA authority and the DA Government is taking that away from our parents. I want to tell the voter today ...[Interjection.] vote your values, vote your values, voting for a T-shirt – the green one, a blue one, a red one – is long gone. Go to your ...[Interjection.] I thank you. [Time expired.]

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (ANC): Thank you very much, hon House Chairperson. It was Steve Biko who said:

“The most potent weapon in the hands of the oppressor is the mind of the oppressed.”

The legacy of apartheid lives on in many of our people's minds and lives because the National Party Government was successful in ensuring that their project was propagated through subjects at schools, such as history. The teaching of the subject of history during apartheid was to advance the ideological project of the apartheid regime.

The upsurge in racism and xenophobia in our society highlights the need for us to reflect on our country's history and where we are heading to as a nation. The efforts of our National Minister of Education, Angie Motshekga, must therefore be commended for wanting to ensure that history is made a compulsory subject for our learners and for the decolonisation of our history curriculum.

The history taught to our learners under the banner of social sciences currently, and which is steadfastly sanitised, is not connected to advancing our democratic and nation-building project in South Africa. It is true, the compulsory teaching of history as a standalone subject, that we can develop a more progressive sense of nationhood from school level. Whilst our high school history curriculum must promote patriotism and advance the democratic project, it must also be infused with a geopolitical global nuance.

African and international solidarity needs to be built in through the teaching of history. This will assist us to defeat the demon of xenophobia and allow future generations to contribute to a more just global order. I thank you.

Ms L J BOTHA (DA): Thank you, hon Chairperson. While public focus is often placed on events that take place here in the City of Cape Town, the DA-led Western Cape Government is deeply committed to improving local governance in the small communities and rural areas of our province.

Last week in this House, many hon members spoke about *pronkies*, Premier, spoke about a whole of society approach to the issue of illicit drugs in the Western Cape. Hon Chairperson, as I assume my position as Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Local Government, I would like to call for a whole of Government approach in local governance. We must encourage synergy between the various departments and entities which make up this Government, in order to create a strong and easily engageable support system for our counterparts at the municipal level.

On Tuesday, we in the Committee heard how the Department of Local Government provides new counsellors with training for their crucial role within their communities. I was encouraged to hear that the Department engages with other bodies in the Provincial Government, to provide a well-rounded curriculum. This approach sets a benchmark for what we should achieve in local governance. We must build relationships across all spheres of Provincial Government in order to ensure that every citizen in this province has access to a local government, which is empowered and capable of eradicating any and all threats to the job safety and well-being of our citizens.

Over the coming weeks, I will be doing just that. I will be engaging with my colleagues at the parliamentary departmental and municipal levels to determine innovative ways in which we can mobilise all of Government to ensure service delivery and good governance across the Western Cape. My hope is that we can ensure that every single municipality gains the necessary oversight to function efficiently, with clean governance for the good of those who live in our communities ...[Interjection.] rather than those who run them. Thank you. [Time expired.]

Mr P J MARAIS (FFP): Thank you, hon Chair. The Freedom Front wants you to note, hon members, that the plight of Coloured small scale fishermen and our ailing clothing industry need urgent attention. We need a sharper focus on jobs. Poverty alleviation to address the negative effects of the Marine Living Resources Act, Act 18 of 1998, and the National Environmental Protected Areas Act, Act 57 of 2003, which have impoverished Coloured fishermen and

their families along our coasts by allocating quotas in favour of large fishing companies while my people are starving because they cannot even catch a fish to feed their own family. This needs urgent attention.

We cannot allow the plight of fishermen to follow the same route as the plight of the Coloured Cape Corps who gave their lives to defend this country on our borders and now sit at home without a pay-check and they have no pension. We cannot allow the people who work in our garment industries to sit at home because we import goods from China, cheap goods. Our people regret not having been more revolutionary and sometimes I regret I did not join the forces who said, 'power comes through the barrel of a gun' because we have been neglected because we never lifted up the guns to defend our right in this country.

The Freedom Front feels justice should be done to all the people in this Western Cape and it starts by recognising the rights of the indigenous people of the Cape who were the fishermen, who were the clothing garment workers, members who now sit without a job and without an income. Thank you.

Mr G BRINKHUIS (AL JAMA-AH): Thank you very much, hon House Chairperson. On Thursday, 5 May 2022, the South African Zionist Federation hosted a festival to celebrate the existence of Israel, an apartheid regime who has been occupying Palestine since its invasion on 15 May 1948. On Sunday the 15th, the Zionist invasion known as Nakba Day, the day of the catastrophe, will be commemorated worldwide. We call on this DA Province to show solidarity with Palestinians by lighting up the City with the colours of the Palestinian flag. Millions of Palestinians have been displaced throughout the world since the Nakba. Half of the total number of Palestinian refugees have been forcefully expelled from their country.

On Thursday, the Nakba Zionists not only invaded and occupied Palestinian land, but killed 15 000 Palestinians, carried out 70 massacres and destroyed 600 Palestinian villages. They then created Israel and turned it into an apartheid state on the blood of Palestinian Muslims and Christians. In March 2017, the United Nations finally recognised Israel as an apartheid state. At a recent conference in Geneva, the United Nations reiterated its call on the international community to accept and adopt reports/findings that Israel is practicing apartheid in occupied Palestine.

Last week, here in the Western Cape in South Africa, this Province allowed a racist organisation to celebrate apartheid land occupation, a brutal repression by the Israeli regime, an insult to South Africans who have suffered and endured great pain during the struggle against apartheid and colonialism. Freedom and justice-loving South Africans will not remain quiet when events to celebrate the genocide of Palestinians, the occupation of their land and an apartheid system are happening on the soil of Africa.

Can the DA and its leader, Steenhuisen, now go to Gaza and stand in solidarity with the people who were bombed, displaced, expelled, humiliated and denied for decades their land and human rights ...[Interjection.] That would be integrity and moral consistency. [Time expired.]

Ms L M MASEKO (DA): Thank you very much, hon House Chair. Hon House Chair, criminal gangs in the Western Cape are using violence and threats to extort money from contractors in charge of human settlements' building sites. The Airport Precinct Infills Projects in Cape Town have recently been the target of these criminals.

According to information obtained from the Department of Human Settlements, shooting incidents at two out of the five sites that form part of these projects, one at the Luyolo site and one at the Tambo Village site, have shut down construction for the entire project. SAPS is currently investigating the two cases, but seven weeks after the shooting took place, there is still no concrete solution to this problem. There have also been other incidents and threats which have resulted in the contractor wanting to terminate their contract.

This heartless criminal activity is putting 729 housing opportunities at risk. The Department already has an impossible task to try and make a dent in the housing backlog. Every cent spent by the Department should be going towards the planning and physical construction of housing developments. There is no way the Department can afford to provide the level of security needed to fend off these thugs at every construction site in the province, nor should they have to.

It is the responsibility of SAPS to ensure visibility. It is the responsibility of SAPS to ensure visible policing and more boots on the ground, to ensure the safety of workers and contractors at these sites. I call on hon Minister Reagan Allen also to engage with SAPS to really have the solution to the problems that these contractors are facing when trying to make a difference and to give dignity with housing to the communities of the Western Cape. I thank you.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, perfectly in time. Thank you, hon Maseko. Hon members, in terms of Rule 145(6), I now give one or more members or either the Premier or members of the Executive, an opportunity to respond to Members' Statements for not more than five minutes collectively.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Thank you. I would like to respond to hon Christians' statement. I first of all want to say that this issue is obviously one that causes a lot of heated debate because there are hostilities on all sides. But one thing that my Bible enjoins me to do is to speak the truth and I would hope that if the ACDP is reading the same Bible, they would also pick that up because I think we cannot just pick and choose what parts of the Bible we are going to actually comply with.

Now, my question about this whole policy issue is why now? This was discussed about two years ago. Now, why is there suddenly a whole big hoo-ha about this, where it is not even a policy actually, it is still a draft guideline and I have not actually signed it off yet, but the DBE has now come up with a document which is going to be put out for public consultation. So, I am going to not sign it pending that, so why is it now suddenly being disseminated all across I do not know where and it is not even the truth?

Now, the policy, the draft policy has not taken away any rights of parents and will not and, in fact, the draft policy says as follows at 5.2 that:

“When a learner has expressed a need or desire for counselling and assistance, the learner’s parents be advised accordingly, along with a recommendation that their child be referred to a social worker. Direct referral of a learner to a professional or organisation may only happen with the written consent of the learner’s parents, who are and remain at all times primarily responsible for their child’s care as per the Children’s Act.”

So, why is the ACDP continuing to perpetuate utter falsehoods to try and stoke some kind of antagonism against a document that is supposed to just really enable inclusivity in the schools and allow people who are different from us, from many of us, to feel welcome?

It is a guideline, it is not a policy, it is not prescriptive. It actually has been consulted with about 23 different sets of role players and there is nothing prescriptive about it. I mean, schools are said that they can do certain things and then they consider certain things, one of which is the unisex toilets which people are upset about. I can completely understand people’s concerns about people being forced, girls being forced to share toilets with boys. I would share that as a parent of daughters, but that is not what this draft guideline is doing. It is saying that and I will read exactly what it is saying:

“Having considered the safety measures and inherent risks, a school may allow an LGBTQI+ learner to use the toilets and changing room facilities which he or she feels most comfortable with, but it is recommended that the sensitivity of other learners also be taken into account. A school may also make provision for a unisex toilet if reasonably practical, depending on their available financial resources and infrastructure.”

‘May also’, i.e., in addition to single sex toilets which remain.

Now, I really wish people would stop ... [Audio distortion.] an absolute untruth about this document which is not a policy and it has not even been adopted by this Government as yet. And I think one thing I have learnt is that this issue particularly relating to transgender people, is extremely complicated and extremely complex, and I think it would be well worthwhile for all members getting a full briefing of people who actually deal with the issue and people who are affected by it, and I would very like to hear what the ACDP’s response would be on how to deal with people who deal with these difficulties because it is not a simple matter. It leads to mental illness and ... [audio distortion.] suicide and we need as a government to be responsive and caring, and ensure that all people are welcome in our schools without forcing other people to do things that they are not comfortable with, but they should not be allowed to stop other people also from feeling comfortable in the environment. Thank you.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Thank you very much, hon Minister Schäfer. Hon members, we will now deal in terms of the new Rule 151. All notices of motions by members are required to be delivered to the Secretary for placing it on the Order Paper. These motions have been duly submitted and have been published on the Order Paper below the line.

HIGH SCHOOL ADMISSIONS: ENTRANCE EXAMS

(Notice of Motion)

Mr F C CHRISTIANS: I give notice that I shall move:

That this House debates the necessity of entrance exams required for admission to high school. (*Saturday Argus*, 7 May 2022 - Murphy Nganga)

[Notice of Motion as printed on the Order Paper.]

RAIL SERVICES: DEVOLUTION OF

(Notice of Motion)

Mr D AMERICA: I give notice that I shall move:

That the House debates the state of rail and the devolution of rail services to the Western Cape Provincial Government and the City of Cape Town following National Treasury's approval for the City to conduct a feasibility study to take over the rail system.

[Notice of Motion as printed on the Order Paper.]

FLORA AND FAUNA POACHING

(Notice of Motion)

Mr A P VAN DER WESTHUIZEN: I give notice that I shall move:

That the House debates the impact of flora and fauna poaching in the Western Cape and ways to mitigate this illegal trade.

[Notice of Motion as printed on the Order Paper.]

APPOINTMENT OF COUNCILLORS: ILLEGAL PRACTICES

(Notice of Motion)

Ms N G BAKUBAKU-VOS: I give notice that I shall move:

That the House notes with concern the abuse of power and illegal conduct by the DA administration of appointing its members that contested and lost wards to the ANC as administrators in the offices of ANC ward councillors; condemns this untoward and unbecoming conduct and calls for an urgent intervention to halt this practice and an urgent investigation into this illegal practice and abuse of power.

[Notice of Motion as printed on the Order Paper.]

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

(Notice of Motion)

Ms R WINDVOGEL: I give notice that I shall move:

That the House debates the need for a National Health Insurance to improve public healthcare and bring about equitable health services.

[Notice of Motion as printed on the Order Paper.]

LAND OCCUPATION AND INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT

(Notice of Motion)

Mr A LILL: I give notice that I shall move:

That the House debates the challenge of land occupation, suitability of Government's response and plans to accelerate informal settlements development.

[Notice of Motion as printed on the Order Paper.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Hon members, let me also draw your attention. As mentioned, we now move to Motions without Notice. I would also like to inform you that in terms of the new Standing Rule 150 pertaining to Motions without Notice, condolences and congratulatory were submitted to the Programming Authority prior to this plenary on 10 May 2022. Hon members are also reminded that Motions without Notice pertaining to congratulatory and condolence, will not be allowed in this sitting, that have not been approved by the Programming Authority.

I have been informed that in the Programming Authority meeting of 10 May 2022, political parties did submit the names of hon members and that was done in the desired order of speaking, and who had wished to move a Motion without Notice in this sitting of the House. I will therefore, just for noting and for the purpose of the Minutes, call out the hon members whose names have accordingly been submitted and approved, and the following members motions have been approved by the Programming Authority.

The members are as follows: hon Ferlon Christians ACDP, hon Ricardo Mackenzie Democratic Alliance, hon Rachel Windvogel ANC, hon D America Democratic Alliance, hon Bakubaku-Vos ANC, hon A P Van der Westhuizen Democratic Alliance, hon P Z Lekker ANC, hon W F Kaiser-Philander DA, hon W F Kaiser-Philander DA and hon W F Kaiser-Philander DA. I now put the motions duly submitted and approved by the Programming Authority to the House.

CAPE MUSLIM AND SLAVE MUSEUM

(Motion)

Mr F C CHRISTIANS: I move without notice:

That the House celebrates with the Cape Muslim and Slave Museum at receiving a national accolade as the 'Preferred Heritage Destination' at the Golden Shield Heritage Awards of 2022; notes that the *Cape Times* of 28 March 2022 reports that this award, coming a few months after the launch of the museum, is a great accolade for the museum; and wishes them well for the future.

*[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]***WHEATFIELD ESTATE FOUNDATION TRUST: FUNDING**

(Motion)

Mr R D MACKENZIE: I move without notice:

That the House welcomes the funding of 100 matric learners from Mitchells Plain and surrounds, to gain their driver's licences by the Wheatfield Estate Foundation Trust; and notes that the funding provided for this project will enable these learners from Mitchells Plain and the surrounding areas to gain a vital life skill, which will assist them as they embark on their careers and access job opportunities.

*[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]***TAYDEN MACKENZIE**

(Motion)

Ms R WINDVOGEL: I move without notice:

That the House notes with pride that Tayden MacKenzie, a Grade 6 learner at the Laerskool Kleinmond in the Overberg, a young star chess player who has won numerous chess competitions, was selected as part of the national chess team that represented South Africa at the World Cadet & Youth Rapid and Blitz Chess Championship in Greece between 29 April and 3 May 2022; notes that he returned home to a hero's welcome on Thursday 5 May 2022 after flying the South African flag high and representing the Western Cape well at the competition; and congratulates him for representing the country and province well at the international competition.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

LATE BANGIKHAYA MACHANA

(Motion of condolence)

Mr D AMERICA: I move without notice:

That the House expresses its condolences on the passing away of an Intercape bus driver, Mr Bangikhaya Machana, a 35-year-old man from Lower Crossroads, who succumbed to his injuries days after being admitted to hospital as a result of an extortion and intimidation from taxi associations in Cape Town of the Intercape Bus Company; recognises the years of service that the victim provided to the Western Cape Province's transportation services; and sends condolences to his family and loved ones.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

LATE LELETHU NYALASA

(Motion of condolence)

Ms N G BAKUBAKU-VOS: I move without notice:

That the House notes with deep sadness the untimely passing away of 23-year-old Lelethu Nyalasa from Khayamandi in Stellenbosch on Tuesday morning following a short illness; and commiserates with her family and loved ones.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

WESTERN CAPE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(Motion)

Mr A P VAN DER WESTHUIZEN: I move without notice:

That the House congratulates the Western Cape Department of Agriculture and commodity partners on successfully extending their memorandum of understanding for another three years; and notes that this extension will benefit new farmers by providing them with training and mentorship programmes that will allow them to grow in the industry.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

LATE WONDERBOY HLEZA

(Motion of condolence)

The CHIEF WHIP (ANC): I move without notice:

That the House notes with sadness that the search for the missing Cape Town biker, Wonderboy Hleza (51), from Brackenfell, who went missing on 26 April, came to an abrupt end on Thursday afternoon after the SAPS search team found his body at the Du Toitskloof Pass; conveys sincerest condolences to his family and loved ones; and calls on the SAPS to leave no stone unturned in investigating the murder and bringing the perpetrators to book.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

LATE RUNALDO HENDRICKS

(Motion of condolence)

Ms W F KAIZER-PHILANDER: I move without notice:

That the House extends its condolences on the passing away of 'Getroud met rugby' actor Runaldo Hendricks, who tragically lost his life in a car accident on 30 April 2022; notes the Paarl-born actor's contributions to the arts sector; and wishes Mr Hendricks' family, friends and the arts fraternity strength during this difficult time.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

PATRICK DANIELS

(Motion)

Ms W F KAIZER-PHILANDER: I move without notice:

That the House congratulates Councillor Patrick Daniels on his by-election victory in Ward 2 in Wolseley on 20 April 2022; and notes that Mr Daniels's wealth of experience and commitment to the DA's values will ensure that he works in the best interests of his constituents.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

WITZENBERG MUNICIPALITY: GREEN DROP SCORE

(Motion)

Ms W F KAIZER-PHILANDER: I move without notice:

That the House congratulates the Witzenberg Municipality on achieving a 96% Green Drop Score during the 2021 review of the state of the country's wastewater infrastructure and management; notes that Witzenberg was the top performing municipality in the province and the country under the year in review; and acknowledges the positive impact that good governance can have on the quality of services and resources available to the people of the Western Cape.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Hon members, are there any objections? No objection? Agreed to. The motions will appear in the Minutes of proceedings and in the Hansard, in each individual members' name as if the member had read it out loud.

I will now afford the opportunity for members to move Motions without Notice, as per Standing Rule 152(d). This could also include Motions without Notice that were not approved in the Programming Authority meeting. Members are reminded that the 30 minutes as per Standing Rule 152(d) will start now and members will remember that those motions had to reach Mr Poggenpoel this morning at 11:00.

ELFINDALE LAND: RESTORATION BACK TO BRICKLES FAMILY

(Motion)

Mr M XEGO: Thank you, hon House Chair. I move without notice:

That the House welcomes the restoration of the Elfindale land in Diep River back to the Brickles family following 84 years of dispossession. The family was dispossessed of their land by Punt farmers back in 1938 and later, forcefully removed whilst their properties were demolished. When they applied for restitution later, they were offered a settlement ranging from R40 000. Finally, in the year 2022, their resilience paid off as they got their land back. The EFF calls on all those who were previously dispossessed of their land like the Brickles family, to fight hard in getting their land back and should not trade money for land. I so move. Thank you, hon House Chair.

[Motion as moved by Member.]

Mr M XEGO: I move without notice:

That the House welcomes the restoration of the Elfindale land in Diep River back to the Brickles family following 84 years of dispossession; notes that the family was dispossessed of their land by Punt farmers back in 1938 and later forcefully removed while their properties were demolished; notes that, when they applied for restitution later on, they were offered settlements raging from R40 000 and later this amount increased to R250 000, which they refused as they insisted on getting their land back; notes that finally in the year 2022 their resilience paid off as they got their land back; and calls on all those who were previously dispossessed of their land, such as the Brickles family, to fight hard to get their land back and not trade money for land.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

Agreed to.

HOMELESS PEOPLE: ISSUING OF FINES TO

(Motion)

Mr M XEGO: Thank you, hon House Chair. I move without notice:

That the House condemns the latest conduct of law enforcement officials in issuing fines to homeless people living outside the Castle of Good Hope. In his State of the Province Address earlier this year, the Premier of this province promised to build more shelters for homeless people, not for fines to be imposed on them for being homeless. Instead of fighting crime in townships where mass killings take place every week, the law enforcement have chosen an easy administrative task of focusing on abusing and terrorising homeless people. If the so-called Safety Plan has any chance of producing positive results, then the law enforcement will need to be on the ground chasing after criminals and not homeless people. I so move, hon House Chair.

[Motion as moved by Member.]

Mr A P VAN DER WESTHUIZEN: Object!

Mr M XEGO: I move without notice:

That the House condemns the latest conduct of law enforcement officials in issuing fines to homeless people living outside the Castle of Good Hope; notes that, in his State of the Province Address earlier this year, the Premier of this province promised to build more shelters for homeless people, not for fines to be imposed on them for being homeless; notes that, instead of fighting crime in townships where mass killings take place every week, the law enforcement officials have chosen an easy administrative task of focusing on abusing and terrorising homeless people; and notes that, if the so-called Safety Plan has any chance of producing positive results, then law enforcement officials will need to be on the ground chasing after criminals and not homeless people.

[Motion as printed on Order Paper.]

SISTER DIANE SEALE

(Motion)

Ms N MAKAMBA-BOTYA: Hon House Chairperson, thank you very much. I move without notice:

That the House takes note of the heroics displayed by Sister Diane Seale, an operational nurse manager at New Somerset Hospital in Cape Town. This comes after Sister Seale went beyond her scope of duty by disarming and calming down an assailant who entered the hospital and proceeded to shoot and kill three people. Hon House Chair, Sister Seale managed to speak to the perpetrator to calm him down until the police arrived at the scene of crime and arrested the murderer. We need more people like Sister Seale in Government who will tackle issues with bravery whilst producing outstanding outcomes, as her conduct assisted in saving more lives that could have been lost. I so move, hon House Chairperson. Thank you.

[Motion as moved by Member.]

Ms N MAKAMBA-BOTYA: I move without notice:

That the House takes note of the heroics displayed by Sister Diane Seale, an operational nurse manager at New Somerset Hospital in Cape Town; notes that this comes after Sister Seale went beyond her scope of duty by disarming and calming down an assailant who entered the hospital and proceeded to shoot and kill three people; notes that Sister Seale managed to speak to the perpetrator to calm him down until the police arrived at the scene of crime to arrest the murderer; and notes that we need more people such as Sister Seale in the government who will tackle issues with bravery while producing outstanding outcomes, as her conduct assisted in saving lives that could have been lost.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

Agreed to.

MASS SHOOTING: KHAYELITSHA SITE C

(Motion)

Ms N MAKAMBA-BOTYA: Hon House Chairperson, I move without notice:

That the House condemns the latest mass shooting that took place in Khayelitsha Site C over the weekend in which 6 people were shot and killed. It has been weeks now since the scourge of mass shootings continues to claim lives in townships. Hon House Chairperson, the police have continued to be reactive as always, whilst those who are entrusted with implementing the so-called Safety Plans, are running out of ideas. It has become clear now that the poor people of the Western Cape are on their own as marauding gangs and criminals continue operating with impunity. I so move, Madam House Chair. Thank you.

[Motion as moved by Member.]

Ms N MAKAMBA-BOTYA: Hon House Chairperson, I move without notice:

That the House condemns the latest mass shooting that took place in Khayelitsha Site C over the weekend in which six people were shot and killed; notes that it has been weeks now since the scourge of mass shootings started to claim lives in townships; notes that the police has continued to be reactive as always, while those who are entrusted with implementing the so-called Safety Plan are running out of ideas; and notes that it has become clear now that the poor people of the Western Cape are on their own as marauding gangs and criminals continue operate with impunity

[Motion as printed on Order Paper.]

THE PREMIER: KARL TWIGGS AWARD

(Motion)

Ms L J BOTHA: I move without notice:

That the House welcomes the Premier receiving the prestigious Karl Twiggs Award at the recent Skål International Awards for his efforts in resuscitating the tourism and hospitality industries in the province; that it recognises the 33% recovery in international travellers to our shores in the 2021/22 financial year, compared to pre-pandemic levels and that this figure is expected to rise to 55% in the current financial year. That the House notes its gratitude to the hon Premier Alan Winde and his Executive for the crucial interventions which they have implemented to stimulate the Western Cape's tourism recovery; and that the House further notes that these travellers directly contribute to the creation of jobs and the economic recovery of the Western Cape. I so move.

[Motion as moved by Member.]

Mr M XEGO: Object! We cannot praise fish for swimming. Okay?

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: The motion will be printed on the Order Paper. Thank you very much, order hon members. Order, hon members.

Ms L J BOTHA: I move without notice:

That the House welcomes the Premier receiving the prestigious Karl Twiggs Award at the recent Skål International Awards for his efforts in resuscitating the tourism and hospitality industries in the province; notes that it recognises the 33% recovery in international travellers to our shores in the 2021/22 financial year compared to pre-pandemic levels and that this figure is expected to rise to 55% in the current financial year; notes its gratitude to Premier Alan Winde and his executive for the crucial interventions that they have implemented to stimulate the Western Cape's tourism recovery; and further notes that these travellers directly contribute to the creation of jobs and the economic recovery of the Western Cape.

[Motion as printed on Order Paper.]

MINISTER DEBBIE SCHÄFER

(Motion)

Ms L J BOTHA: I move without notice:

That the House wishes hon Debbie Schäfer well as she embarks on starting a new career abroad; and further thanks and commends her for her service to the learners and educators of the Western Cape during her term as Provincial Minister of Education. The education fraternity has lost a beacon within the sector. Minister Schäfer, go well and all the best. Hon Chair, I so move.

[Motion as moved by Member.]

Mr M XEGO: Object!

HON MEMBERS: Objections.

Ms L J BOTHA: I move without notice:

That the House wishes Honourable Debbie Schäfer well as she embarks on a new career abroad; further thanks and commends her for her service to the learners and teachers of the Western Cape during her term as provincial Minister of Education; notes that the education fraternity has lost a beacon in the sector; and wishes Minister Schäfer well and all the best.

[Motion as printed on Order Paper.]

INTERNATIONAL NURSES DAY

(Motion)

Mr R D MACKENZIE: I move without notice:

That this House wishes all nurses a happy International Nurses Day today. This year marks a time of stabilisation and a return to normal following more than two years of battling the COVID-19 pandemic. When others were in lockdown, our nurses joined the more than 32 000 healthcare workers in putting their lives in danger to continue providing the essential services which saved countless lives. We are forever grateful to our nurses who work tirelessly to deliver quality healthcare in the province. I so move.

[Motion as moved by Member.]

Mr R D MACKENZIE: I move without notice:

That the House wishes all nurses a happy International Nurses' Day today; notes that this year marks a time of stabilisation and return to normal following more than two years of battling the COVID-19 pandemic; notes that, when others were in lockdown, our nurses joined the more than 32 000 healthcare workers in putting their lives in danger to continue providing the essential services that saved countless lives; and notes that we are forever grateful to our nurses who work tirelessly to deliver quality healthcare in the province.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

Agreed to.

ISRAEL AND THE WESTERN CAPE GOVERNMENT: TIES

(Motion)

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (ANC): Thank you, hon House Chairperson. I move without notice:

That the House notes with grave concern that the people of Palestine continue to suffer the most abhorrent crimes and extremely grotesque treatment at the hands of the Israeli apartheid regime; notes further that the brutality meted out against innocent Palestinians has now been extended to journalists who are covering the Israeli war crimes, which include the latest execution of veteran Al-Jazeera journalist, Shireen Abu Akleh, by Israeli apartheid forces; calls on members of this House to demand justice; condemns the continued Israeli atrocities and illegal occupation; questions the DA's moral standing, as none of their leaders have spoken out against Israel's atrocities, including the death of Shireen, yet their leader, John Steenhuisen, was recently in Ukraine on a so-called fact finding mission and the Premier cut the Western Cape Government's ties with the Russia Federation; and calls on the Premier to go on a fact finding mission to Palestine and cut the Western Cape Government's ties with Israel. I thank you.

[Motion as moved by Member.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Are there any objections to the motion being moved without notice, hon members?

Mr A P VAN DER WESTHUIZEN: Yes.

Mr D AMERICA: Object!

Ms R WINDVOGEL: No!

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Thank you very much. The motion will be printed on the Order Paper.

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (ANC): Thank you, hon House Chairperson. I move without notice:

That the House notes with grave concern that the people of Palestine continue to suffer the most abhorrent crimes and extremely grotesque treatment at the hands of the Israeli apartheid regime; notes that the brutality meted out to innocent Palestinians has now been extended to journalists covering the Israeli war crimes, which includes the latest execution of veteran Al-Jazeera journalist Shireen Abu Akleh by Israeli apartheid forces; calls on Members of this House to demand justice; condemns the continued Israeli atrocities and illegal occupation; questions the DA's moral standing as none of its leaders has spoken out against Israel's atrocities, including the death of Shireen, yet their leader, John Steenhuisen, was recently in Ukraine on a so-called fact finding mission and the Premier cut the Western Cape government's ties with Russia; and calls on the Premier to go on a fact-finding mission to Palestine and cut the Western Cape government's ties with Israel.

[Motion as printed on Order Paper.]

EQUAL EDUCATION LAW CENTRE

(Motion)

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (ANC): Thank you very much, hon House Chairperson. I move without notice:

That the House notes the Equal Education Law Centre's insightful presentation to the Standing Committee on education on Tuesday, which showed amongst others, several instances wherein which the WCED failed in its obligation to provide education for learners of compulsory school going age; expresses its dismay on revelations that parents who were referred to the Metro East District for assistance with learner placements, were rather advised to apply for the following academic year as there were no placement spaces in schools; laments and investigates reports that scores of children have been missing out on education for the entire year in Western Cape, including those who are out of school for the 2021 academic year; calls on the incoming MEC to prioritize admission challenges, including the fact that many schools refuse to accept manual applications, despite a number of parents not having access to the internet or not knowing how to use it; and commends the EELC and other civil society formations for the role they play in our education sector. I so move.

[Motion as moved by Member.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Thank you very much, hon Sayed. Are there any objections to the motion being moved without notice?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Yes.

Mr A P VAN DER WESTHUIZEN: Yes.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Thank you very much. The motion will be printed on the Order Paper.

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (ANC): I move without notice:

That the House notes the Equal Education Law Centre's (EELC) insightful presentation to the Standing Committee on Education on Tuesday, which showed, among others, several instances in which the WCED failed its obligation to provide education for all learners of compulsory schoolgoing age; expresses its dismay about revelations that parents who were referred to the Metro East District for assistance with learner placements were rather advised to apply for the following academic year as there were no placement spaces in schools; laments and investigates reports that scores of children have been missing out on education for the entire year in Western Cape, including those who were out of school for the 2021 academic year; calls on the incoming Minister to prioritise the admission challenges, including the fact that many schools refuse to accept manual applications despite a number of parents not having access to the internet or not knowing how to use it; and commends the EELC and other civil society formations for the role they play in our education sector.

[Motion as printed on Order Paper.]

MOORREESBURG: LEARNER TRANSPORT CHALLENGES

(Motion)

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (ANC): Thank you very much, hon House Chairperson. I move without notice:

That the House commends the community activists in Moorreesburg, on the West Coast, for bringing the learner transport challenges associated with a particular bus operator to our attention; thanks the officials of the WCED for swiftly resolving the matter after we raised it as a motion in this House last week and welcomes the fact that the learners are now being transported on the said buses after having been stranded last week Thursday. I so move.

[Motion as moved by Member.]

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (ANC): I move without notice:

That the House commends the community activists in Moorreesburg for bringing the learner transport challenges associated with a particular bus operator to the ANC's attention; thanks the officials of the WCED for swiftly resolving the matter after we raised it as a motion in this House last week; and welcomes the fact that the learners are now being transported on the said buses after having been stranded last week Thursday.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

Agreed to.

COVID-19: FIFTH WAVE

(Motion)

Ms R WINDVOGEL: Thank you, hon House Chairperson. I move without notice:

That the House notes with concern that the Western Cape is getting closer to a fifth wave of COVID-19 with over 10 000 active and over 287 hospitalisations, and over 40 patients in ICU; and we warn the people to be vigilant and abide by the COVID-19 safety protocols; and call on the people, especially young people, to get vaccinated as this is our best weapon to defeat the virus. I so move.

[Motion as moved by Member.]

Ms R WINDVOGEL: I move without notice:

That the House notes with concern that the Western Cape is getting closer to a fifth wave of COVID-19 with over 10 000 active cases and over 287 hospitalisation and over 40 patients in ICU; warns the people to be vigilant and abide by the COVID-19 safety protocols; and calls on the people, especially young people, to get vaccinated as this is our best weapon to defeat the virus.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

Agreed to.

MASS SHOOTING: SITE C, KHAYELITSHA

(Motion)

Mr M KAMA: Thank you very much, hon House Chair. I move without notice:

That the House notes with grave concern, expresses deep shock and sadness on the latest mass murder and condemns the fatal shooting of 6 people in Site C, Khayelitsha; notes further with concern that the pattern of these mass murders, mainly in informal settlements, places a spotlight on the need to address environmental design and addressing the causative factors of violent crimes; calls on the police to speed up investigations to bring perpetrators to book; and conveys sincerest condolences to the bereaved families. I so move.

[Motion as moved by Member.]

Mr M KAMA: I move without notice:

That the House notes with grave concern and expresses deep shock and sadness about the latest mass murder; condemns the fatal shooting of six people in Site C, Khayelitsha, on Sunday evening; notes with concern that the pattern of these mass murders, mainly in informal settlements, places a spotlight on the need to address environmental design and the causative factors of violent crimes; calls on police to speed up investigations to bring the perpetrators to book; and conveys sincerest condolences to all the bereaved families.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

Agreed to.

CCTV INSTALLATIONS: NOT WORKING

(Motion)

Mr M KAMA: Thank you very much, hon House Chair. I move without notice:

That the House notes with concern the reports that CCTVs installed in various working-class communities and crime hotspot areas like Khayelitsha, have not been working for several months due to lack of maintenance by relevant authorities; expresses shock and dismay at the DA-administrators' callous and nonchalant attitude for the poor; and calls on the new MEC of Community Safety to intervene ...[Interjection.] by rolling out a programme to fix broken CCTVs and streetlights in crime hotspot areas as means to improving safety. I so move.

[Motion as moved by Member.]

Mr D AMERICA: Object!

Mr M KAMA: I move without notice:

That the House notes with concern reports that CCTVs installed in various working-class communities and crime hotspot areas, such as Khayelitsha, have not been working for several months due to a lack of maintenance by the relevant authorities; expresses shock and dismay at the DA administrations' callous and nonchalant attitude towards the poor; and calls on the new Minister of Community Safety to intervene by rolling out a programme to fix broken the CCTVs and streetlights in crime hotspot areas as a way to improve safety.

[Motion as printed on Order Paper.]

**DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE
CAPTURE BY PRIVATE PROPERTY DEVELOPERS**

(Motion)

The CHIEF WHIP (ANC): Thank you, hon House Chairperson. I move without notice:

That the House notes with grave concern that the capture of the Democratic Alliance by the Private Property Developers is now negatively affecting the work of Provincial Government; notes further that not only is the Government giving favours to the developers through disposing of properties for nominal fees, but now Premier Winde and the City of Cape Town are using the public purse to support court cases of property developers; and concedes that the creation of the Department of Infrastructure is mainly to benefit the property developers who are DA funders, rather than improving Government efficiency. Thank you, I so move.

[Motion as moved by Member.]

An HON MEMBER: Object!

Mr D AMERICA: Object!

HON MEMBERS: Object!

The CHIEF WHIP (ANC): I move without notice:

That the House notes with grave concern that the capture of the Democratic Alliance by private property developers is now negatively affecting the work of the provincial government; notes that, not only is the government giving favours to the developers through disposing of properties for nominal fees, but now Premier Winde and the City of Cape Town are using the public purse to support court cases of property developers; and concedes that the creation of a Department of Infrastructure is mainly to benefit the property developers who are DA funders, rather than to improve government efficiency.

[Motion as printed on Order Paper.]

LATE MARCELO PECCI

(Motion of condolence)

Mr M KAMA: Thank you very much, hon House Chair. I move without notice:

That the House joins the world in mourning the death of Marcelo Pecci, a high-profile prosecutor who fought against organised crime and drug trafficking in his home country of Paraguay, he was shot dead this week during his honeymoon in Colombia in front of his pregnant wife; notes further with concern that the cowardly murder of Pecci brings back sad memories of the assassination of detective Charl Kinnear in 2020 and places a spotlight on the safety concerns of our dedicated and hardworking police officers, detectives and prosecutors who are an irritation to gangs and organised crime; and calls on police top brass to prioritize the safety of officers, particularly those who are dealing with the Anti-Gang Unit and fighting against organised crime. I so move.

[Motion as moved by Member.]

Mr M KAMA: I move without notice:

That the House joins the world in mourning the death of Marcelo Pecci, a high-profile prosecutor who fought against organised crime and drug trafficking in his home country of Paraguay; notes that he was shot dead this week during his honeymoon in Colombia in front of his pregnant wife; notes further with concern that the cowardly murder of Pecci brings back sad memories of the assassination of detective Charl Kinnear in 2020 and places the spotlight on the safety concerns of our dedicated and hardworking police officers, detectives and prosecutors who are an irritation to gangs and organised crime; and calls on police top brass to prioritise the safety of officers, particularly those leading the Anti-Gang Unit and those fighting against organised crime.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

Agreed to.

INTERNATIONAL NURSES DAY

(Motion)

Ms R WINDVOGEL: Thank you, hon House Chairperson. I move without notice:

That the House notes that today marks the International Nurses Day as the world honours the selfless contribution and reflects on the role nurses play to save the world during the COVID-19 pandemic; and commends and celebrates the nurses who continue to put their lives on the line in order for us to live, as they are at the coalface of Government's response to COVID-19; and reminds the MEC and the HOD about their commitment to build a Wall of Remembrance in honour of the departed nurses and other healthcare workers. I so move.

[Motion as moved by Member.]

Ms R WINDVOGEL: I move without notice:

That the House notes that today marks International Nurses Day when the world to honours the selfless contribution of nurses and reflects on the role nurses have played to save the world during the COVID-19 pandemic; commends and celebrates the nurses who continue to put their lives on the line in order for us to live, as they are at the coalface of the government's response to COVID-19; and reminds the Minister and the HOD about their commitment to build a Wall of Remembrance in honour of the departed nurses and other healthcare workers.

[Motion as printed on Order Paper.]

STATUTORY RAPE INCIDENT

(Motion)

Mr M KAMA: Thank you very much, hon House Chair. I move without notice:

That the House notes with concern the allegations of statutory rape levelled against a foreign national from Parklands that were widely circulated on social media this week; notes further that in the video and voice clips that were widely circulated, underage were allegedly recorded having sexual intercourse with an old foreign national man in exchange for money and alcohol; notes further that the action of this man constitutes statutory rape and therefore, must be prosecuted; welcomes the SANCO Parklands branch for opening a criminal case of statutory rape against the alleged perpetrator; and calls on the police to speedily investigate the matter and offer psychological – psychosocial, I mean, sorry hon Chair, psychosocial support to the young girls who are victims on this matter. I so move.

[Motion as moved by Member.]

Mr M KAMA: I move without notice:

That the House notes with concern the allegations of statutory rape levelled against a foreign national from Parklands that were widely circulated on social media this week; notes further that, in the video and voice clips that were widely circulated, underage girls were allegedly recorded as having sexual intercourse with an old foreign national man in exchange for money and alcohol; notes further that the action of this man constitutes statutory rape and therefore must be prosecuted; welcomes the SANCO Parklands branch for opening a criminal case of statutory rape against the alleged perpetrator; and calls on the police to investigate the matter speedily and to offer psychosocial support to the young girls who are the victims in this matter.

[Motion as printed in the Minutes.]

Agreed to.

**APPOINTMENT OF AN AD HOC COMMITTEE
WESTERN CAPE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT: SEATING ALLOCATION**

(Draft Resolution)

The CHIP WHIP (DA):

1. That the House in terms of Rule 119 of the Standing Rules appoints an Ad-Hoc Committee to investigate and report on:
 - (a) The appropriateness of the number of seats allocated to the Western Cape Provincial Parliament more than 20 years ago, given the population growth and the movement of people across provinces; and
 - (b) whether the current number of seats is sufficient to represent the people of the Western Cape optimally.
2. The Committee shall consist of 15 Members appointed in terms of Rule 120 of the Standing Rules with the membership allocated as follows:
 - (a) Democratic Alliance: 8 Members
 - (b) African National Congress: 2 Members
 - (c) Economic Freedom Fighters: 1 Member
 - (d) GOOD: 1 Member
 - (e) African Christian Democratic Alliance: 1 Member
 - (f) Freedom Front Plus: 1 Member
 - (g) Al Jama-ah: 1 Member
3. The names of the Members representing the aforementioned political parties must be submitted to the Speaker of the Western Cape Provincial Parliament as soon as possible for publication in the ATC.

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (ANC): Hon House Chairperson, I rise on behalf of the African National Congress to support this particular Resolution today, for the establishment of an Ad-hoc Committee.

28 years into our democracy, it would be fair to evaluate the representation of our people in this House. Indeed, amidst the economic challenges of our time, the ANC does not take this decision to support the establishment of this Ad-hoc Committee with its areas of reference, lightly. Yet, we must be able to thoroughly investigate whether this House truly represents the needs and aspirations of our people, as envisaged in our Constitution. Every effort must be made to ensure that our democracy is strengthened and that we therefore would support any mechanism which seeks to evaluate the state and efficiency of our representation and therefore, our democracy.

However, we hasten to add that this particular exercise is so imperative that all political parties in this House must be represented on the Committee. It is for this reason that the ANC did not object when it was allocated two seats, when in reality, we could have asked for four.

Yet, because we would rather see the involvement of relatively smaller parties in the House, we relent in granting those two seats on the committee to these small Opposition parties.

As mentioned before, hon House Chair, we embark on this exercise, ever conscious of the growing social distance that often exists between ourselves as public representatives and our people. Hopefully, this exercise will lead to an outcome, whatever that may be, where that gap is narrowed in the interests of our people. The ANC supports the Resolution. I thank you.

Mr M XEGO (EFF): Thanks, hon House Chair. As the EFF, we also fully support the Resolution with one understanding and appeal: that we continue sticking to the timeframes, as well as the terms of reference.

But furthermore, we wish to also call upon what the hon or to echo what the hon Sayed has said about the inclusion of smaller parties in the process, to ensure that there is broader consultation and support whenever we are doing things. And therefore, as the EFF, we are in full support of the Resolution.

But also with this understanding, hon Speaker, that – sorry, hon House Chair – that the Ad-hoc Committee would not concentrate on politicking in exercising the terms of reference of this Ad-hoc Committee and rather, concentrate on the mandate to ensure that it is concluded within the timelines that it is specified for. Thanks very much, hon House Chair.

Mr F C CHRISTIANS (ACDP): Thank you, hon House Chair. The ACDP supports this Resolution. 42 members are inadequate to serve the people of the Western Cape and we agree that as the population grows year by year, that we need more representatives to serve the people of the Western Cape. So, we fully support this Resolution. I thank you.

Mr P J MARAIS (FFP): Hon Chair, the Freedom Front Plus wholeheartedly supports the Resolution tabled by the hon Wenger of the DA. The Western Cape has become the haven for unemployed homeless people and there are a lot of them here that we are not even aware of. We must remember that we are a very large province, spanning over 129 000 square kilometres. We are almost the size of England. England is 130 000 square kilometres and the Western Cape alone, 129 462 square kilometres so obviously, the expanse is very big and we must service people and their needs over such a wide area.

I think, the number of Members of Parliament that sit here now, is going to find it very hard to keep up with visiting these areas, especially in terms of our oversight functions. I have seen with the initiative by the hon Speaker when he wants to go out to Manathi to visit people. I did not say Otumanathi, Puma ... [Interjection.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Order, hon members! iThetha Nathi.

Mr P J MARAIS (FFP): I [Laughter.] I think that it is a very noble idea, but it is a very big expanse to cover and for that reason, I think it will be a brilliant idea if we could convince National that we need more Members of Parliament, not per our own sake, but for better service delivery to the people we represent, especially on the expansive platteland. I thank you.

Mr G BRINKHUIS (AL JAMA-AH): Thank you, hon Chair. Al Jama-Ah is in full support. Thank you, hon Chair.

The CHIEF WHIP (DA): Thank you, hon House Chair. The question before the House today is whether it is desirable or not to establish an Ad-hoc Committee to investigate the appropriateness of the number of seats allocated to the Western Cape Provincial Parliament. The number of seats are currently 42, which is contained in Section 13 of the Western Cape Provincial Constitution. This number was set more than 20 years ago and has remained so ever since.

In 1996, a year before the number of seats was set in the Provincial Constitution, the Western Cape had approximately 3,9 million inhabitants and while we are now waiting for the Census results, the population estimates place the number of inhabitants currently in our province, at 7,1 million. That is almost double the number of inhabitants served by the same number of public representatives. At the same time, it is not a new debate. It has been ventilated many times in this House over the last 10 years and other Legislatures are having this very same debate.

The Gauteng Provincial Legislature, for example, has recently petitioned the new Electoral Amendment Bill to provide for the determination of the number of seats for the various Provincial Legislatures and the multi-party committee convened by our hon Speaker recently, also showed that the vast majority of parties represented in this House agree that this matter needs attention.

So, the question here today is: should we investigate and look into whether the current number of seats is sufficient to represent the people of the Western Cape optimally? This Committee will be a mechanism which will allow us to stop and reflect on whether public representation and service to the people of this province, is properly served by the current number of representatives or not.

The DA is of the view that yes, we should investigate this matter because we are interested in being able to best serve our constituents through this Legislature and therefore, we support the establishment of this Ad-hoc Committee and the Draft Resolution. Thank you.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, hon Chief Whip and believe this will be the last time that we call you Chief Whip in this House? The next time it will be Minister. That concludes the declaration of the Draft Resolution.

I have to announce that there are currently – the amount of members present? Three oh? 30 hon members currently present and that they are entitled to vote, and the House is therefore quorate. The question put before the House is that the Draft Resolution be adopted. Are there any objections to the Draft Resolution being adopted?

An HON MEMBER: No.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: No objections, recorded and accordingly, unanimously adopted and agreed to.

REPORT OF THE AD-HOC COMMITTEE ON COVID-19 DATED 6 MAY 2022

(Consideration)

Mr F C CHRISTIANS (ACDP): Thank you, hon Chairperson. Hon Chairperson, it was a privilege for the ACDP to be part of the Ad-hoc Committee on COVID-19. I wish to thank the Chairperson, hon Mireille Wenger, for her excellent manner in which she chaired the Committee. She was fair and non-partisan, and her dealings with political parties were fair. I told that before. She posed the questions and we received satisfying answers, and on behalf of the ACDP I want to congratulate you on your appointment as the incoming Western Cape Provincial Minister of Finance and Economic Opportunities. We believe you deserve it and well done. Thank you. [Applause.]

The CHIEF WHIP (DA): Thank you, hon Chairperson. The COVID-19 Ad-hoc Committee was established a little over two years ago and served as the parliamentary pulse of the pandemic. The Committee produced monthly reports, totalling in excess of 500 pages. This final report is the culmination of 2 years of scrutiny over the Executive and more broadly, the effect of the pandemic on society in the Western Cape.

This Committee, the only one of its kind in South Africa, has been the subject of several academic studies already. It has been an excellent vehicle for a whole of society view of Government action and the effects of this virus. We are very proud of this Committee and we are proud of this Legislature that it established such a body, to breathe life into parliamentary oversight at a time when there was so much uncertainty and fear.

When the Committee was established, I doubt any of us thought that our assignment would be as long as two whole years and two very long years they were. During this time, most of us have either gotten COVID-19 and many of us have lost colleagues and loved ones, and some continue to experience lingering symptoms of long COVID-19. We remember and pray for every person whose life has been taken by this disease and those that are suffering its aftermath, which has changed our world and impacted on every household in the Western Cape, South Africa and, indeed, the world.

As of today, globally there have been 520 million confirmed cases and 6,3 million deaths. The Committee looked into everything from provincial oxygen supplies, bereavement counselling and the informal economy. We checked that we had sufficient food during the hard lockdown and why the price of eggs increased. We looked at feeding schemes for children, the closure of ECD centres, the reopening of schools, the transport of healthcare workers and the provision of PPE for nurses, the impact on learning, the elderly and children. It was, indeed, the parliamentary pulse of the pandemic.

The Executive and top management came week after week to brief the Committee, so that we as public representatives were able to scrutinise the work of Government and ask important questions. But we did not just hear from Government, we listened to citizens of this province and we spoke to survivors of COVID-19, NGOs, unions, business chambers and even psychologists. 17 000 people participated in our public participation process.

As the Chair of the Committee, I tried my utmost to follow the principles of fairness and to open spaces for Opposition parties. And I really would like to thank my colleagues from this Committee on both sides of the benches. It was really an honour and a privilege to serve with you. I am sure I speak on behalf of all members in giving thanks to the procedural officers, Mr Waseem Matthews, Ms Zaheeda Adams, Ms Wasiema Hassen-Moosa, Ms Shumeeze Jones, and the senior procedural officers, Ms Lizette Cloete and Ben Daza and Mario Sassman for their outstanding efforts and hard work. We thank you.

We express our deepest gratitude towards the thousands of healthcare workers, doctors, nurses, Government officials, civil society members that worked and continue to work to ensure our survival. We thank the hon Premier and the Provincial Cabinet for steering us through these troubled waters.

Hon Chairperson, I report that this Committee has concluded its assignment and ask that the report and its recommendations be adopted. Thank you. [Applause.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Thank you very much, hon Chief Whip and I believe that is the very last time we will address you as that, but in your capacity as Chair, thank you so much for the wonderful sterling work that you have been doing with the Committee.

Hon members, I have to announce that there are currently 29 hon members present and entitled to vote, and the House is therefore quorate. I put the question before the House, is that that the COVID-19 WCPP Report be adopted. Are there any objections to the Report being adopted? No objections in the House, no objections recorded online, the Report is then accordingly agreed to and adopted. Thank you very much, hon members.

I believe that that concludes the business for today. The Secretary will now end the meeting and all members will be exited from this sitting. I wish you a safe travel home, be blessed, keep well, be safe. The House is adjourned. Thank you very much.

The House adjourned at 18:16.

ANNOUNCEMENTS, TABLINGS AND COMMITTEE REPORTS

THURSDAY, 12 MAY 2022

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Speaker:

Referral of bill to committee in accordance with Rule 217:

Standing Committee on Agriculture, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning

Sectional Titles Amendment Bill [B 31B–2020] NCOP (proposed section 76(1) Bill).

TABLING

The Speaker:

Bill received from the National Council of Provinces and tabled in accordance with Rule 217:

Sectional Titles Amendment Bill [B 31B–2020] NCOP (proposed section 76(1) Bill).

Copy attached.

FRIDAY, 13 MAY 2022

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Speaker:

Member L J Botha has been appointed as Chief Whip of the Majority Party (Democratic Alliance) with effect from 16 May 2022.

MONDAY, 16 MAY 2022

COMMITTEE REPORT

Annual Committee Activity Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning for the 2021/22 financial year as follows:

Members

The Committee comprised of the following members:

Van Der Westhuizen, AP (DA) (Chairperson)
August, SN (Environmental Affairs and Development Planning) (GOOD) from 15 March 2022
Baartman, DM (DA) until 27 February 2022
Bosman, G (DA) from 28 February 2022
Botha, LJ (DA) from 28 February 2022
Herron, BN (Environmental Affairs and Development Planning) (GOOD) until 3 February 2022
Marais, PJ (Agriculture) (FF Plus)
Marran, P (ANC)
Maseko, LM (DA) until 27 February 2022

Alternate Members

America, D (DA)
 Mackenzie, RD (DA) from 28 February 2022
 Maseko, LM (DA) from 28 February 2022
 Plato, D (DA) from 28 February 2022
 Schäfer, BA (DA)
 Smith, D (ANC)

1. Introduction

The mandate of the Committee was to -

- 1.1 maintain oversight over the Executive Members and the Departments and its Entities, of the way in which they perform their responsibilities including the implementation of legislation and to hold them accountable to the Western Cape Provincial Parliament; and
- 1.2 consider and report on legislation, other matters and the Annual Reports referred to it by the Speaker.

In fulfillment of its mandate the Committee -

- 1.3 facilitated public participation and involvement in the legislative and other processes of the Committee;
- 1.4 conducted its business in a fair, open and transparent manner;
- 1.5 promoted co-operative governance; and
- 1.6 reported regularly to the House.

2. Reporting Department(s) and Entities

- 2.1 Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning
- 2.2 Department of Agriculture
- 2.3 CapeNature
- 2.4 Casidra

3. Overview of Committees Activities

No of Committee Meetings	27
No of Public Hearings	6
No of Oversight Visits	4

4. Oversight activities

The 2021/22 year was considered a challenging, yet productive year in which interactions with the Departments and Entities and the many stakeholders consulted were both cordial and productive and ensured that committee members could approach their oversight function with objectivity and insight. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Committee successfully conducted its business by way of virtual meetings on Microsoft Teams.

The financial year was eventful and several initiatives having resulted in follow-up activities and meetings. Legislation took preference over other committee activities. The following is a summary of the Committee's activities during the year.

- 4.1 The Committee's main focus for the year was on the processing of section 76 legislation, provincial bills, including money bills. Regarding section 76 bills, the Committee finalised the Upgrading of Land Tenure Rights Amendment Bill [B 6B—2020] (NCOP) (s76); the National Forests Amendment Bill [B 11B—2016] (NCOP) and the National Environmental Management Laws Amendment Bill [B 14F—2017] (NCOP) and submitted its final mandates timeously to the Select Committee on Land Reform, Environment, Mineral Resources and Energy in the NCOP. The Bills are listed below.
- 4.2 In terms of provincial legislation, the Committee concluded its processes on the Western Cape Land Use Planning Amendment Bill [B 6—2020]. The Western Cape Biodiversity Bill [B 2—2021] was referred to the Committee on 9 June 2021. The Committee received a briefing from the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning on the content and impact of the Bill on 15 June 2021. The Committee then decided on its public participation process. The Bill was advertised in print media, on social media and specific stakeholder letters, which included municipalities, were distributed. Stakeholders were invited to submit written submissions and indicate if they would want to make oral submissions before the Committee. The closing date for comment was 10 August 2021. The Committee received 12 substantive written comments by 10 August 2021 with seven stakeholders requesting an extension to submit their comments, which was granted. The Committee, together with the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, worked through the submissions received over a span of many meetings and then, based on the submissions received and members input, agreed to amendments to the Bill. The Committee reported the Bill with amendments [B 2A-2021] and [B 2B-2021] to the House. The bills are listed below.
- 4.3 In terms of Money Bills, the Committee deliberated on Vote 9: Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, in the Schedule to the Western Cape Third Adjustments Appropriation Bill (2020/21 Financial Year) [B 3—2021] as well as Vote 9: Environmental Affairs and Development Planning and Vote 11: Agriculture, in the Schedule to the Western Cape Adjustments Appropriation Bill [B 6—2021]. Similarly, the main appropriated budget for the 2022/23 financial year for Vote 9: Environmental Affairs and Development Planning and Vote 11: Agriculture, in the Schedule to the Western Cape Appropriation Bill [B 2—2022] was deliberated on. The bills are listed below.
- 4.4 The Committee continued to be concerned about the safe transportation of farm workers and met with trade union representatives in this regard who provided the Committee with an update on what their respective organisations were doing to assist the plight of farm workers in relation to safety while being transported to and from their places of employment on the back of vehicles.

Challenges in this regard were highlighted and risk mitigating factors were discussed. The Committee encouraged the trade unions to remain the voice of workers and to not only advocate for better wages but also to pursue the safe transportation of farm workers.

The Committee was pleased to determine that since the previous meetings on the subject matter that took place in the previous financial year, several law enforcement actions were undertaken that focused on the transport of workers on the back of vehicles, especially in those areas well known for providing transport to seasonal workers. The Committee commended the Department of Transport and Public Works for acting on this. The Committee was also pleased to determine that the Department of Agriculture now included road safety as one of the aspects in its Rural Safety Plan.

- 4.5 Alien invasive vegetation clearing was another focus area of the Committee. The Committee communicated with the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning in respect of water losses within municipalities and how this was linked to the non-availability of water, particularly for human consumption. The presence of alien vegetation, including pine trees that were originally introduced by the then Department of Forestry, in the water catchment areas that could possibly hamper the maximisation of the runoff water from dams in the Western Cape was of concern. CapeNature and the provincial Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning briefed the Committee on the strategic context of Ecological Infrastructure and Alien Invasive Plants. The Ecological Infrastructure Investment Framework and Biomass value chain development was explained and an overview of the National Programme and the criteria for the prioritisation of certain areas was provided. The Department and CapeNature further provided the Committee with the status of their respective Alien Vegetation Clearing Programmes, the integration thereof as well as challenges experienced.

The national Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment were requested to contribute to this discussion, particularly on how water management programmes collectively are incorporated into Alien Invasive Clearing Programmes. Unfortunately, the invitation was declined.

- 4.6 The future curricula of the Elsenburg Agricultural Training Institute with specific reference to tertiary institutions and qualifications that fall within the ambit of the national sphere of government were of concern to the Committee. To this end, the Committee met with the Department of Agriculture to determine if there was communication with the relevant national authority, how this would affect the future of the Training Institute and how the Department was dealing with this matter.

The Department provided the Committee with a brief overview of the Training Institute and outlined its current skills programmes and future offerings in terms of these programmes, both for Agricultural Skills Development and Higher Education and Training.

The accreditation status of programmes and partnership agreements in place were also provided to the Committee as well as statistical information spanning over a five year period that portrayed the number of student registrations versus the number of students who graduated. Based on this, the Committee expressed concern regarding the throughput rate as it appeared that the dropout rate was high based on the statistics provided. Other issues raised, included the finalisation and securing of funding for staff establishments, operating budgets, as well as the scope for provinces or college councils to determine curricula in line with, among other things, provincial training needs.

The Committee also raised concern about the plan of national government to move Agricultural Colleges to their higher education and training portfolio and met with the Department on this matter in February 2022. The Department of Agriculture informed the Committee that the intention of the national Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development, in conjunction with the Department of Higher Education and Training, was for agricultural colleges to move from provinces to national with effect from 1 April 2022 and that the Western Cape was the only province that objected to this move. This objection was in light of statutory and regulatory processes that were not in place, particularly the consultation process between the provincial Minister of Agriculture and the National Ministers of Higher Education and Training and Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development.

The Committee was further informed that the move has been deferred to 1 April 2023 subject to all regulatory processes being concluded. During the discussion, the Department of Agriculture eluded to five other options that could be explored and that this would form part of the consultative process. This will be explored by the Committee in the 2022/23 financial year.

- 4.7 The Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning briefed the Committee on the Aviation Fuel Study undertaken and its Biomass Programme by providing the Committee with the pre-feasibility study of ethanol supply for the production of sustainable aviation fuel by outlining the study's background, main objectives, partnerships and also providing a summary of the ethanol supply cost for single and combination feedstock scenarios. Stakeholders involved were mentioned as well as alternative feedstock options in the form of various wastes that could be converted to sustainable advanced liquid fuels. The Department also provided the Committee with the rationale for a biomass economy. The strategic context and status of the Departmental Biomass Programmes were outlined that focused on various business models for Biochar, Activated Carbon and Wood Vinegar sourced from alien invasive plant clearing. The value chain and benefits regarding alien invasive plants as well as the market opportunities for the above-mentioned commodities were provided. In this regard the Department provided the Committee with an overview of the Karatara Catchment and Restore Eden Projects. The Committee will be visiting these projects in the 2022/23 financial year.

- 4.8 The Draft Western Cape Inclusionary Housing Policy Framework was published for comment by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning during the 2021/22 financial year. The Draft Policy Framework aimed to assist municipalities in the Western Cape to facilitate inclusion of more affordable housing units in developments in their municipal areas. This will be done in partnership with the private sector with the goal of creating more opportunities for people to live in better locations.

The Committee received a briefing on the Draft Policy with specific reference to its content, impact, the public consultation process and public comments received as well as the extent to which public input will be incorporated into the Policy Framework. The Committee will continue to follow up on the implementation of the said Draft Policy.

- 4.9 The Agricultural Producer Support and Development Programme within the Department of Agriculture was also an area of focus. The Programme focused on subsistence and smallholder farmers. The Department of Agriculture provided the Committee with information pertaining to Western Cape's contribution to national agricultural exports as well as the Western Cape's contribution to agricultural employment within the Province. The Commodity Approach and Black Producers Commercial Programme within the Agricultural Producer Support and Development Programme was explained. The support to and constraints experienced by smallholder and subsistence farmers as well as the challenges regarding land access, COVID-19 responses and the drought were outlined. Reference was also made to challenges in respect of the low ratio of Extension Officers to farmers. The Department also highlighted elements of certain disasters and constraints facing small holder and subsistence farmers.

The Committee will be visiting farms that have been enrolled in the Agricultural Producer and Support Programme in the new financial year in order to engage with the farmers to determine their challenges, successes as well as the type and level of support from the Provincial and respective National Department that will improve the prospects of some of these emerging farmers.

- 4.10 Another focus area was the agreement between the Western Cape Department of Agriculture and the California Department of Food and Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture provided the Committee with the rationale behind the agreement and key elements and components of the agreement in terms of its goals and objectives were highlighted. The state of California's economy, agricultural production and climate were outlined as well as initiatives by the California Department of Food and Agriculture and areas of co-operation between itself and the Western Cape Government. The Committee resolved that, as the final responsibility for agricultural policy falls within the Western Cape Government and the Western Cape Provincial Parliament's domains, it would endeavour to undertake an international study visit to the state of California to improve relationships, to support the implementation of the agreement, to monitor the benefits to be gained, and to identify possible amendments to existing policies and legislation.

- 4.11 Emphasis was also placed on the subject of waste management. The Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning provided the Committee with an overview of the State of Waste Report 2022 for the Western Cape. The Western Cape Integrated Waste Management Plan inclusive of waste generation, diversion and disposal as well as the state of municipal waste by-laws were expanded upon. The waste management facilities and compliance status as well as the status of organic waste diversion plans were highlighted and the Committee was provided with a synopsis of the challenges faced by municipalities. The Committee raised numerous issues that included waste separation at source, incentives, dealing with red tape, the safety of waste pickers at landfill sites, municipalities that do not have by-laws and waste management plans in place, illegal dumping of waste, awareness campaigns in communities as well as multiple households on one erf being allocated only one municipal bin.
- 4.12 The Committee conducted four oversight visits, one to the Breede River Valley Region, another to Elsenburg and two visits to the West Coast. The latter formed part of the Service Delivery Cluster Visit Week.

The purpose of the visit to the Breede River Valley Region stemmed from the deliberation on the Department of Agriculture's Annual Report for the 2019/20 financial year, where the Committee was informed that the Department submitted a proposal for funding to the Department of Water Affairs (DWS) to raise the current Brandvlei Feeder Canal by 30cm and that this would allow an additional amount of water to be diverted during the winter months for storage which would bring a significant additional area under irrigation. The Committee further determined that, due to an undertaking by the national Minister of Water and Sanitation, the DWS would undertake the construction work and that the R20 million budgeted by the Department of Agriculture for this project was surrendered to the Provincial Revenue Fund for COVID-19 related expenditure. The Committee was concerned about the continued delays in respect of this beneficial project but was pleased that the Department of Agriculture indicated willingness to pursue this matter with the DWS.

To this end, the Committee resolved that it would request regular updates on this matter and further resolved to conduct an oversight visit to the Brandvlei Dam and related projects in the Breede River Valley area to observe progress made in terms of construction and to gain a better understanding of the potential benefits of the projects once completed. The Committee then visited the Brandvlei Dam Project, Holsloot Weir and Papenkuil Pump Station in Worcester where the focus was on water security. This visit concluded with a visit to a farm near De Doorns where good design structures were in place for transporting farm workers.

The purpose of the visit to Elsenburg was to observe a demonstration on the use of unmanned aerial vehicles in the agricultural sector and the Committee also engaged with entrepreneurs who were assisted with product development and business advice by the Department of Agriculture.

The Committee, as part of the Service Delivery Cluster of Committees, participated in a Cluster Visit Week that took place in the West Coast District. This visit week included a visit to the Colenso Farm in Darling and the Rocherpan Nature Reserve in Veldrif. Engagements with the farmer at the Colenso farm centred around the farmer's battle to obtain a lease agreement from the national Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development, the support required from the Western Cape Department of Agriculture to ensure that he emerges as a successful farmer and his experience of the support given by the Department. The visit to the Rocherpan Nature Reserve provided the delegation with an understanding of the biodiversity and conservation issues of Rocherpan Nature Reserve and the marine protected area, the tourism and economic growth in the area as well as community involvement and educational programmes offered. The Committee also attended and participated in the meetings of the other committees within the Cluster during the Visit Week.

- 4.13 The Annual Reports of the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning and its Entity, CapeNature, as well as the Annual Reports of the Department of Agriculture and its entity, Casidra for 2020/21 were evaluated.

5. Legislation

In the 2021/22 Financial Year, the Committee dealt with the following items of legislation:

5.1 Provincial Bills

- 5.1.1 Western Cape Land Use Planning Amendment Bill [B 6–2020]
- 5.1.2 Western Cape Third Adjustments Appropriation Bill (2020/21 Financial Year) [B 3–2021]: Vote 9 – Environmental Affairs and Development Planning
- 5.1.3 Western Cape Adjustments Appropriation [B 6–2021]: Vote 9 - Environmental Affairs and Development Planning
- 5.1.4 Western Cape Adjustments Appropriation [B 6–2021]: Vote 11 - Agriculture
- 5.1.5 Western Cape Appropriation Bill [B 2–2022]: Vote 9 - Environmental Affairs and Development Planning
- 5.1.6 Western Cape Appropriation Bill [B 2–2022]: Vote 11 - Agriculture
- 5.1.7 Western Cape Biodiversity Bill [B 2A–2021] and [B 2B–2021]

5.2 NCOP Bills (Section 76)

- 5.2.1 National Forests Amendment Bill [B 11B–2016] (NCOP)
- 5.2.2 National Environmental Management Laws Amendment Bill [B 14F–22017] (NCOP)
- 5.2.3 Upgrading of Land Tenure Rights Amendment Bill [B 6B–2020] (NCOP)

6. Facilitation of Public Involvement and Participation

In line with its mandate to facilitate public participation as part of the legislative process and to manage this within the parameters of compliance with COVID-19 protocols, the Committee created awareness and opportunity for the public to participate in the legislative process by advertising in print media, using social media such as Facebook, Twitter and Instagram as well as drafting specific letters to affected and interested stakeholders to comment on legislation.

The public was therefore given the opportunity to request to make verbal presentations to the Committee, to submit written comments and to submit oral submissions via WhatsApp voice notes.

7. Financial Particulars

The Committee's actual expenditure for the 2021/22 financial year as at 31 March 2022 was R66 455 against an adjusted budget of R93 881. The underspending was due to an oversight visit that, for various reasons, could not take place during the 2021/22 financial year. This visit has been scheduled to take place in the 2022/ 2023 financial year.

MONDAY, 16 MAY 2022

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Speaker:

Referral of document to committee in terms of section 54(1) and (2) of the Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act, 2009 (Act 10 of 2009), as amended:

Parliamentary Oversight Committee

Western Cape Provincial Parliament – In-year Monitoring Report as at 30 April 2022.

TABLING

The Speaker:

Tabling of document in terms of section 54(1) and (2) of the Financial Management of Parliament and Provincial Legislatures Act, 2009 (Act 10 of 2009), as amended:

Western Cape Provincial Parliament – In-year Monitoring Report as at 30 April 2022.

Copies attached.

TUESDAY, 17 MAY 2022

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Speaker:

Assignment of powers and functions

In terms of section 132(2) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, and section 42(2) of the Constitution of the Western Cape, 1997, the Premier has assigned to the persons listed in column A of the attached Annexure 1 the powers and functions regarding the portfolios listed in column B with effect from 16 May 2022 in accordance with the attached documents dated 16 May 2022.

Column A of the attached Annexure 2 reflects the full list of persons appointed to the Provincial Cabinet and the powers and functions regarding the portfolios listed in column B assigned to them as at 16 May 2022.

TUESDAY, 17 MAY 2022

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Speaker:

Assignment of powers and functions

In terms of section 132(2) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, and section 42(2) of the Constitution of the Western Cape, 1997, the Premier has assigned to the persons listed in column A of the attached Annexure 1 the powers and functions regarding the portfolios listed in column B with effect from 16 May 2022 in accordance with the attached documents dated 16 May 2022.

Column A of the attached Annexure 2 reflects the full list of persons appointed to the Provincial Cabinet and the powers and functions regarding the portfolios listed in column B assigned to them as at 16 May 2022.

WEDNESDAY, 18 MAY 2022

TABLING

The Speaker:

Tabling of documents in terms of section 132(2) of the Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, 2003 (Act 56 of 2003):

Knysna Municipality

- (a) Oversight Report on the Annual Report for 2020/21.
- (b) Annual Report for 2020/21.

- (c) Report of the Municipal Public Accounts Committee on the Annual Report for 2020/21.
- (d) Minutes of special Council meeting on the Annual Report for 2020/21.

Copies attached.

FRIDAY, 20 MAY 2022

TABLING

The Speaker:

Investigation report into whether the use of a BMW X5 by the Deputy Speaker of the Western Cape Provincial Parliament resulted in fruitless and wasteful expenditure.

Copy attached.

**INTERPELLATIONS,
QUESTIONS AND REPLIES**

INTERPELLATION*Mass shootings: curbing of***1. Mr M Xego asked the Acting Minister of Community Safety:**

What are her Department's plans to curb mass shootings that have claimed several lives in areas such as Manenberg, the Endlovini Informal Settlement and the Enkanini Informal Settlement over the past weeks?

The ACTING MINISTER OF COMMUNITY SAFETY: Thank you, Speaker, thank you, hon Xego, for this question. While I strongly condemn these senseless killings, I wish to once again convey my sincere condolences to the family and loved ones of those who have lost their lives to these heinous acts of violence and crime. I call on anyone with information regarding these shootings which could assist SAPS in their investigation, to immediately come forward and report such, either to the local station or by calling Crime Stop on 0860010111.

We must all play our part and assist those who are denied the freedoms enshrined in our Bill of Rights and the right to live in making our community safer for you and those around you. Through its constitutional mandate of oversight the Department of Community Safety supports Neighbourhood Watches in the community. From September 2020 to date the Department has supported 32 Neighbourhood Watches structures in Khayelitsha, of which nine received funding, 14 resources and six received training. The Department is currently looking to increase the support as the budget and capacity allows.

In partnership with the City of Cape Town, the Department launched the Law Enforcement Advancement Plan, which deployed 1 102 law enforcement officers in the crime hotspots to enhance law enforcement capacity and to support the South African Police Services in the Western Cape.

Manenberg as well as the Endlovini and Enkanini informal settlements in Harare all form part of the said deployments. Almost 90 LEAP members are deployed on a 24-hour basis seven days a week. The SAPS have a constitutional mandate to prevent, combat, investigate crime and are responsible to ensure that effective and efficient measures are put into place to prevent such occurrences from happening. The Department of Community Safety through its oversight mandate, conducts oversight visits to oversee the effectiveness and efficiency of the police. The priority crime hotspots policing areas are prioritised with regards to oversight visits. I thank you.

Mr M XEGO: Thank you. †Somlomo [Speaker] and thank you to the Minister for the response. Apart from the three townships that were mentioned mainly in the said question, just recently between March and April there have been concerning reports of gunshots and further mass killings in a number of communities within the Western Cape. The recent mass shootings took place in Jerusalem informal settlement in Delft on the past Sunday, and three people were killed and shot there. The same weekend a disabled man was shot and killed in Belhar by robbers of a spaza shop.

In Hanover Park the unidentified body of a man was discovered, whilst two others were also shot and injured elsewhere.

In the Lost City in Mitchells Plain, Lavender Hill, Bonteheuwel and Wesbank gunshots have been an order of the day so what we want to understand now, hon Minister, is that the crime does not stop only with murder. We expanded to take this into account – physical assaults, sexual crimes, robberies and all the forms of atrocities that are faced by our people. The problem then starts when the communities are taking the law into their own hands. Now what we want to understand is that having faced all these recent forms of mass shootings and styles and everything that dominate our communities, what are other alternative plans that the Department has in ensuring that we protect our people and we curb these mass killings, in particular where criminals have never been brought to book. So, if we can be able to understand the Department's plan as far as this is concerned, because I would assume that these challenges would require a different approach than what has been previously utilised, so what is the Department aiming to see to it that there is change in that regard? Thank you very much. †Somlomo. [Speaker.]

Mr R I ALLEN: Thank you so much, Speaker. Speaker, through you, I wish to welcome the Minister's initial reply to the question posed by the EFF as well as welcome the EFF's input.

Speaker, I think it is noteworthy to mention here today that following the five murders which occurred in Manenberg, which I firstly want to commend the decision taken by the Premier, by the Minister as well as the Department to ensure that the LEAP Reaction Unit was deployed to Manenberg as quickly as possible. I have visited Manenberg and saw firsthand how the unit further capacitated and bolstered the operations led by the Anti-gang Unit as well as the Metro Police, which are aimed at curbing gang violence in the area. Speaker, there can be no doubt that efficient service delivery is best achieved through cooperation between different spheres of Government. I thus call on the National Government to urgently address the under-resourcing in our province.

Speaker, the Safety Plan is working and we have seen the countless successes in our communities with the LEAP programme showcasing how the Western Cape goes above and beyond the mandate of a provincial government, but more importantly also, Speaker, is that the Western Cape Government and the City of Cape Town are testament that capable Sub-National Governments have the ability to keep our residents safe, but we also know that SAPS as the leading agency, plays a vital role and we wish to ascertain from the Minister, through you, Speaker, whether there has been any discussions further with SAPS with regard to addressing the skewed allocations within our province. In Khayelitsha, for example, all three of those stations that cover the areas in Khayelitsha, have a police-to-population ratio which is far above the provincial average, and they have a 12% vacancy rate. Thank you. [Time expired.]

Mr M KAMA: Thank you, hon Speaker, Hon Speaker, the mass murders are not new and are becoming a norm in the province. In September 2021, three young girls were shot dead in execution style in Site B, Khayelitsha.

A month later a mother of three lost her life in a drive-by shooting at a 21st birthday party in Montclair, Mandalay, which left seven others injured. In 2022 eight deaths were reported in Manenberg in one weekend. In Delft three people were shot dead in an informal settlement. Last week in Khayelitsha there were mass shootings; mass shootings were reported between March and April, involving five, six and three deaths, respectively.

Speaker, why are these murders only happening in poor communities and not in affluent suburbs where the hon MECs, their families and DA voters reside? What are the causes? What are the root causes of these violent crimes in poor working-class communities?

Part of any safety strategy is to provide answers to these questions. The Safety Plan only pays lip service to addressing causative factors of violent crimes. Four of the mass murders I mentioned above took place in informal settlements. What are the plans of this Government to improve accessibility and lighting in these informal settlements? In all the mass shootings I mentioned above, police made arrests in only two. If there were CCTV cameras, more perpetrators could have been arrested. What are the plans of this Government to install CCTV cameras in these murder hotspot areas?

Lastly, as the bloodbath continues and the body count rises, the Premier is caught in DA party politics and cannot appoint a fulltime MEC for Community Safety. In all these mass shootings, MEC, how many families did you visit and how many incidents did you go to?

A video shared by JP Smith demonstrates how CCTV cameras can assist SAPS in policing crime. Why not invest in the installation of CCTV cameras in the crime-ridden areas? Thank you, Speaker.

Mr F C CHRISTIANS: Thank you, Speaker. Speaker, the concern that we as the ACDP have and I understand the role of the oversight role, but if you spend millions of rands on the LEAP officers, surely there must be some results. I want to ask two questions. The one question is on Neighbourhood Watches. I just heard the Minister said nine receive funding out of 32 in Khayelitsha. Now, we know, I have addressed this before, because Neighbourhood Watches only receive R10 000 for the entire year. Not much to do and I said this, if you go from area to area, some areas do not need the R10 000. Others need more than R10 000 because they do not have cars. They do not have the necessary equipment, so I want the Minister to look at that, and the other question I want to ask, what happened to the ShotSpotter? We here in this, previously we were briefed in the previous administration on the ShotSpotter, millions and millions of rands went into the ShotSpotter, and no results. So is that millions wasted by the City of Cape Town because that was the initiative by JP Smith and we want to know what happened to the ShotSpotter because you see, you see it on Facebook, crime has gone down.

We see it on Facebook that Nyanga is no longer the murder capital, by the DA, the DA – the LEAP officers work, but in the lives of these people, these mass killings, we do not see it working.

So, I want to ask you, Minister, to look at the money that is given to Neighbourhood Watches and why are only nine out of 32 – I am just talking about Khayelitsha – accredited; why are they not being assisted and what is the picture in the Western Cape when it comes to Neighbourhood Watches because I believe that is where we can make a difference. Thank you, Speaker. [Interjection.]

Mr M XEGO: Thank you †Somlomo. [Speaker.] Another issue which is concerning, hon Minister, is a lack of using relevant and proper technology to fight and combat crime. It is no longer enough for one to stand up and say we have employed more boots on the ground and use money to employ more law enforcement officers, but at the same time, the rate of crime is not slowing down.

It is high time that we invest and learn from more developed countries on the use of technology to combat crime. We must enter the realm of using drones and predictive analytics as mechanisms to both prevent and fight all sorts of criminal elements. What I wish therefore, to understand, Minister, is that having said all this, I would like to ask the Minister why the use of such technology has not been piloted as part of the Safety Plan, and whether there are plans to make use of a similar technology to combat crime, and perhaps if it is used well and also successfully, maybe the South African Police Services will also draw relief on that, because putting the lives of Neighbourhood Watches and as well as the Community Police Forums that are assisting on their own as human beings, will not deliver the ultimate results. What is a possibility is that the Department would employ other technological options to ensure that we combat crime, and also monitor crime in our hotspot areas. Thank you very much. Somlomo.

The ACTING MINISTER OF COMMUNITY SAFETY: Thank you, Speaker. Thank you for everyone's inset on this very... I am going to ignore that.

The objective of the Western Cape Safety Plan is to halve the murder rate in the province over the next 10 years via integrated law enforcement, social cohesion and urban design interventions and these interventions are based on data and evidence and are designed at addressing the challenge of violence holistically, guided by whole-of-society and whole-of-government approach. To date the total, as I have mentioned, a total of 1102 LEAP officers have been appointed in terms of the LEAP. The decrease in the murder rate in the Western Cape for the last two quarters is the biggest indicator of success.

The LEAP officers confiscated 161 firearms, searched 415 434 persons, confiscated 918 dangerous weapons, confiscated 18 900 litres of alcohol and conducted 4 546 joint operations with SAPS, and accordingly Neighbourhood Watches, we are looking to support more and did allocate budget in our budget cycle now for the Neighbourhood Watches. We again call on the National SAPS Minister to fill the vacant posts and reduce the understaffing gap within SAPS in the Western Cape. It quite frankly is a matter of life or death. I thank you.

[Debate concluded.]

QUESTIONS FOR ORAL REPLY

[Questions 1 and 3 stand over.]

Medication: shortages

2. Ms N Makamba-Botya asked the Minister of Health:

Whether any clinics and hospitals in the province are experiencing shortages in medication; if so, what is her Department doing to address this?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH: Thank you, member Makamba-Botya, Ngombuzo, for the question. The reply is as follows:

2. Generally in South Africa, medication procurement is managed through central contracts by the National Department of Health. In all provinces, including the Western Cape, there may be sometimes a shortage, but we will normally always have these alternatives that are available.

In the Western Cape we have got the Cape Medical Depot that places orders and once deliveries are made, which may be partial deliveries, not necessarily all of them, the stock received is apportioned to ensure all facilities receive stock, even if it is not the full order quantity. The facilities that have an electronic pharmacy system, they can electronically review stock levels at other facilities and then arrange redistribution of stock; through redistribution of stock and making available alternatives, the Department can ensure clients continue to receive the medication appropriate for their conditions.

For example, in the event of supplier performance, where there is a poor supply and resulting in low stock levels, our Cape Medical Depot will use their best endeavours to source alternate supplies available so as to meet the Department's needs.

The National Department of Health is approached to procure medicines from international sources using the relevant legislation as well so generally it is the NDOH who does the procurement for all provinces. Provinces submit their request on an annual basis, and the contractors and the tendering system – this normally happens around after three years by the National Department of Health. Thank you, Speaker.

Unksz N MAKAMBA-BOTYA: Enkosi Somlomo, ndibulele ku Minister ngempendulo yakhe but ndifuna ukuqonda ku Minister njengoba esithi I procurement yale ye medication yenziwa e province ingaba I benchmark yabo is based on what because into ebangela ndibuze ngolohlobo ...

[Translation of isiXhosa paragraph follows.]

[Ms N MAKAMBA-BOTYA: Thank you Speaker and thank you to the Minister for her answer but I want to find out from the Minister as she is saying that the procurement of this medication is made here in the province.

What is their benchmark based on because the reason I am asking is] †because we have a serious problem †eyenzekileyo Ceres. [that happened in Ceres.]

In Ceres, the Ceres community was up in arms over the past few weeks complaining about shortages of medication in their clinics and that even after queuing for hours in the searing sun, when they eventually got their turn to be assisted, they were told that there is no medication. So, I want to understand from the Minister in terms of the acquisition of the medication, what is it based on regarding making sure that it is sufficient for everyone who needs medication, especially in the public clinics and the public hospitals? Thank you, †Somlomo. [Speaker.]

The MINISTER OF HEALTH: Thank you. It depends, honourable, I am making an example. If it is mostly the chronic medication that is not available, like cancer medication, in most instances it will have been probably as a result of National in regard to that, but there were times where we did not have some of the cancer medication at the time, because they did not put that particular item in their tendering process, or they have put up an alternative, an alternative to that kind of a treatment. So, in some cases, for example, I do not have any information in regard to the specifics of the medication that †bebeyikhalazela. [they were moaning about.]

But generally, in some instances, it is about when they feel [Inaudible.] "I was deserving to have a Panado..." It cannot be [Inaudible.] where you will find that in terms of the essential drug list, in terms of providing that particular medication it is not necessary that we even have to give on that particular case, so it is always case by case. There was a time also where †kwakhe akwabikho ifamily planning [there was no family planning.]

Family planning, I think it was in Gansbaai, a clinic, where there were no particular – I think it was an injection for family planning that was not available, but it was because of the whole overall supply even to South Africa. There was a time where there was no BCG, only to find that it was because of unavailability of the raw ingredient that is coming from elsewhere, I think, from India and so forth, so it is always case by case but generally, for us, the medication we order as much as we have an understanding of what are the epidemiology and also the needs. I am talking now about the chronic medication, area by area, but generally †yinto engafane ibekho [this thing of medicine being unavailable is rare] unless it is related to the issue of the tendering.

As I indicated earlier, if it so happened that we end up out of stock because of the tendering unavailability from National, we always make sure that where now have to do a province to the individual pharmaceutical, but because if there is now – the economy of scale will not be able to be applied. The reason that at the National level, a part of the country benefits generally, when you order for nine provinces, maybe if the Western Cape needs 50 or 500 of a diabetic treatment and similarly with the other provinces, so in terms of economy of scale they could be able to get it at least at a far much better price in terms of [Inaudible.] discount, whereas if the Western Cape can order that only by themselves, that is why we always say for us that we can negotiate nationally in regard to what type of medication, but we procure locally. Thank you.

Ms W F KAIZER-PHILANDER: Thank you very much, Speaker. Speaker, through you, Minister, the shortage of medicine directly speaks to the appeal that was made to President Ramaphosa to reform South Africa's Patents Act in order to ensure an equitable access to health products. Minister, from your response, it is very clear that shortages will occur in some instances and it is a relief here today to hear that in the case of the Western Cape Health Department that from the placement of orders, as you have responded, the placement of orders at the depot, the electronic review of the stock levels, the redistribution of stock and the provision of alternative measures to ensure that patients in the Western Cape are able to receive their lifesaving medication at our facilities. Minister, through the Speaker, how will the completion of the process to amend the South African Patent Law, how will that impact on the overall availability of lifesaving medication? Thank you, Speaker.

The MINISTER OF HEALTH: Thank you, Speaker, and member Philander. That was quite a tick kind of a question. I will try to unpack it based on my understanding.

One, it is about the Patent Law in regard to how it will have an impact on the availability of medicine. Just to give a brief background, I know that I am wasting time, Speaker, but just a brief background.

All medicines in South Africa must be registered to SAHPRA, the South African Health Products Regulatory Authority and when they have to submit an application, just like as we have been going through like for example with the vaccines, they have to follow a process which is the same process that is being used even for the patented medicine or even generic equivalent and the applications then depend. The patent can be 10 to 20 years and so forth and it can also expire. So with us, we make sure that, for example, whatever happens we focus on the active ingredient rather than the trade name. Just to make an example, we have got paracetamol, where it is also called Panado, because it is also produced by Panado, but whatever happens it is about that ingredient that we order, which guaranteed that it will always be remaining the same throughout, whether there was a time after the patents that Panado changed to Painamol or whatever, something else. So it makes it quite more stable in regard to the availability of the medication, in regard specifically to the active ingredient, so in short the Patent Law, as described in your question, will actually not affect the medicine's availability. Then lastly, member Philander, I know that it is just semantics. In the health space, when we talk about the health products and medicine, we have to keep on thinking using the definitions as according to the Medicines Act, the Medicine and Related Substance Act in regard to that. I am just making an example. Some people want a patent that is not necessarily part of a medicine that is part of the essential drug list, even though it will have been approved by the SAHPRA, for example, it might be sold in some of the chemists, pharmacies that are not necessarily part of that is being utilised and approved as part of the essential drug list that is needed to be utilised in our health facilities. Thank you, Speaker.

Ms R WINDVOGEL: Thank you so much, Speaker. Speaker, it has happened in the past that the number of clinics in the province experience shortages of chronic medication, such as TB drugs and ARVs, and I really know the Minister

explained what the factors are, the type of factors why there is this shortage, but what I want to understand from her, what measures are in place to avoid the reoccurrence of this and what are the details of clinics affected by the current shortages, if any, because at the moment it is not a new thing; it has been for years the same story. Thank you, Speaker.

The MINISTER OF HEALTH: Thank you, Speaker. Thank you, hon Windvogel. Unfortunately, there are things that are beyond our control – as Health Services is a concurrent function between National and Provincial; in as much as that they do not own hospitals, they do not own patients, they do not own health professionals, it is the provinces. So that is why we keep on saying that in some other aspects the issue of subsidiarity and also decentralisation, when the decisions are being made, all other elements of strengthening the health system are done at a local level. It makes it easier for us who are these local levels, I mean at the provincial level, to be able to execute some of these.

Just to make one example, Speaker, during COVID in December 2020 when the whole country, specifically the coastal areas, us specifically because we were the one who was hit the hardest, and also the Eastern Cape with COVID that time, we were about to run out of oxygen. If we would not have received oxygen within less than 12 hours at the time during that Christmas, it means that all our hospitals would have already run out of oxygen, because actually there was nothing from the private sector. But the issue it was about, they centralised one service provider for the whole country to provide oxygen and at the time when we were calling, because it was during the Christmas period, even the bosses of that company they were nowhere to be found. So we have to [Inaudible.] whatever it was in order to make things work, so I am making that example. I am coming back to the issue of the procurement of medicines, that we have National that has to contract, as I indicated, Speaker, that in terms of economies of scale, it is okay where in terms of the decisions, I mean the negotiations, that they could do it on behalf of all the provinces, but the issue of the procurement should be at the local level. I am not sure if it was also prior to COVID, I remember at the time Dr Beth Engelbrecht was here, where we had to be running around trying to get access – it was cancer medication, hypertension medication that I recall at the time, it was nowhere to be found, where we have to rob Paul and pay Pauline, where you find that, okay, there are two or three somewhere at Beaufort Hospital, but we need more for these patients in whatever hospital. The issue was about the time because they normally review these tendering systems after three years. At the time it was about them missing out to add some of the other items when they were tendering the specs.

Unfortunately, how it works with pharmaceuticals, they will focus more on where there are orders, so they ended up not procuring, I mean in terms of producing that specific drug, and yet it was still part of public health of the essential drug list. Just imagine now, Speaker, where now you have to take extra money; remember, we pay these in advance. When you have to take extra money now, you have to do the bilateral dialogue conversations with the individual pharmaceutical companies where we have to beg them: “Can you please do ABC urgently?” So the question is how do we ensure that there is procurement, all of those where we find that the procurement system rests with National, it is beyond our control.

It means we are still going to be suffering in that regard, but because of availability of medicine, it is part of the packages, you have to make sure that at least we have to do something about it. So that is why, Speaker, now at a local level, if there is no medication – let us say some medication in Garden Route, even if probably it is because of the National tendering, but there is still the same medication in another district, because of the electronic system. You could be able to say: “So and so, can you please, man, lend us this clinic and whatever the medication”, and then lastly, Speaker, at the advantage of our health system where we have a strong district health system and a strong sub-district system, it makes it easier that CEO of that hospital for example, Witzenberg, there Doctor... [Audio connection lost.] ...for the whole of Witzenberg, so if there is no medication in Clinic A or Clinic B, they could be able. That is also part of their management, the pharmaceutical person, chief pharmacist who is responsible for all the medication in that particular sub-structure. Thank you, Speaker.

Ms W F KAIZER-PHILANDER: Minister, I note in your initial response to the question in terms of how the Department monitors supplies, how they redistribute and provide for alternatives. You have partially covered me by your latter response, Minister, but I want to ask specifically in terms of the emergency measures that are instituted especially by National Government, who administers these central contracts in terms of medicine procurement and if the Minister can please give us an indication of what the holistic effects are on provinces? Thank you very much, Speaker.

The MINISTER OF HEALTH: Thank you, Speaker. Yes, member Philander, as you alluded to that I have covered some aspects of your questions, but just in addition to what I have already covered. Again, Section 21 of the Medicines Act and Related Substances Act, it does talk about when the NDOH engages directly with the suppliers or even externally, they could be able to even register, to import a drug that is not necessarily registered yet in terms from SAHPRA, where they could use it as part of a Section 21 for human use. One example is Ivermectin for human use, not only for animals in this case. So, there are various ways of making sure there is availability of medicine but also there are also ways to make sure... [Audio connection lost.] Okay, I think I have covered it, Speaker, so thank you.

The SPEAKER: There is a *tokoloshe* there, man.

The MINISTER OF HEALTH: I do not know. [Laughter.] No, I do not know what is happening. Thanks, Speaker, because I have not moved, I have stayed in the same place.

The SPEAKER: All right. Okay, thank you. Thank you, hon Minister. Hon members, this has now ended this particular question.

*Lockdown regulations: changes to***4. R I Allen asked the Minister of Cultural Affairs and Sport:**

With regard to the decision by the National Cabinet and the National Coronavirus Command Council to alter some lockdown regulations on 22 March 2022:

- (1) What impact will the allowance of 50% capacity at all venues have on her Department's plan for COVID-19 recovery in the sporting and cultural sectors;
- (2) Whether her Department foresees any financial implications in terms of expenditure and revenue as a result of the new regulations; if so, what are the relevant details?

†Die MINISTER VAN KULTUURSAKE EN SPORT: Baie dankie, Speaker. Baie dankie aan agbare Allen vir die vraag.

4. Met betrekking tot die besluit deur die Nasionale Kabinet en die Nasionale Coronavirus Bevelsraad om sommige Inperkingsregulasies op 22 Maart 2022 te wysig, die Departement verwelkom die terugkeer van toeskouers na vermaaklikheids- en sportbyeenkomste aangesien dit deurslaggewend is vir die herstel van die ekonomie na die impak van die COVID-19 pandemie.

Mense wat ingeënt is of onlangs 'n negatiewe COVID-19 toetsuitslag getoon het, sal nou sportgeleenthede in stadions, musiekkonserte en ander sosiale geleenthede kan bywoon. Binnenshuise- en buitelug lokale kan nou tot 50% van hulle kapasiteit gebruik sonder 'n maksimum beperking solank die kriteria vir toegang bewys van inenting of 'n COVID-19 toets van nie ouer as 72-uur is nie. Waar daar egter geen voorsiening vir bewys van inenting of 'n COVID-19 toets gemaak word nie, sal die huidige maksimum beperking in werking bly naamlik 'n 1000 mense vir binnenshuise geleenthede en 2000 mense vir buitemuurs. Die provinsie het talle groot sport- en kultuurgeleenthede, insluitende die Kaapstad Fietstoer, ABSA Cape Epic, die Mejuffrou Suid-Afrika Kompetisie en die Kaapstad Marathon aangebied en data van die verskillende hoëprofiel sportbyeenkomste toon dat die getal infeksies baie laag was.

Daar het verskeie lonende ekonomiese aktiwiteite regoor die spektrum van die waardekanal, insluitend die gasvryheidsektor, plaasgevind. Ons sien uit na verdere opheffings van beperkings op toeskouers en bywoning van geleenthede om die aanbieding van sport en kultuurgeleenthede meer finansieel lewensvatbaar te maak. Die Departement se ondersteuning van verskeie sport- en kultuursektore sal voortgaan volgens die mandaat van die Departement en soos in die Jaarlikse Prestasieplan van die Departement uiteengesit word.

En die tweede deel, die terugkeer van toeskouers na byeenkomste gaan 'n positiewe impak op die bedryf hê, aangesien dit aan praktisyns 'n geleentheid sal gee om weer te begin werk en ook ander sektore te gaan ondersteun wat afhanklik is van werksaamhede in die sportarene en kuns- en kultuursentrums. Ons verwag om meer van die Departement se werksaamhede, wat in vorige boekjare negatief deur inperkingsregulasies geaffekteer is, te kan onderneem. Dit sal uitgawes in die betrokke kwartale verbeter, aangesien ons voorsien dat minder werksaamhede vir later in die jaar uitgestel sal word. Dankie.

[Translation of Afrikaans paragraphs follow.]

[The MINISTER OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS AND SPORT: Thank you, Speaker. Thank you to hon Allen for the question.]

4. With regard to the decision by the National Cabinet and the National Corona Virus Command Council to amend certain lockdown regulations on 22 March 2022, the Department welcomes the return of spectators to entertainment and sports events as it is crucial to the recovery of the economy after the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

People who had been vaccinated or recently showed a negative COVID-19 test result, will now be able to attend sports events in stadia, music concerts and other social events. Indoor and outdoor venues can now use 50% of their capacity without a maximum limitation as long as the criteria for access proves vaccination or a COVID-19 test not older than 72 hours. Where there is no provision for proof of vaccination or a COVID-19 test, the present maximum restriction will remain, in other words 1000 people for indoor events and 2000 people for outdoors. The province presented numerous large sports and cultural events including the Cape Town Cycle Tour, ABSA Cape Epic, the Miss South Africa Competition and the Cape Town Marathon and data from the various high profile sports events show that the number of infection were very low.

Various lucrative economic activities had taken place right across the spectrum of the value channel, including the hospitality sector. We look forward to further lifting of restrictions on spectators and attendance of events to make the presentation of sports and cultural events more viable. The Department's support of various sports and cultural sectors will continue according to the mandate of the Department and as set out in the Annual Performance Plan of the Department.

And the second part, the return of spectators to events will have a positive impact on the industry, as it will provide an opportunity to praktisyns to start work again and also support other sectors that are dependent of the activities in the sports arenas and art and culture centres. We expect to undertake more of the Department's activities that were negatively affected in previous financial years by lockdown regulations. It will improve expenses in the relevant quarters as we anticipate that fewer activities will be postponed later in the year. Thank you.]

Mr R I ALLEN: Thank you, Speaker. My first follow-up in terms of the question, I just want to say thank you to the Minister for the reply, and I am delighted that the Department remains steadfast in promoting its vision of a socially inclusive, creative and active Western Cape. I want to double-check through you, Speaker, whether the Minister is able to elaborate on steps taken by the Department to mitigate the negative impacts that were caused by the pandemic with specific reference to the sporting and cultural sectors. Thank you.

The MINISTER OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS AND SPORT: Thank you, Speaker. †Dankie hon Allen, deur deurlopende kommunikasie en gesprekke met ons sportfederasies, die konfederasies, die geaffilieerde sportgroepe en klubs te hê, sowel as ons kultuur sektor en al ons vennote, kan ons behoeftes van hulle aanhoor en ons kan oplossings vind en dan implementeer dan volgens hulle behoeftes.

[Thank you, hon Allen, by having continuous communication and talks with our sports federations, the confederations, the affiliated sports groups and clubs, as well as our cultural sector and all our partners, we can listen to their needs and we can find solutions and then implement according to their needs.] Thank you, Speaker.

Mr M KAMA: Thank you, hon Speaker. To the hon Minister, through you, Speaker, I would want to check whether the Provincial Government, taking into consideration the economic impact that the MEC was talking about, is the Government in support of the decision to allow supporters back into stadia, and what engagement has the Department held with the Department of Health to manage the spread of COVID-19 in these sporting events? Thank you, Speaker.

The MINISTER OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS AND SPORT: Thank you for the question. Hon Kama, we are busy with the Regulations with the Department of Health and for sure, 50% is not the ideal so we would like 100% and we would like all our spectators back into our stadia and in our theatres, but we are working with Health to change or see what we can do for the Regulations to have the full stadia back, as I have said. Thank you.

†UNksz N MAKAMBA-BOTYA: Enkosi Somlomo ndibuza kuMinister into yokubana njengoba siphumile kulento yeCovid 19 restrictions ingaba ikhona na into eyenzekayo or action plan eseyikhona kwidepartment ukwenza sure intobana izinto zibuyela kundalashe and if there is anything in particular ezobeneficta abantwana abahlelekileyo abahlala kwindawo ezifana nelantuka itownships ezilokishini so ndifunukwazi intoyokuba.

[Thank you, Speaker, I want to know from the Minister now that we are out of these COVID-19 restrictions is there anything happening or action plan that is already there in the Department to make sure things are getting back to normal and if there is anything in particular that will benefit the poor kids that lives in places like townships, So I want to know] †is there an action plan pertaining to that thank you.

The MINISTER OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS AND SPORT: Thank you Speaker and thank you for the question. As you know we do have a footprint in almost all our areas in our communities for sport and culture and we are working, as I have said, we are working very closely to our federations and our club development, and with all the people in the communities to roll out as best as we can with the Regulations at this moment. Thank you.

†Mnr R I ALLEN: Baie dankie, Speaker. Speaker, vroeër het die Minister aangeraak rondom finansiële implikasies wat sy moontlik voorsien ten opsigte van die nuwe Regulasies, maar ek wil net uitvind, nè, in terme van die finansiële implikasies op organisasies en op dié wat deelneem in die sportterreine soos Rugby Wes-Kaap, die fiets-sektor wat baie geld verloor het as gevolg van COVID-19, het die Minister dalk 'n *estimation* of is daar enige iets wat die Minister kan verduidelik rondom hoeveel geld verloor is in terme van die COVID-19 *Regulations* wat in plek gewees het. Dankie.

[Translation of Afrikaans paragraph follows.]

[Mr R I ALLEN: Thank you, Speaker. Speaker, earlier the Minister touched on financial implications that she possibly foresees with regard to the new Regulations, but I just want to know, nè, in terms of the financial implications on organisations and on those participating in the sports terrains like Rugby Western Cape, the cycle sector that lost a lot of money as a result of COVID-19, does the Minister perhaps have an estimation or is there anything that the Minister can explain around how much money had been lost in terms of the COVID-19 Regulations that were in place. Thank you.]

†Die MINISTER VAN KULTUURSAKE EN SPORT: Baie dankie, agb Speaker. Ongelukkig het ek nie 'n getal wat verloor is nie, maar ek kan vir u sê dit was 'n geweldige groot impak ekonomies op al ons geleenthede wat gebeur het, sowel as op ons sportvroue en sportmanne, en op ons kunstenaars.

Wat ek wil noem, die KKNK was nou verlede week, en alhoewel die KKNK voel hulle speel gelyk, sou hulle dit waardeer het as ons honderd persent al ons teaters kon vul, want ons kaartjies was alles uitverkoop; ons mense was honger daarvoor. So soos ek weer sê, ek het ongelukkig nie 'n getal nie, maar as u dit wil hê dan kan ek dit vir u kry, maar dit het 'n geweldige invloed gehad op die ekonomie, vir ons kunstenaars en die Wes-Kaap.

[Translation of Afrikaans paragraphs follow.]

[The MINISTER OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS AND SPORT: Thank you, hon Speaker. Unfortunately I don't have a figure on what had been lost, but I can tell you it had an enormous impact economically on all our events that took place, as well as on our sports women and sportsmen, and on our artists.

What I want to mention is that the KKNK took place last week, and although the KKNK feels they are breaking even, they would have appreciated it if we could have filled our theatres hundred percent, because our tickets were all sold out; our people were hungry for that. So as I say again I unfortunately do not have a figure, but if you want it I can get it for you, but it had an enormous influence on the economy for our artists and the Western Cape.]

*Youth Café initiative***5. Mr D Plato asked the Minister of Social Development:**

(a) How many individuals have become members of her Department's Youth Café initiative since its inception and (b) how many more young people are projected to join this year?

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: Thank you very much. Good afternoon to all the hon guests and thank you to hon member Plato for the question. The reply is as follows:

5. The answer is that since 2015 to date, the Youth Café initiative has reached 73,321 young people. Youth Cafés also submit quarterly reports stating the number of youths attending the programmes, amongst other things, to the Department as part of the transfer payment agreement.

Mr D PLATO: Hon Speaker, thank you very much, and also to the Minister for the question. Just a short follow-up. Looking at the Minister's figures, does the Minister regard the Youth Cafés as a success?

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: Thank you for the follow-up question, hon member Plato.

Currently we have 12 Youth Cafés across the province. The introduction of the Youth Cafés has played a critical role in uplifting the lives of thousands of young people in this province since its inception. It is borne out of the Provincial Development Youth Strategy which calls for improving education outcomes, developing crucial skills for employment and opportunities for youth, mainly focusing on those not in employment, education or training, otherwise known as NEETs.

The Youth Cafés also seek to provide youth with a platform where they can access skills and personal development training, economic and social development opportunities, and creative spaces, where they are able to express themselves at a local, provincial, national and global scale.

Furthermore, our NPOs and Youth Cafes determine the programme content, focusing on work preparation, skills development and job placement, and these are critical skills that our youth need. The programme targets the most vulnerable, with a focus on the following:

Life and personal skills development;
Work skills development;
Leadership development;
Mentoring, and
Informal skills development, amongst others.

I would like to say that the progress we have seen in the Youth Café space has only been positive.

I recently opened a Youth Café in Riversdale on 24 September, which was last year, and two weeks ago I opened the Sozo School of Skills in Capricorn Business Park, which is an extension of the Youth Café in Vrygrond.

So I would say to the hon member there is definitely a benefit to be had, and our youth are experiencing the advantages of having a Youth Café in their vicinity. Thank you, hon Speaker.

The SPEAKER: Thank you, Hon Minister. I have the hon member Windvogel and hon member Botha. We will follow that order. I now recognise the hon member Windvogel.

Ms R WINDVOGEL: Thank you so much, hon Speaker. Given the increase in the NEET rate and youth unemployment and its impact on many anomalies faced by users, does the Minister think Youth Café is the best strategy and enough to deal with these challenges? And secondly, hon Speaker, whether her Department is in support of the view that there is a need to develop a Youth Development Policy for the Western Cape? Thank you, hon Speaker.

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: Yes, thank you, hon Speaker. To the hon member, thank you for the question.

The Youth Cafés are just one of the interventions aimed at youth, and the hon member was in the Standing Committee where I indicated the whole of government, transversal approach, and the fact that youth is being driven from the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture with other departments like Education, Health, in support of the programme.

So the response remains the same. It is one component of a much bigger, broader initiative to ensure that our youth get into jobs and that we upskill and assist them to take up their role in society. Thank you, hon Speaker.

Mr L J BOTHA: Thank you very much. Hon Speaker. I just want to say thank you to the Minister for that response, but I also want to ask in regard to the 12 Youth Cafés that we currently have in the Western Cape, per district how is it spread? And then is there a plan at all to increase the number of Youth Cafés that we currently have? Thank you.

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: Thank you to the hon member Botha. Hon Speaker, I have a detailed response and it can be forwarded, but I would just share where we have Youth Cafés:

Crossroads Youth Café, that is in the Metro.
George Youth Café is in Eden Karoo.
Oudtshoorn Youth Café is Eden Karoo.
Uniondale Youth Café, Eden Karoo.
Hessequa Youth Café, Eden Karoo.
Sozo Foundation is in the city.
Great Brak is in Eden Karoo.
Villiersdorp Youth Café is Winelands Overberg.
Bredasdorp Youth Café is Winelands Overberg.

Mitchells Plain Youth Café is Metro.
Gugulethu Youth Café is Metro.
Velddrif Youth Café is West Coast.
Saldanha Bay Youth Café, West Coast.
RLabs in Rocklands.
RLabs at Vangate Mall.

There are districts that do not have Youth Cafés. However, budgetary constraints prohibit us, in this coming financial year, from establishing more, but we will certainly try our best to keep the ones that are operating currently, and open, and support that, and hopefully when the economic climate changes, we will have to do an evaluation in terms of reach, and then determine what the next steps would be. Thank you, hon Speaker.

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP [ANC]: Thank you very much, hon Speaker, and my thanks to the hon Minister. Hon Speaker, my question to the Minister is, given the responses now, is the Minister in support of the development of a coherent Youth Development Policy for the province specifically? Thank you.

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: Thank you, hon Speaker. I have said this on numerous occasions on numerous platforms, in terms of our whole of government approach, the Well-being and Dignity Youth Stream, which I lead together with Ministers Mbombo, Schäfer, Marais and Meyer, the youth strategic thrust is with the Department of Sport, Arts and Culture, and we sit and meet as a working group, and we are focusing around the Youth Initiative for this province, which DCAS is the custodian of, but we have our transversal meetings; we feed into Cabinet; we have a Mancom, and it gets presented at Cabinet. So I do support the approach that we have adopted. Thank you, hon Speaker, and thank you for the question.

K9 Unit: Swartland Municipality

6. Ms L J Botha asked the Acting Minister of Community Safety:

- (1) What is the rationale for placing the K9 Unit in the Swartland Municipality;
- (2) Whether the unit serves and/or has an agreement with any other municipalities to provide assistance should they request it; if so, what are the relevant details?

The ACTING MINISTER OF COMMUNITY SAFETY: Thank you hon member Botha for this question. The reply is as follows:

6. To contribute towards making the West Coast region a safer destination, through the involvement of specialised services promoting professional policing, drug trafficking routes between Cape Town and the West Coast District or the Northern Cape Province, are mainly on the N7 and R27 West Coast roads, and the Swartland Municipality had the necessary infrastructure and willingness to enter into a partnership with the Department of Community Safety for the establishment of a specialised K9 unit.

This dedicated team of officers with special resources, that is dogs, in the West Coast region, are to enforce all legislation and prevent trade and transportation of illegal and illicit substances on these main routes and within communities in the West Coast region.

And the second part of the question, at the District Municipality a safety forum was established where all municipalities within this district are represented. This forum provides a platform for all safety concerns and requirements to be discussed or tabled. This is also the platform where the assistance of the K9 unit can be requested. Normally all operations are under the leadership of SAPS, which daily requests the assistance of this specialised unit, whereby integrated operations are conducted. Thank you.

†Me L J BOTHA: Baie dankie, agb Speaker, en dankie aan die Minister.

[Ms L J BOTHA: Thank you, hon Speaker, and thank you to the Minister.] Hon Speaker, I just want to know from the Minister, in regard to timeframes, what is the timeframe for the complete capacitation of the Swartland and Overstrand K9 units that are currently being established, and also along the West Coast does a MOU exist between all municipalities in the district in regard to the use of the K9 unit? Thank you.

The ACTING MINISTER OF COMMUNITY SAFETY: Thank you, hon Speaker. Thank you, hon member Botha. We do have MOUs in the West Coast District and with the Municipality, and then also the timeframe for the Overstrand. We just had our first meeting. So if everything goes well, our timeline will be in about the next six months. Thank you.

Mr R I ALLEN: Thank you so much, hon Speaker. My question to the Minister is, I am firstly delighted that this particular programme continues to support the K9 units, which we know are in the City, Swartland and Overstrand, and there will be a continued support to establish K9 units in Stellenbosch and in Mossel Bay.

Is the Minister able to indicate whether there is a timeline for the implementation and the establishment of those respective K9 units in those parts in our province, namely Stellenbosch and Mossel Bay, which is according to the APB. Thank you.

The ACTING MINISTER OF COMMUNITY SAFETY: Thank you. Regarding Stellenbosch, we are just in the beginning phase of the K9 unit. We did receive a preliminary request, that is for Stellenbosch. For Mossel Bay we have already allocated the budget for the K9 unit to Mossel Bay.

Mr R D MACKENZIE: Thank you, hon Speaker. Hon Minister, can you tell us of any successes of the K9 unit in the Swartland District Municipality since the establishment?

The ACTING MINISTER OF COMMUNITY SAFETY: Thank you. I can provide you, in writing, with all the successes, but I can mention that in the Malmesbury District they have been very successful with finding drugs, and also it was more or less more drugs, but I can give you the results in writing. They have had a lot of successes and we are very happy with the unit. Thank you.

Mr M KAMA: Thank you, hon Speaker. Hon Speaker, through you to the Minister, if the Minister could give some details around the criteria that are used to identify municipalities where these K9 units are deployed, because one thinks of Beaufort West that would be your entry level, and what would be the effectiveness in that regard? And perhaps on whether these dogs are all owned by Government, or are there some of them rented from private service providers? And what are the reasons for that?

The ACTING MINISTER OF COMMUNITY SAFETY: Thank you, hon member Kama. I will give the details for you, in writing, to all of your questions. I think that will be the best. Thank you.

QUESTIONS TO THE PREMIER WITHOUT NOTICE

Mr S N AUGUST: Hon Speaker, hon Premier Winde, you claim to run a clean ship and clean administration, but corruption and maladministration in DA-led municipalities are as rife in the Western Cape as in the rest of South Africa.

In George, a councillor invested R350 million of George public funds into Old Mutual and got a slap on the wrist. When will you stop avoiding the issue and discipline your political senior, and I repeat political senior, MEC Bredell, on the second breach of the Executive Ethics Code, when he has failed to act on corruption and maladministration in a DA-led municipality?

The PREMIER: Thank you very much, hon Speaker, and before the hon member Sayed stands up, through you to the hon member August, thank you very much for the question. The soon to be frontbencher, the hon member Sayed. [Laughter.]

But thank you very much, hon member August, for those questions. Obviously, these are very serious questions, and his opening statement was, "You run a clean ship." and I definitely work very, very hard at that.

The first question he asked is about a local authority, and he knows, and I would imagine better than I do, that a separate sphere of government is Local Government.

So the first question he asks me is about Local Government, and of course my position as Premier in the Province and the role that we play in an oversight role over Local Government, and then he raises a specific issue in the George Municipality.

Now what I know and can remember about this specific case that he reiterated here, but I believe that both the Hawks have investigated this matter, as well as the Public Protector, and that both of them have thrown out the issue.

So I am not too sure what else he would like me to do, or of course this Executive in this Government, but he also plays a role as a member of the Committee, and there is nothing stopping him using the Committee and the oversight that the Committee plays in also dealing with these issues.

I would imagine that he would then ask the Committee to call the Hawks and the Public Protector and ask them the same question. I cannot give him any further answers on that point.

On the second issue around Minister Bredell and the role that he plays as a Local Government Minister, and specifically the issues as raised by the Public Protector; now I am not sure whether he knows or not, but that in actual fact, we have taken the Public Protector's position on review, as many, many issues that have been raised here by the Public Protector we are taking on review, because we think that in a number of areas the Public Protector has overstepped the mark.

I personally met with the Public Protector on a roadshow not so long ago, and of course again asked the Public Protector to come to the PCF, which happened this week. The Public Protector presented to all of the Mayors and Municipal Managers at our PCF, along with a number of us from the Executive. There again we reiterated that of course the Public Protector has a role to play, but where we do not, or where a municipality does not agree, we will take it on review, and specifically this issue that has been raised, and raised by the hon member August, is being taken on review. Thank you.

Mr S N AUGUST: Hon Speaker, I just want to correct the Premier. I did not say that they do run a clean ship, I said they claim to run a clean ship. So that is a different story. Mafia style politics is playing out in the DA-led George Municipality, as a councillor and his wife have been getting death threats when he uncovered irregular appointments. In Swartland Municipality, MEC Bredell did not act on evidence of corruption, and now a councillor is threatened yet again by the Speaker of the Council. The MEC is clearly incapable of acting on misconduct in DA-led municipalities.

So my question is what will you do, hon Premier, to address the incompetence that is MEC Bredell, and protect the lives of those that are uncovering corruption and maladministration and receiving death threats in return?

The SPEAKER: Thank you, hon members. Hon member August, in terms of the Rules, whilst you have the privilege of asking follow-ups, they must be linked to the first question. I am just trying to guide in terms of the statutes because if it does not, it becomes challenging.

The PREMIER: Thank you very much, hon Speaker. Again, through you, and thank you to the hon member August for the questions. I think the first one, obviously, I mean I get asked this question, I have no idea about this, but I would like to ask the hon member August to (1) probably within the next 24 hours to please submit the names of the individual councillors that are receiving these death threats, and also what he has done about it.

Obviously as a member of this House, if he knows that someone is receiving death threats, one will imagine that he has already also laid a charge with the police and raised it. I would like to have those details, and then I will be able to tell him exactly what I will do with that specific case.

On the case that the hon member is mentioning in Swartland, I am not sure if it is the same case because I do not have those full details in front of me, but I presume it is to do with the sale of a piece of land, and I do know that the Hawks are investigating. If that is the case, they are investigating it at the moment, but again if there is a threat I need the names, and we will also engage then with the Hawks or SAPS and find out what is going on, because you cannot have death threats being received by people and nothing happening about it.

Mr A P VAN DER WESTHUIZEN: Hon Speaker, through you to the hon Premier. Hon Premier, following your announcement during your State of the Province Address, indicating that the Western Cape Government will embark on an institutional refresh of the Provincial Government, can you explain why the Western Cape Government decided to embark on such an institutional refresh process, and how will this process align to your vision for the Western Cape?

The PREMIER: Thank you very much, hon Speaker, and to the hon member Van der Westhuizen for the question. Yes, institutional refresh and why? Obviously, I did speak about this at the State of the Province Address, but I think just for this House, once again, why would we embark on something like an institutional refresh, or really even re-examine what we do, why we do it, how we do it? I think at the end of the day, whatever we do, we do for the citizens who are our customers in this province, and we look at the data, I just think about the data that we have just received on the unemployment data across South Africa, as well as this province.

Often, I say that we might have the lowest unemployment rate in South Africa, the best absorption rate in South Africa, jobs absorption rates in South Africa, but quite frankly the really scary number is in this province, even though we might be the best, we have just gone to an expanded unemployment rate to 30,4%. That is frightening. That is really frightening. I do not know how Premiers in other provinces are dealing with this because those numbers are sitting at the 50% mark, but 30% and 28% unemployment. That is a really, really worrying number.

So if we think about that number; if we also think about the environment we find ourselves in, both the ability for National Government, Provincial Government and Local Government to deliver on the mandate, deliver on the dream; if you think about the dream of the Rainbow Nation from 1994, if you think about those original ideas that were put on a table by the then President of our country, Nelson Mandela; if you think about our new Constitution and the ability that that Constitution gave us to put a government together in order to deliver change to the citizens of our province or our country, in order to fix those problems of the past, in order to change those unemployment rates, give people hope, find the wherewithal that we can actually play a better, stronger role where we are here in the southern tip of Africa, in the world. Of course, those things come with giving opportunities to your citizens.

Now in our constitutional mandate, of course, primarily health care and well-being now, primarily education, preparing our youth, and then of course we have the social net, the social development role, the economic role, all of our other departments, the roles that they play in creating an eco-environment.

But quite frankly, if you think about water infrastructure and the droughts that we have had in the last while; if you think about our rail infrastructure and the ability for citizens to get to and from work or school or healthcare; if you think about all of the blackouts or the loadshedding schedules that we have, over many years and still the prediction of many years to come, from infrastructure at a national level and the ability for us to create jobs and change that unemployment rate; if you think of our province and the infrastructure demands in our province for more schools, we should be probably getting enough funding for 28, 30 schools a year; if you think about the healthcare demands and the growth in healthcare demands; if you think about Local Government levels, just issues raised in this House over the last sitting while on sewerage infrastructure, on road infrastructure; if you think about those three spheres of Government; if you think about private sector infrastructure that is put in place that enables an economy.

I have spoken about infrastructure; I have spoken about mobility; these are the problems that we face. If we keep doing the same thing over and over again, and expect to get a different outcome, well that is the first sign of madness, right?

So we have got diminishing income; we have got the same Government as designed by our Constitution that has been in place for many, many years; expecting different outcomes with less money, and more and more and more demand from our citizens in all of those spaces, and many more. If you do not analyse, if you do not relook at yourself and your delivery mechanism within government, you are never going to really make a difference where the demand is coming from the outside.

So about 18 months ago our Government sat down, it was actually at Techno Park, we had one of our *bosberaads*, and we spoke about what should we be doing differently. There is a vision. Now in order to deliver on that vision, is the system that we got in place adequate enough to deliver on the vision, to deliver on the demands that we see, and it was evident in that discussion that it was not. So I said, well, let us actually start a process of refresh. Let us have a look and ask ourselves those questions, and we went through this process. It was an involved process. I think I have said in the past, in this ... [Interjection.]

The SPEAKER: Order! Order, hon the Leader of the Opposition. Hon Premier, you may proceed.

The PREMIER: Thank you. I hope he speaks via you when he interjects as well, Hon Speaker.

We started on this process. Some of the ideas put on the table were quite radical and they created debate, and – I am going to look at Minister [Inaudible.] [Laughs.].

We asked ourselves hard questions, should this department exist or should it be different? Or should that department or should we join departments? Should we separate them? Will we create new ideas and what are those blockages in the system, and we went through many months of different processes until it got to the stage of the SOPA, where I said, alright, let us have a look at what we should do now; the start of organisational refresh and understanding the why; understanding the pressure that our citizens feel every single day; what are those higher priorities?

We know that we have got to change the unemployment rate in our province; we have got to make this a province of opportunity, where you can find a job, where you can open a business, where you can get a skill to be able to play a proactive role in our Government and in our system, in our province, in the private sector, in the ecosystem of the Western Cape.

So we said, okay, what are those things that we need to do? We know we are focusing on jobs, on safety and on dignity and well-being. That is where we are focusing. So what structurally should we change in the system?

That is how this refresh came about, and we said alright, infrastructure, the demand is infrastructure, both national, provincial and local, we need to up our game. Let us create a focus department that not only delivers what we deliver at the moment, and we are proud of what our Department delivers at the moment. They get clean audits; they get rated in South Africa as an outstanding department of delivering, but our Department then says, "But we do not deliver dams, or we do not deliver rail, and I am saying let us up our game.

I know we are not going to deliver it, but how do we up our game to make sure that we facilitate, we push, we cajole, we are meeting our national counterparts on a regular basis, we really make sure that all of those shortfalls are being dealt with so that we get the infrastructure right.

Our municipalities are working damn hard to make sure we get rid of loadshedding. So let us help them. Let us make sure that we get our trains up and running again. I looked at the latest plan from Minister Mbalula, I looked at that plan and quite frankly he says three months on his plan; I got some documents from Minister Simmers the other day, and I looked at that plan. Well, he will be lucky for three years if they really get their act together. There is a major issue facing that piece of infrastructure, our rail infrastructure. Let us think about our port and the blockages in our port. There are lots and lots of infrastructure, and we need to make sure that we are doing whatever we can to change that.

The same thing with mobility. I have just spoken about rail, public transport, the issues with our taxi industry; how do we really focus on mobility? And then of course I have also looked at policing and safety.

I am super, super proud of what we have achieved in the last two and a half years with the Safety Plan. On one of the programmes where we have said in 10 years we want to halve the murder rate. I heard the debates today in this House on some of those questions on safety, but quite frankly how do we make sure that this becomes a safer province?

Now that Plan, for 10 years of halving the murder rate, I am super proud of the fact that there is only one part of South Africa where we see the murder rate stabilising or coming down, and that is in the places that we are focusing the Safety Plan; where we have deployed our boots; where we are following in now with the violence prevention stuff; the area where it is changing people's lives and giving people opportunities.

We have said a 50% reduction in five years. In Langa at the moment the reduction is 32%. Two and a half years, 32%. In Kraaifontein, 41%.

Okay, I do not know if it's going to stay there. We are going to have to work damn hard for it to get to 50%, but we are going to do it because we do not have all the levers. They sit at national level. Those are SAPS levers; Criminal Justice System, but we know that our interventions are helping, and so at the same time as those interventions, how do we take it to another level?

Well, quite frankly, we are going to up our game even more on police oversight; on making sure – because it is not our job. The Constitution says it is SAPS' job and the Criminal Justice System. I cannot sit back and listen to what was said here in this House about multiple murders and shootings and say, "Well, it is the police's job." I am sorry, it is in this province. We will partner wherever possible, we will push, cajole, and we will make sure that we up our game to get this province safer for the citizens of this province. Then of course violence prevention. That is the other part of it, with our Department of Health. They are really excelling in that space and the work that they have done, especially the learnings out of COVID-19, but now we are creating a dedicated unit that follows on the back of the deployment of those LEAP officers, where we have seen it already.

The HECTIS system is which measures trauma in our hospitals because what is the trauma? A shooting, a stabbing, a drug overdose. It is those communities that are affected, those murder hotspots, they face those same issues and so how do we up our game there as well on violence prevention? And of course, these are the areas where this refresh is focusing.

Now of course refresh does not just happen with an announcement from me. It is a process now. Tomorrow, I engage with the unions, because we need to engage now on this process over the next year. We need to engage, we need to make sure that our team, here, the staff members that work for us in this province, are all on board with this change, we all are on board to say we are going to up our game, we are going to a new level. These are the new departments we have to go to form, there are processes that happen, we will engage with the teams in our departments, and I am sure they are going to put ideas on the table as well that are going to say, well, if we do this and this we will get to another level, or we need to increase the skills levels because if we are going to create this department, who is going to make sure that we have got the right skills for energy. Or maybe we need to go and send people to university now in our team to upskill on landing green energy, because it is a new field, or water or whatever.

So that is the refresh system. There is going to be a roll-out. Of course, the Standing Committee also needs reports this year over the term as we start getting Refresh aligned and in place. Thank you, hon Speaker.

The SPEAKER: Thank you, hon Premier. I think, hon members, the challenge that we have is the time; it is always our enemy. Hon Van der Westhuizen, your follow-up has been swallowed by time. I see you have your camera active there, but in terms of the time I am tied up. My apologies and thank you very much to all the members who asked questions and those who intended to ask questions, and thank you to the hon, the Premier.

Questions and replies as received from departments

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Weltevrede Secondary School: Wellington

1. Mr S N August asked the Minister of Education:

With regard to the Weltevrede Secondary School in Wellington:

- (1) (a) Which sphere of government owns the land on which the school is built, (b) which sphere is the school registered in or under the administration of which sphere does the school fall and (c) who is responsible for infrastructure upgrades at the school;
- (2) whether there are plans to construction any sporting facilities, extracurricular facilities or a school hall on the school property; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) what is the current maintenance cycle for the school property?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

1. (1) (a) This question should be referred to the Department of Transport and Public Works (DTPW).
(b) Western Cape Education Department (WCED)
(c) Chief Directorate: Physical Resources (WCED)
- (2) At this stage there are no plans for further construction on the school or property. Demands for classroom and school construction outweigh other construction needs.
- (3) There is no current maintenance cycle on the school. A conditional assessment will be conducted by the Directorate: Infrastructure Delivery to determine maintenance needs.

e-Procurement Soltuion

2. Ms N D Nkondlo asked the Minister of Finance and Economic Opportunities:

With regard to Minister Maynier's announcement in the 2021 budget speech of "R2 million for the launch of an e-procurement solution, which will make it easier for businesses, especially small businesses, to become government suppliers":

- (1) (a) How much did the e-procurement solution cost and (b) what does it entail;
- (2) whether the e-procurement solution was sourced from a private provider; if not, why not; if so, who holds the rights of the (a) solution and (b) information it documents, stores and shares;
- (3) (a) how many small businesses, (b) from which areas and (c) what type of small businesses (according to the National Small Business Act, 1996 (Act 102 of 1996)) have been enabled by this e-procurement solution to become suppliers to the provincial government and local governments since its inception?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES:

2. (1) (a) The total expenditure to date in respect of the eProcurement Solution (ePS) is:

R 2 486 772, 84.

- (b) This expenditure is in respect of:

- a. the development of the system.
- b. hosting of the system.
- c. user-acceptance testing and fixes and
- d. maintenance, and support services.

The ePS was developed in-house via a Memorandum of Understanding undertaken between the Provincial Treasury and the Department of Transport and Public Works and the Centre for e-Innovation within the Department of the Premier. The current configuration has focused mainly on replacing the previous outsourced system for quotations that was used by our provincial departments in the Western Cape Government for bids below R500 000.00. The system went live for utilisation with effect from 01 December 2021.

- (2) No, the system has not been sourced from a private provider but has been built as an in-house system. A decision was taken to take the system in-house given that once one contracts for a financial system or similar systems like the ePS via a private provider, organs of state are locked into long term arrangements from a business continuity perspective. The cost driver that forms the bulk of the expenditure when a system is purchased from a private provider are licensing costs. This cost factor is totally eliminated for in-house development.
- (a) The ePS is owned by the Western Cape Government including the intellectual property rights to the system.
- (b) The information it documents, stores and shares is owned and managed by the Western Cape Government.

- (3) The ePS utilises the Western Cape Supplier Evidence Bank (WCSEB) as its supplier base for procurement opportunities received via the ePS.
- (a) Diagram 1 hereunder presents the geographical visualisation of the 20 693 suppliers on the WCSEB:

DIAGRAM 1:

Western Cape Supplier Evidence Bank as at 29 March 2022

Turnover Categories per Regions

Province	EME	Large Enterprises	Not Indicated	QSE	Total
Western Cape	6375	256	8432	624	15687
City of Cape Town	4781	222	5752	486	11241
Eden	592	12	1174	61	1839
Cape Winelands	483	14	712	50	1259
West Coast	259	5	461	16	741
Overberg	193	2	253	9	457
Central Karoo	67	1	80	2	150
Gauteng	781	316	1624	283	3004
Eastern Cape	225	24	483	46	778
KwaZulu-Natal	144	44	314	70	572
Limpopo	92	3	126	19	240
North West	29	3	81	6	119
Free State	38	8	58	8	112
Mpumalanga	28	6	55	9	98
Northern Cape	23	1	51	8	83
Total	7735	661	11224	1073	20693

- (b) There are 8808 suppliers which can be categorised as Small, Mediums and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs) that are based in the Western Cape. These suppliers are registered within the following municipal districts:
- 7076 in the City of Cape Town Metropole;
 - 653 in Eden District;
 - 533 in Cape Winelands District;
 - 275 in West Coast District;
 - 202 in Overberg District; and
 - 69 in Central Karoo District.
- (c) In terms of National Treasury Regulations (NTR) 16A3.2 (c) supply chain systems must be consistent with the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) Act, 2003 (Act No. 53 of 2003). In this context:

- 7735 suppliers are Exempted Micro Enterprises (EMEs). These are entities with an annual total revenue of R10 million or less deemed to have a Level 4 B-BBEE status and includes start-up enterprises.; and
- 1073 suppliers are Qualified Small Enterprises (QSEs). These are enterprises with an annual total revenue of between R10 million and R50 million. The B-BBEE status of QSEs is measured by reference to all five B-BBEE elements in terms of the specific scorecard for QSEs in the B-BBEE codes of Good Practice

Please note: The ePS is a system used by provincial government and not by local government.

Temporary relocation areas

3. Mr A Lili asked the Minister of Human Settlements:

- (1) (a) What is the number of temporary relocation areas (TRAs) that have been established in the province during the (i) fourth, (ii) fifth and (iii) sixth administration, (b) what is the number of (i) families and (ii) individuals who have been relocated to TRAs during each administration and (c)(i) what were the reasons for the establishment of each TRA and (ii) what is the number of families and individuals who stay in each;
- (2) (a) what are the (i) plans and (ii) time frames to allocate houses to all individuals in the TRAs and (b)(i) what is the budget needed for this?

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS:

3. (1) (a)(i)(ii)(iii)

TRA 5/5.1 and TRA 6 were established in 2010 and 2013 respectively, in Delft under the N2 Gateway phase 1 project to assist with the movement of occupants out of the construction areas to enable the construction of new houses and associate infrastructure. In 2017 a THA (Temporary Housing Area) was established under the Joe Slovo project along Jakes Gerwel for the same purpose after occupants of the informal settlement refused to move to Delft and requested a THA closer to the site.

(b)(i)(ii)

TRA 5 yields a total of 1095 units of which approximately 1070 are still occupied by non-qualifying beneficiaries from various areas, including Langa, New Rest and Delft. Many of these TRA's have also been illegally occupied. The Department later decided to dismantle vacant units once qualifying beneficiaries were moved to houses, to try and curb the illegal renting, sales and occupation of the units.

TRA 6 yields a total of 423 units of which approximately 374 are occupied by occupants from Langa, Delft, and projects forming part of the Southern corridor program.

(c)(i)(ii)

TRA 5/5.1 was constructed to assist with the relocation of non-qualifiers out of the various projects construction areas to ensure that construction on site is sustained. Numerous surveys were done since and non-qualifying beneficiaries whose statuses then changed were then signed up for various projects including Joe Slovo and Forest Village. Approximately 1070 units are still occupied.

TRA 6 was established to move occupants from the Joe Slovo project to allow for construction to commence and continue. Since then, the TRA has been utilised for other projects for the same purpose as well as in emergency situations where accommodation is needed urgently such as the 2018/19 Joe Slovo fire. Approximately 374 units are still occupied.

(2) (a)(i)(ii)(b)(i)

There are discussions with the City regarding the occupants of TRA 5/5.1, the majority of which are backyarders and not signed up under any Provincial Government project. Currently no further movements will take place to TRA 5/5.1.

TRA 6 is still fully functional as a receiving TRA with it now being used to assist with the Southern Corridor Program. Relocation of qualifying beneficiaries out of these TRA's to projects such as Forest Village is happening as and when opportunities become available at the various project. The budgets required for these relocations are available as part of the receiving projects budget under relocation costs.

Roll out of LEAP officers

4. Mr M Kama asked the Acting Minister of Community Safety:

With reference to remarks made by the Chairperson of Standing Committee on Community Safety during the debate on the 2022 budget that the Department of Community Safety is planning to roll out the initial procurement of 3 000 LEAP officers:

Whether there are plans to recruit more LEAP officers; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the relevant details and (b) how many LEAP officers will be recruited over the MTEF?

The ACTING MINISTER OF COMMUNITY SAFETY:

4. (a) The 2021/2022 business plan with the City of Cape Town provided for the recruitment of 1000 Learner Law Enforcement Officers to be deployed in the hotspot areas.

This project will undergo an impact assessment measuring its feasibility and affordability which will assist in determining the recruitment needs of the project going forward.

- (b) The recruitment of LEAP officers will focus on filling subsequent vacancies to ensure that the current complement of 1000 LEAP officers are maintained.

Court Watching Brief Programme

5. Mr M Kama asked the Acting Minister of Community Safety:

- (1) (a) What (i) is the number and (ii) are the details of the court cases that have been monitored by the Court Watching Brief Programme in (aa) 2019, (bb) 2020, (cc) 2021 and (dd) 2022 to date and (b) of these, (i) how many were dismissed and thrown out of court and (ii) how many were reinstated and successfully concluded because of the intervention of the programme;
- (2) whether the Court Watching Brief Programme has monitored the cases of certain persons, whose name has been furnished to her Department for the purpose of her reply; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

The ACTING MINISTER OF COMMUNITY SAFETY:

- 5. (1) (a) (i) (aa) 942 cases
(bb) 393 cases
(cc) 463 cases
(dd) 107 cases
- (ii) (aa) All the cases that were recorded relate to serious common law offences including Gender-Based Violence (GBV) cases that were struck off the court rolls.
(bb) As above
(cc) As above
(dd) As above
- (b) (i) For the period 2019 until 2022 to date a total of 1 905 cases have been removed from various courts.
- (ii) This question cannot be answered by the Department as the reinstatement of cases lies with SAPS to finalize all outstanding investigations and then to request the National Prosecuting Authority to endorse these cases to be placed back in court. The Court Watching Brief Programme brings these cases to the attention of the Provincial Commissioner for remedial action to be taken.

- (2) Mr Farrell Payne – The case against Mr. Payne has been postponed to June 2022 for trial in the Cape Town Regional Court.

Mr Wesley Baatjies – The matter was provisionally withdrawn against the accused as the complainant was not in a position to testify.

Russian market: export of mussels to

6. Ms N D Nkondlo asked the Minister of Finance and Economic Opportunities:

With regard to Wesgro's work on the export of mussels to Russian market:

- (1) (a) What is the value of the market and (b) when did it come into effect;
- (2) whether the Western Cape has benefited in any way from this market in the sixth administration; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether the Province has conducted any other business with the Russian market; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES:

6. Concerning Wesgro's work on the export of mussels to the Russian market:
- (1) (a) Global Russian import of Mussels (HS160553) reached ZAR781,203,000 in 2021, with Chile dominating as the top import partner at ZAR691,602,000 (Source: Trademap). At the moment there are no mussel exports from the Western Cape, or South Africa, to Russia (Source: Quantec). This was also confirmed by the national Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE) after the Department of Economic Development and Tourism (DEDAT) requested them to provide input. South Africa is currently not exporting mussels to the Russian market, however, the Mussel industry in their quest for market diversification has identified Russia as a market of interest and they have been trying to access the market over the last year or so.
 - (2) There are no mussel exports to Russia currently and therefore, the Western Cape has not benefitted from this market in the sixth administration.
 - (3) Russia formed part of Wesgro's export promotion priority target markets between 2019 and 2021. Russia ranked as the Western Cape's 11th largest export market with R3.6billion (+5% YoY) of goods exported in 2021, representing 2.1% of all Western Cape exports.

Western Cape exports to Russia are primarily agriculture and agri-processing goods, and as such Wesgro's export support for this market is focused on food and beverages.

Below a list of the top-20 exported products from the Western Cape to Russia from 2019 to 2021:

Rank	Product (HS4)	2019	2020	2021
1	HST0805: Citrus fruit, fresh or dried	941 947 820	1 650 000 000	1 700 000 000
2	HST0808: Apples, pears and quinces, fresh	513 947 911	1 141 000 000	936 379 739
3	HST2007: Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit or nut purée and fruit or nut pastes, obtained by cooking, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	101 570 468	73 950 742	175 834 844
4	HST2204: Wine of fresh grapes, including fortified wines; grape must other than that of heading 20.09	284 959 732	174 467 654	171 712 958
5	HST0806: Grapes, fresh or dried	113 469 977	183 110 210	161 120 642
6	HST0809: Apricots, cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plums and sloes, fresh	45 414 901	47 307 264	99 231 894
7	HST8418: Refrigerators, freezers and other refrigerating or freezing equipment, electric or other; heat pumps other than air conditioning machines of heading 84.15	0	0	89 529 785
8	HST0804: Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried	15 312 180	48 864 465	64 775 478
9	HST2008: Fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or spirit, not elsewhere specified or included	20 190 590	11 716 462	35 379 794
10	HST0811: Fruit and nuts, uncooked or cooked by steaming or boiling in water, frozen, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	2 135 642	9 004 965	26 234 948
11	HST0810: Other fruit, fresh	12 235 405	506 091	17 472 167
12	HST0802: Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled	19 911 621	0	14 640 158
13	HST2513: Pumice stone; emery; natural corundum, natural garnet and other natural abrasives, whether or not heat-treated	5 277 776	6 557 935	11 166 933
14	HST3215: Printing ink, writing or drawing ink and other inks, whether or not concentrated or solid	7 913 527	10 066 949	10 354 046
15	HST8432: Agricultural, horticultural or forestry machinery for soil preparation or cultivation; lawn or sports-ground rollers	0	0	10 052 505
16	HST9018: Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences, including scintigraphic apparatus, other electro-medical apparatus and sight-testing instruments	123 282	1 643 561	6 845 080
17	HST3304: Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin (other than medicaments), including sunscreen or sun tan preparations;	5 717 247	1 879 646	6 229 219

Rank	Product (HS4)	2019	2020	2021
	manicure or pedicure preparations			
18	HST3507: Enzymes; prepared enzymes not elsewhere specified or included	1 471 957	308 752	5 952 379
19	HST0709: Other vegetables, fresh or chilled	1 959 107	1 432 137	5 620 053
20	HST2009: Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, unfermented and not containing added spirit, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter	17 283 882	15 438 501	4 781 515

(Source: Quantec)

Wesgro has executed the following export missions to Russia since 2019:

- September 2019 – World Food Moscow Trade Exhibition (In-Market)
- November 2020 – Russia Food & Beverages Virtual Mission (Virtual)
- March 2021 - Cape Agriculture Export week (Virtual)
- August 2021 - BRICS Trade Fair (Virtual)

Due to the dominance of agricultural goods that have been exported to Russia, before the war in Ukraine, the industry has indicated that this is a market that needs to be explored for Aquaculture products. Therefore, DEDAT has been supporting the efforts of the national departments such as the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environmental (DFFE) and the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (DTIC) to obtain information from Russia on how aquaculture companies can access that market and what are the compliance requirements. As part of the Export Development initiatives within DEDAT, where Boosting Exports and Investments was identified as an enabler of growth and job creation, DEDAT has been working closely with WESGRO to help companies to access international markets such as Russia. Thus, Russia is seen as an untapped market that companies will be encouraged to explore for market penetration and market diversification once when it is appropriate to do so given the war in Ukraine.

Driftsands Nature Reserve

7. Mr P Marran asked the Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning:

With regard to the occupation of nature reserves by informal settlements dwellers:

- (1) What are his Department and CapeNature's preliminary plans for the Driftsands nature reserves;
- (2) whether there are plans to relocate the occupiers to other areas; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING:

7. (1) The preliminary plan for the Driftsands Nature Reserve is to deproclaim and abolish the nature reserve in terms of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act 57 of 2003 and the Nature Conservation Ordinance 19 of 1974. A notice to inform the public of the intention to abolish the Nature Reserve status was published in the Gazette on 18 March 2022.

The notice was further published in the three official languages in two relevant newspapers for public comment. The public has 60 days from the date of publication in the last newspaper, 27 March 2022, to submit any comments. The outcome of the public comment process is not known as the process has not concluded yet.

- (2) There are no plans to relocate the occupiers to other areas since there is no other land or sites available for relocation at this time. The inter-departmental Task Team has recommended that letters be provided to occupiers of the area in the reserve at risk of flooding during winter, requesting them to voluntarily relocate to a safer, demarcated area within the current nature reserve. Once the unlawful occupants have moved from the dam, the City of Cape Town will be able to undertake the necessary maintenance of the City's infrastructure.

[Question 8 withdrawn]

Leeuwenhof: functions

9. Mr C M Dugmore asked the Premier:

With reference to the broader benefit of Leeuwenhof mentioned during deliberations on the Premier's 2022 budget:

- (1) (a) How many fundraising functions took place at the Premier's official residence in (i) 2020, (ii) 2021 and (iii) 2022 to date, (b) what are the details of these functions, (c) what are the names of the hosting organisations and (d) how much was generated per function;
- (2) (a) how many private functions have taken place at his residence in (i) 2020, (ii) 2021 and (iii) 2022 to date, (b) what are the details of these functions and (c) what are the names of the hosting organisations;
- (3) what criteria are followed to select (a) NPOs and (b) other organisations to host private and fundraising functions at his residence?

The PREMIER:

9. (1) (a)
- (i) 2
 - (ii) 0
 - (iii) 0
- (b) Please refer to the attached spreadsheet.
- (c) Please refer to the attached spreadsheet.
- (d) This information is not available to me as the funds collected through fundraising events are for the benefit of the host organisation.
- (2) (a)

- (iv) 5
- (ii) 18
- (iii) 11

- (b) Please refer to the attached spreadsheet.
- (c) Please refer to the attached spreadsheet.

- (3) (a)(b) When my family and I moved to Leeuwenhof, we were humbled and inspired by the history of the estate. Tracy and I believe that it is important to share Leeuwenhof's heritage and the stories of the people who lived and worked there with the public. We recently launched the Leeuwenhof Remembrance Gallery at the Slave Quarters, which is open for viewing by the public on a booking basis.

The estate currently houses our private residence, but we also make it available for select functions. In the case of government functions, this saves the administration from having to procure venues at a cost. In the case of fundraisers, this assists the organisers to reduce overheads so that more of the money raised goes directly to support their projects.

Organisations, including government units, and NPOs who wish to use the property for an event or fundraising dinner are encouraged to approach my office to enquire about using the property. I am informed by the manager of Leeuwenhof that the size and nature of the event, as well as its cost and impact on the property and neighbours, as well as a consideration of weather and availability, are factors which are considered. Once approved, all the necessary applications for use are completed and the host organisation is guided to comply with all necessary event and security measures. These are necessary, noting that the venue is both a heritage site and national keypoint, and that it exists within a neighbourhood.

Name of event	Host Organisation
2020	
Consular Corps Brunch	Office of the Premier
Organ Donor Foundation Fundraiser	Organ Donor Foundation
National Senior Certificate	WCED
Iris House Fundraising event	Iris House
Soul Carer Network Picnic	Soul Carer Network
Jaftha wedding (LH staff)	Mr Jaftha
Naseegh Long Engagement Event	Naseegh Long
UJC live broadcast	United Jewish Campaign
2021	
National Senior Certificate	WCED
Imbewu Dinner	Imbewu
Opportunities for Africa Entrepreneurs Dinner	Office of the Premier
Education Specialists from government and private education sector Dinner	Office of the Premier
Breakfast with Olympic medalist	DCAS
Iris House Brunch	Iris House NPO
Creation Wines Top Winery Trophy Handover	Office of the Premier
DCAS Paralympian	DCAS
Dinner with UK High Commissioner	Office of the Premier
Iris House Event Fundraiser	Iris House NPO
Young Leaders Graduation	DA
Business and Arts Promotion Dinner	Office of the Premier
Rosedon House Garden Event	Rosedon House
Air Access Dinner	WESGRO
Soul Carer Event	Soul Carer Network
DA Caucus Garden Picnic	DA Caucus
SA Brandy Appreciation Event	Office of the Premier & Department Agriculture
Education Ministry Year End Event	WCED
2022	
Iris House Dinner	Office of the Premier
Covid-19 Thank You Dinner	Office of the Premier
National Senior Certificate	WCED
Remembrance Gallery Launch	Office of the Premier and DCAS
Charity Fundraiser Dinner – Iris House	Office of the Premier
Investor lunch	Office of the Premier
Ostrich Event	Department of Agriculture
US-SA Partnership Event	US Consulate & WESGRO
Farewell Dinner for retiring HOD	Office of the Premier
Media Dinner with Editors	Office of the Premier
Mowbray Maternity Prem Baby Blanket Knitting workshop	Tracy Winde

*Social worker-to-population ratio***10. Ms N G Bakubaku-Vos asked the Minister of Social Development:**

(a) What is the social worker-to-population ratio in the province, (b) what is the breakdown per (i) municipality and (ii) suburb, (c) what is the number of vacancies for social workers in the province and (d) what is the number of unemployed social work graduates in the province, including those who received bursaries from her Department?

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

10. (a) The norm we use for DSD social workers is **1:9,000** at provincial level due to the fact that the Department also funds social worker posts in the NGO sector on an approximately 50/50 basis to the Department's own employees. This enables the department to sustain a much greater reach of social workers in communities than would otherwise be possible with only departmental employees.
- (b) Breakdown per municipality and suburb. Note that in some areas there are higher numbers of funded NGO social workers than in others. Also note that in rural areas there tend to be higher numbers of departmental social workers due to the greater distances that they have to travel in order to carry out casework, which reduces the number of cases each social worker can manage at any given time. Furthermore, rural areas have fewer NGOs operating than in urban areas, requiring the department to employ more of its own social workers in order to ensure communities can access social work services.

MUNICIPALITY	Social Workers	Population	Ratio
Cape Winelands District Municipality	101	970,590	9,610
Winelands Overberg Regional Office	5		
Witzenberg	12	153,808	12,817
Drakenstein	29	298,529	10,294
Stellenbosch	21	199,704	9,510
Breede Valley	27	196,590	7,281
Langeberg	7	121,959	17,423
Overberg District Municipality	34	310,869	9,143
Theewaterskloof	16	124,341	7,771
Overstrand	9	111,136	12,348
Cape Agulhas	6	35,830	5,972
Swellendam	3	39,561	13,187
Garden Route District Municipality	98	633,585	6,465
Eden Karoo Regional Office	4		
Kannaland	7	21,626	3,089
Hessequa	9	52,149	5,794
Mossel Bay	17	96,866	5,698
George	26	224,517	8,635
Oudtshoorn	15	90,287	6,019

Bitou	6	71,416	11,903
Knysna	14	76,725	5,480
Central Karoo District Municipality	20	76,047	3,802
Laingsburg	3	9,437	3,146
Prince Albert	3	14,926	4,975
Beaufort West	14	51,684	3,692
West Coast District Municipality	60	476,965	7,949
West Coast Regional Office	4		
Matzikama	13	73,516	5,655
Cederberg	7	60,917	8,702
Bergrivier	10	75,635	7,564
Saldanha Bay	14	125,921	8,994
Swartland	12	140,976	11,748
City of Cape Town	414	4,758,405	11,494
Grand Total	727	7,226,461	9,940

(c) What is the number of vacancies for social workers in the province?

Social Workers	
Filled posts (including graduates on contract)	Vacant posts
773	77

(d) what is the number of unemployed social work graduates in the province, including those who received bursaries from her Department?

The department only has records of the unemployed social work graduates who received bursaries from the National Department of Social Development. The department currently has 336 social work graduates on its database who are not employed in the Department. The Department does not have information on how many of these graduates have found employment in the NGO sector, private sector, or in other government departments.

Provincial Regulatory Entity (PRE)

11. Ms N D Nkondlo asked the Minister of Transport and Public Works:

With regard to the operating licensing process of the Provincial Regulatory Entity (PRE) for minibus taxis:

- (1) (a) What is the prescribed turnaround time for the PRE to conclude an application for an operating licence and (b) what is the relevant statute guiding this;
- (2) whether the PRE has always adhered to this standard in processing applications for operating licences; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;

- (3) (a) what is the number of minibus taxi operating licences (i) approved and (ii) renewed during the (aa) fourth, (bb) fifth and (cc) sixth administration and (b)(i) what are the details of the areas and routes that were approved or renewed versus the total number of applications received and (ii) what are the reasons for those applications that were not approved;
- (4) what is the total number of minibus taxi operating licences that are currently in operation or in use per region or municipality;
- (5) what is the total number of minibus taxi operating licences that are in operation per taxi association that are registered with the Provincial Taxi Registrar;
- (6) what is the assessment criteria utilised by the PRE to decide on the approval or not for minibus taxi operating licences?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC WORKS:

- 11. (1) (a) The members of the Provincial Regulatory Entity ("PRE") must meet often enough to enable them to process applications within no more than 60 days of receipt of the applications.
- (b) The relevant statute guiding the processing and disposal of operating licence applications is Regulation 8(1) of the National Land Transport Regulations (2009).
- (2) The Western Cape Provincial Regulatory manages to keep its average turn-around times consistently below the legislated benchmark. Even during the national state of disaster and the hard lockdown period, these standards were maintained. Whereas there were other Provincial Regulatory Entities that were closed for business during the hard lockdown period, the Western Cape PRE continued to accept applications for operating licences. In response to the national state of disaster, the Western Cape PRE's Public Transport Regulation System (PTRS) was enhanced to allow for electronic applications and the remote processing and adjudication thereof.

There are, cases where the legislated standards are not complied with, due to circumstances beyond the immediate control of the PRE. These are mostly cases where:

- i. the Association was suspended after the lodging of applications,
- ii. there is taxi violence in a particular area or on a particular route or
- iii. where the municipality has asked the PRE to reserve applications for further investigation or

-
- iv. the municipality has requested the PRE to condone the late submission of directions as allowed for in section 55(4) of the NLTA. [Note: the PRE is bound by the directions of the municipalities]

It is important to understand that transport planning is an exclusive local government matter as enshrined in Schedule 4 and 5 of the South African Constitution. Consultation with municipalities is therefore vitally important to ensure the effective planning, regulation, management and enforcement of the public transport system. The municipality must guide the PRE to ensure an equitable balance between public transport supply and utilisation.

The City of Cape Town in consultation with the taxi industry has embarked on a Special Regulatory Process (SRP) to balance supply and demand on certain taxi routes. As part of this project, the City of Cape Town in partnership with the PRE also conducted a comprehensive public participation process in respect of new taxi routes. Whilst this process took a bit longer than initially anticipated, it has resulted in some 1430 new operating licences being granted by the PRE. More operating licences will be issued once the process to register new routes have been completed. With the exception of these special regulatory processes, the PRE consistently disposes of applications within the legislated 60-day period.

To give an indication of the overall performance of the PRE, we have included a table showing the average turn-around times for the past five calendar years. It should be noted that this is the average turn-around (processing) time. Some applications are disposed of in a shorter time-period whilst other applications may have taken a longer period to be processed. Please note that these are the total number of applications for all modes of public transport i.e. minibus-taxi type services, charter, staff, scholar, metered taxi, etc. The table also shows the number of applications for permanent operating licences that were disposed of within the legislated sixty-day period. These applications are for all modes of public transport.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS PER CALENDAR YEAR Total applications received by the PRE for ALL public transport modes				
Year	No. of applications received	Average processing time (days)	Disposed of within 60 days	% disposed of within 60 days
2022	1540	41,8	1475	96%
2021	8267	50,5	6168	75%
2020	5487	67,9	3532	64%
2019	7843	52,5	5954	76%
2018	8914	48,0	7252	81%

- (3) (a) (aa) Our records show that a total of 4495 new minibus-taxi operating licences were granted during the period of the fourth administration. For the corresponding period, a total of 2707 renewal applications were approved by the PRE.
- (bb) During the period of the 5th administration, a total of 5257 new minibus-taxi operating licences were approved by the PRE. For the same period, a total of 3057 operating licences were successfully renewed.
- (cc) A total of 7023 new minibus-taxi type operating licences were approved by the PRE during the period of the 6th administration. This includes operating licences forming part of the City of Cape Town's Special Regulatory Process. A total of 7689 renewal applications were approved during this time.

This information is summarised in the table below. In considering this information, due consideration should be given to the following:

- This is the total number of approved applications. Once an application is approved, the applicant is given 60-days to submit certain documents (i.e. tax clearance certificate, certificate of roadworthiness, etc.) in order to uplift the operating licence. He or she may also apply for a once-off extension of 30 days. Failure to submit the requisite documents within the stipulated timeframe will result in the approval's lapsing.
- The total number of new applications approved includes "late renewals". Many operators do not apply timeously for the renewal of definite period operating licences.

This is a big challenge in the country given the history of indefinite operating licences. There is no provision in law for “late renewals” and the operator has to submit a new application in lieu of the lapsed operating licence. These applications are generally considered favourably given that the operator already forms part of the existing capacity. A case in point are the figures listed for the 6th administration. Of the 2329 new applications that were approved by the PRE, 734 (32%) were new applications made in lieu of lapsed operating licences (the so-called late renewals);

- Initially, operating licences in the Western Cape were only issued for a validity period of two years. This effectively meant that those licences had to be renewed every second year. This inflated the number of renewal applications. The validity period was later changed to 5 years and operating licences are currently issued for a 7-year period.

APPLICATIONS FOR MINIBUS-TAXI TYPE OPERATING LICENCES						
Administration	New applications		Renewals		Total granted	Total refused
	Granted	Refused	Granted	Refused		
4th Administration	4495	2695	2707	31	7202	2726
5th Administration	5257	276	3057	15	8314	291
6th Administration	2329	205	2480	3	4809	208
Totals	12081	3176	8244	49	20325	3225

- (b) (i) To get an indication of the details of areas and routes that were approved, every single application will have to be analysed. This is simply not achievable given that it will take a considerable amount of time and resources to complete. I can confirm that a total of 9928 applications for minibus-taxi type operating licences were received during the period of the 4th administration. Of this, 73% of applications were granted. A total of 8605 applications were received during the period of the 5th administration, of which 97% were granted. During the period of the 6th administration, 5017 applications were received by the PRE. Our records show that 96% of these applications were granted. Please note that these are applications for minibus-taxi type services.
- (ii) As mentioned, transport planning is an exclusive local government matter as enshrined in Schedule 4 and 5 of the South African Constitution.

Every municipality is required to produce an Integrated Transport Plan ("ITP") for its area that sets out the policies of the municipality in respect of public transport and shows the routes on which contracted and non-contracted services may operate. In terms of section 38(2) of the NLTA, all persons including the State and parastatal institutions are bound by the provisions of Integrated Transport Plans.

The PRE is legally bound in terms of section 55(1) of the NLTA to refer applications for operating licences to all planning authorities in whose areas the services will be operated with the request to give directions with regards to the applications based on its ITP. Where the public transport requirements for a particular route or routes are adequately served by an existing public transport service of similar nature, standard or quality provided for in an ITP or commercial service contract or subsidised service contract, the planning authority must direct the PRE to refuse the application (see section 55(3) of the NLTA). The PRE, in disposing of an application, must act in accordance with the relevant ITP and the directions of the planning authority and must not grant an operating licence contrary to the directions of the planning authority and the ITP for the area. We can confirm that applications that were not approved by the PRE, were either not supported by the relevant planning authority/planning authorities or did not meet the requirements listed in section 57 of the NLTA.

- (4) At the time of drafting this response, there were a total of 12149 valid operating licences authorising minibus-taxi type services registered for the Western Cape province. A total of 8341 (68.66%) operating licences have starting points in the City of Cape Town area. The table below shows the breakdown per municipal area.

Area	Total	% of total
Beaufort West Local Municipality	29	0,24%
Bergrivier Local Municipality	50	0,41%
Bitou Local Municipality	179	1,47%
Breede Valley Local Municipality	383	3,15%
Cape Agulhas Local Municipality	37	0,30%
Cederberg Local Municipality	57	0,47%
City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality	8341	68,66%
Drakenstein Local Municipality	362	2,98%
George Local Municipality	255	2,10%
Hessequa Local Municipality	49	0,40%
Kannaland Local Municipality	43	0,35%

Area	Total	% of total
Knysna Local Municipality	371	3,05%
Langeberg Local Municipality	108	0,89%
Matzikama Local Municipality	112	0,92%
Mossel Bay Local Municipality	471	3,88%
Oudtshoorn Local Municipality	169	1,39%
Overstrand Local Municipality	126	1,04%
Prince Albert Local Municipality	18	0,15%
Saldanha Bay Local Municipality	262	2,16%
Stellenbosch Local Municipality	191	1,57%
Swartland Local Municipality	140	1,15%
Swellendam Local Municipality	44	0,36%
Theewaterskloof Local Municipality	208	1,71%
Witzenberg Local Municipality	144	1,19%
Total	12149	100%

Please note that mini-buses are also used to provide other public transport services, including charter-, scholar-, staff- and unscheduled long distance services. Given this, a lot more mini-buses will be observed in the Western Cape province.

The table below shows the number of unique operating licences for other passenger categories. While it is not a requirement for the owners of these modes to be members of minibus taxi associations, many of them are.

Passenger category	Unique operating licences
Charter	11718
Staff	3737
Scholar	4044
Long distance (unscheduled)	6767
Other	7881

- (5) Annexure A shows the number of operating licences per Association.

Please note that the combined total (aggregate) of operating licences for all associations is more than the total number of unique operating licences for the Western Cape. The reason for this is because certain routes are served by more than one association (as a result of historic regulatory processes).

Some operators also have dual membership, Certain operating licences will therefore show under more than one association.

However, there are only 12149 unique operating licence registered in the province that confers authority to provide minibus-taxi type services.

- (6) As mentioned, municipal planning remains an exclusive local government matter. Section 14 of the NLTA under the heading "Planning Authorities" outlines the responsibilities of planning authorities in respect of public transport planning and regulation. It stipulates that a planning authority must prepare an ITP as contemplated in section 36 of the Act. Furthermore, the PA must perform the Constitutional transport functions listed in Parts B of Schedule 4 and 5 of the Constitution (Municipal Planning).

Section 31 of the NLTA deals with general principles for transport planning and its integration with land use and development planning. In terms of this section, land transport planning must be integrated with the land development and land-use planning processes, and the ITP required by the NLTA is designed to give structure to the function of municipal planning mentioned in part B of Schedule 4 of the Constitution, and must be accommodated in and form an essential part of Integrated Development Plans (the principal policy document of a municipality).

The PRE is duty-bound to follow the directions of the municipality and in terms of the NLTA must not grant an operating licence contrary to such directions and the ITP for the area. The role of the planning authority is to guide the PRE to achieve an equitable balance between public transport supply and demand and to identify the appropriate operating environment for each mode. As part of the approval process, the PRE takes into consideration the directions provided by the municipality. The PRE must refuse the application if granting it would be contrary to the directions of the relevant planning authority based on its integrated transport plan.

The PRE also uses the following assessment criteria as outlined in section 57 of the NLTA:

- Whether the vehicle or type of vehicle by means of which the service is to be operated, is suitable for that purpose;
- The availability of ranks, terminals and other facilities;
- The existence of any relevant by-law, regulation, prohibition, limitation or restriction;
- Whether the applicant has any previous conviction for an offence relevant to the operation of a public transport service, or of the prescribed type;
- The ability of the applicant to operate the service for which the operating licence is sought in a manner satisfactory to the public;
- Recommendations or documents duly submitted with the application by the applicant or any other interested party.

Annexure A – Operating licences per Association

Association	Total
ASHTON TAXI ASSOCIATION	36
ATHLONE AND DISTRICTS TAXI ASSOCIATION	36
ATLANTIS / BLAAUWBERG TAXI ASSOCIATION	11
BEACON VALLEY TAXI ASSOCIATION	73
BEAUFORT WEST TAXI ASSOCIATION	31
BELHAR TAXI ASSOCIATION	41
BELLVILLE OWNERS TAXI ASSOCIATION	154
BLACKHEATH / MALIBU TAXI ASSOCIATION	14
BLOEKOMBOS / WALLACEDENE TAXI ASSOCIATION	307
BONNIEVALE / SWELLENDAM TAXI ASSOCIATION	60
BONTEHEUWEL TAXI ASSOCIATION	114
BREDASDORP TAXI ASSOCIATION	29
BUSY CORNER / MITCHELL'S PLAIN / HANOVER PARK TAXI ASSOCIATION	48
BUSY CORNER / RETREAT STEENBERG TAXI ASSOCIATION	38
CALTA TRANSPORT SERVICES TAXI ASSOCIATION	36
CAPE COAST TRANSPORT TAXI ASSOCIATION	12
CATA BELLVILLE (BELLTA) TAXI ASSOCIATION	574
CATA BOLAND TAXI ASSOCIATION	26
CATA DELFT / NYANGA TAXI ASSOCIATION	33
CATA ELSIES RIVER TAXI ASSOCIATION	82
CATA EYONA TAXI ASSOCIATION	204
CATA KIKI MURRAY (SEDAN) TAXI ASSOCIATION	19
CATA LANGA / CAPE TOWN / SEA POINT TAXI ASSOCIATION	49
CATA LANGA / MOWBRAY TAXI ASSOCIATION	71
CATA LANGA INTERTOWNSHIP TAXI ASSOCIATION	92
CATA LWANDLE TAXI ASSOCIATION	187
CATA NYANGA / KHAYELITSHA TAXI ASSOCIATION	42
CATA NYANGA / MITCHELL'S PLAIN TAXI ASSOCIATION	87
CATA SAXONWORLD TAXI ASSOCIATION	27
CATA SEAWATER TAXI ASSOCIATION	293
CATA WYNBERG / CLAREMONT TAXI ASSOCIATION	364
CATA WYNBERG / CONSTANTIA TAXI ASSOCIATION	82
Cecil's Transport Services (Pty) Ltd	7
CENTRAL UNITY TAXI ASSOCIATION	6
CERES DISTRICT TAXI ASSOCIATION	83
CLANWILLIAM TAXI ASSOCIATION	57
CLAREMONT TAXI ASSOCIATION	35
CODETA DELFT / EPPING / BONTEHEUWEL TAXI ASSOCIATION	50
CODETA KHAYELITSHA / BELLVILLE TAXI ASSOCIATION	193

Association	Total
CODETA KHAYELITSHA / CAPE TOWN TAXI ASSOCIATION	140
CODETA KHAYELITSHA / CLAREMONT / WYNBERG TAXI ASSOCIATION	287
CODETA KHAYELITSHA / ELSIES RIVER TAXI ASSOCIATION	111
CODETA KHAYELITSHA / KILLARNEY TAXI ASSOCIATION	113
CODETA KHAYELITSHA / LANGA TAXI ASSOCIATION	96
CODETA KHAYELITSHA / MITCHELL'S PLAIN TAXI ASSOCIATION	107
CODETA KHAYELITSHA / NYANGA TAXI ASSOCIATION	82
CODETA KHAYELITSHA / SOMERSET WEST TAXI ASSOCIATION	111
CODETA KHAYELITSHA SITE B TAXI ASSOCIATION	42
CODETA KHAYELITSHA STATION TAXI ASSOCIATION	107
CODETA MFULENI / BELLVILLE TAXI ASSOCIATION	81
CODETA MFULENI / CAPE TOWN TAXI ASSOCIATION	123
CODETA MFULENI / ELSIES RIVER / PAROW TAXI ASSOCIATION	59
CODETA MFULENI / HAPPY VALLEY TAXI ASSOCIATION	39
CODETA MFULENI / KILLARNEY TAXI ASSOCIATION	32
CODETA MFULENI / LAKHANYA TAXI ASSOCIATION	36
CODETA MFULENI / WYNBERG / CLAREMONT TAXI ASSOCIATION	62
CODETA MOWBRAY / KHAYELITSHA TAXI ASSOCIATION	103
CODETA VUYANI / MFULENI TAXI ASSOCIATION	59
CODETA WITZENBERG TAXI ASSOCIATION	55
DE DOORNS TAXI ASSOCIATION	97
DELFT / BELHAR / PAROW TAXI ASSOCIATION	112
DELFT / BELLVILLE TAXI ASSOCIATION	137
DELFT / CAPE TOWN TAXI ASSOCIATION	63
DELFT / ELSIES RIVER TAXI ASSOCIATION	47
DELFT TAXI ASSOCIATION	60
DUNOON TAXI ASSOCIATION	38
DURBANVILLE TAXI ASSOCIATION	72
EERSTE RIVIER TAXI ASSOCIATION	55
ELSIES RIVER AND ENVIRONS TAXI ASSOCIATION	138
FISH HOEK / OCEAN VIEW TAXI ASSOCIATION	33
FRANSCHHOEK TAXI VERENIGING	82
GARDEN ROUTE TAXI ASSOCIATION	47
GEORGE HUURMOTOR VERENIGING	21
GEORGE TAXI OWNERS FRONT	14
GRABOUW TAXI ASSOCIATION	135
GROOT BRAKRIVIER HUURMOTOR VEREENIGING (COASTLINE)	16
HANOVER PARK TAXI ASSOCIATION	41
HAZELDENE SHUTTLE SERVICE TAXI ASSOCIATION	83
HEIDEVELD / CATHKIN TAXI ASSOCIATION	64

Association	Total
HESSEQUA TAXI ASSOCIATION	28
HOUTBAY (SEDAN) TAXI ASSOCIATION	21
HUGUENOT TAXI ASSOCIATION	44
KENFACTA TAXI ASSOCIATION	84
KHAYAMANDI TAXI ASSOCIATION	56
KNYSNA TAXI ASSOCIATION	91
KUILSRIVER TAXI ASSOCIATION	86
LADISMITH ZOAR TAXI ASSOCIATION	43
LONDON VILLAGE / COLORADO TAXI ASSOCIATION	17
LOTUS RIVER TAXI ASSOCIATION	69
MAIN ROAD TAXI ROUTE (GREEN CABS) TAXI ASSOCIATION	93
MAITLAND AMALGAMATED TAXI ASSOCIATION	23
MALMESBURY TAXI ASSOCIATION	115
MANENBERG TAXI ASSOCIATION	120
MASIPHUMELELE TAXI ASSOCIATION	120
MELTON ROSE TAXI ASSOCIATION	57
MITCHELL'S PLAIN / CENTURY CITY TAXI ASSOCIATION	51
MONTAGU TAXI ASSOCIATION	19
MOOREESBURG & DISTRICT TAXI ASSOCIATION	33
MOSSEL BAY TAXI ASSOCIATION	232
MOWBRAY TAXI ASSOCIATION	37
N1 CITY / VASCO TAXI ASSOCIATION	12
NORTHWOOD TAXI ASSOCIATION	8
NORWICH OUDTSHOORN TAXI ASSOCIATION	21
NORWOOD TAXI ASSOCIATION	16
OCEAN VALLEY TAXI ASSOCIATION	11
OLIFANTSRIVIER TAXI VERENIGING	108
OVERBERG TAXI ASSOCIATION	23
OVERSTRAND TAXI ASSOCIATION	110
PAARL ALLIANCE TAXI ASSOCIATION	89
PAARL HUURMOTOR VERENIGING	64
PARK CITY TAXI OPERATORS ASSOCIATION	63
PARKWOOD / WYNBERG TAXI ASSOCIATION	30
PENINSULA TAXI ASSOCIATION	133
PIKETBERG TAXI ASSOCIATION	42
PLAIN-BELL TAXI ASSOCIATION	19
PLAIN-PARK TAXI ASSOCIATION	61
PLETTENBERG BAY TAXI ASSOCIATION	50
PROTEA TAXI ASSOCIATION	61
PROTEAVILLE TAXI ASSOCIATION	16
RAVENSMEAD TAXI ASSOCIATION	52
RETREAT TAXI ASSOCIATION	98
ROBERTSON TAXI ASSOCIATION	33
ROUTE 6 TAXI ASSOCIATION	86

Association	Total
ROUTE 7 TRANSPORT SERVICE TAXI ASSOCIATION	126
ROUTE JJDANIELS TAXI ASSOCIATION	2
RUSTHOF AMALGAMATED TAXI ASSOCIATION	91
SALDANHA TAXI ASSOCIATION	289
SEVENTH AVENUE & DISTRICT TAXI ASSOCIATION	78
SILVERSANDS TAXI ASSOCIATION	52
SIR LOWRYS PASS TAXI ASSOCIATION	20
SOMERSET WEST AND DISTRICT TAXI ASSOCIATION	103
STEENBERG TAXI ASSOCIATION	49
STELLENBOSCH TAXI ASSOCIATION	88
STRANDFONTEIN TAXI ASSOCIATION	24
SURRAN ROAD / CAPE TOWN TAXI ASSOCIATION	43
SWARTBERG TAXI ASSOCIATION	34
TOWN CENTRE JOHANNES MEINTJIES TAXI ASSOCIATION	33
TWELFTH AVENUE RETREAT STATION TAXI ASSOCIATION	15
TYGERBERG HOSPITAL TAXI ASSOCIATION	19
UITSIG TAXI ASSOCIATION	21
UNCEDO GEORGE TAXI ASSOCIATION	252
UNCEDO KNYSNA TAXI ASSOCIATION	206
UNCEDO MOSSEL BAY TAXI ASSOCIATION	267
UNCEDO OUDTSHOORN TAXI ASSOCIATION	40
UNCEDO PLETTENBERG BAY TAXI ASSOCIATION	127
UNITED MANDALAY TAXI ASSOCIATION	9
UNITED TAXI ASSOCIATION (KOEBERG / BLAAUW / MAITLAND)	17
UNITED TAXI ASSOCIATION PAARL	89
UNITY TAXI ASSOCIATION	20
VILLIERSDORP TAXI ASSOCIATION	61
VRYGROND TAXI ASSOCIATION	57
WELLINGTON TAXI UNION	58
WELLINGTON UNITED TAXI ASSOCIATION	55
WESBANK TAXI ASSOCIATION	52
WESTLAKE TAXI ASSOCIATION	20
WORCESTER UNITED TAXI ASSOCIATION	294
WYNBERG / GRASSY PARK TAXI ASSOCIATION	65
WYNBERG / HANOVER PARK TAXI ASSOCIATION	13
WYNBERG / HOUTBAY TAXI ASSOCIATION	108
WYNBERG CENTURY CITY TAXI ASSOCIATION	22
YSTERPLAAT TAXI ASSOCIATION	17

*Golden Arrow Bus Services, MyCiTi and GoGeorge***12. Ms N D Nkondlo asked the Minister of Transport and Public Works:**

- (1) (a) How much is the funding provided to subsidise Golden Arrow Bus Services, (b)(i) what is the subsidy agreement and (ii) can a copy of the agreement be made available and (c) what is the PFMA regulations governing this relationship between the provincial government and Golden Arrow Bus Services;
- (2) what is the current financial performance of (a) MyCiTi in the City of Cape Town and (b) GoGeorge in the George Municipality and (c) can the copies of the latest audited financial statements of both companies be made available?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC WORKS:

12. (1) (a) The Department is allocated a conditional grant – the Public Transport Operations Grant (PTOG) - by the National Department of Transport for the purposes of subsidising Golden Arrow Bus Services. The PTOG allocation for the 2022/23 financial year is R1,127, 813, 000.
- (b) (i) The subsidy is payable to Golden Arrow Bus Services in terms of an Interim Contract between the Department and Golden Arrow Bus Services. The Interim Contract was originally concluded between the National Department of Transport and Golden Arrow Bus Services on 17 March 1997 for the provision of subsidised scheduled services in terms of the National Land Transport Interim Arrangements Act 45 of 1998. The National Department of Transport ceded its rights and delegated its obligations to the Department of Transport and Public Works in terms of an Addendum to the Interim Contract dated 10 May 2007. The Interim Contract remains in force and is governed by the National Land Transport Act of 2009.

In terms of the Interim Contract and Addendums, Golden Arrow Bus Services delivers services on agreed subsidised and unsubsidised routes and is paid an agreed base subsidy rate per subsidised kilometre in respect of an agreed number of kilometres operated.
- (ii) The Interim Contract requires that the contents remain confidential and, therefore, it cannot be shared.
- (c) The PFMA and Regulations applies generally and do not contain specific provisions applicable to the relationship between the provincial government and Golden Arrow Bus Services.

Rather, the relationship between the Department and Golden Arrow Bus Services is regulated in terms of the Interim Contract and Addendums, the annual Division of Revenue Act and the National Land Transport Act of 2009.

- (2) (a) The question is unclear. MyCiTi is operated by four vehicle operating companies contracted to the City of Cape Town. It is unclear whether the member is asking about the financial performance of the system as a whole, or specifically about the financial performance of each participating company.

With regards to the financial performance of the system as a whole, the Department has requested this information from the City of Cape Town.

- (b) Again, the question is unclear. GoGeorge is operated by a single Vehicle Operating Company (VOC), George Link. With regards to the financial performance of the GoGeorge system, a summary of the system's finances over the last five years is provided below:

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL RESULTS	2016/2017 (R'000)	2017/2018 (R'000)	2018/2019 (R'000)	2019/2020 (R'000)	2020/2021 (R'000)	2021/2022 (R'000)
National Government Grants	156 444	210 362	167 675	245 626	152 069	209 976
Provincial Government Grants	150 544	98 544	101 086	172 747	187 240	217 587
Fare Revenue	37 302	39 419	44 197	41 133	39 535	49 883
Interest Income	4 935	10 884	3 361	3 552	4 565	10 678
Other Income	1 172	1 883	257	14	9	-
Total Income	350 396	361 092	316 576	463 072	383 418	488 124
Capital Costs	87 356	102 140	66 658	31 770	37 227	105 645
SANRAL Transfer - Thembalethu Bridge	-	-	-	82 127	-	-
Direct Cost	114 918	120 988	139 436	191 505	209 301	227 567
Indirect Cost	20 578	41 123	59 582	68 676	70 597	88 212
Other Cost	20 610	47 161	36 861	15 473	35 733	21 708
Establishment Cost	44 202	71 721	43 634	45 039	39 621	70 170
Total Costs	287 664	383 133	346 171	434 591	392 479	513 302

Over the last 5 years the GIPTN has received in-year allocations in terms of the Public Transport Network Grant (PTNG), allocated by National Government. These in-year allocations are normally received at the end of March for each financial year. In most instances these in-year allocations could not be spent in full by year-end. The GIPTN has, however, been able to successfully roll-over the funding and complete the specific projects in the following years.

- (c) The Department does not have access to the Audited Financial Statements of the MyCiTi vehicle operating companies and has requested these from the City of Cape Town.

However, there may be confidentiality and/or sensitivity issues which could prevent the City from sharing these publicly.

With regards to the Audited Financial Statements for the Go George Vehicle Operating Company, George Link, these items cannot be shared publicly due to sensitivities, including the risk of minibus taxi industry violence. The Department ensures that the company is audited every year.

Liberation struggle heroes and heroines: programmes to honour

13. Ms P Z Lekker asked the Minister of Cultural Affairs and Sport:

(a) What programmes does her Department have to honour and celebrate liberation struggle heroes and heroines, (b) how many of those from the province have been honoured between 2009 and 2022 and (c)(i) what are the details of the honours bestowed on them and (ii) what criteria are followed to select them?

The MINISTER OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS AND SPORT:

13. (a) The Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport honour's and celebrate liberation struggle heroes and heroines through museum exhibitions, educational programmes, projects and the declaration of provincial heritage sites through consultation with its various stakeholders.
- (b) The Museum Service has produced the following exhibitions, education programmes and documentaries about liberation heroes between 2009 and 2022:
- The 'Aunties' Poster Exhibition & Women's Day Event, 2009: Featuring various heroines of the liberation struggle from the Cape Winelands like Miriam Vuyiswa Moleleki, Ayesha 'Bibi' Dawood, Elizabeth Abrahams and others.
 - Exhibition honouring Nelson Mandela, Albert Luthuli, and Desmond Tutu for their roles in the liberation struggle round 2010.
 - Nelson Mandela Traveling Exhibition: honouring his life, including his role in the liberation struggle round 2012.
 - Clements Kadalie Documentary, 2018: Father of the Black Trade Union Movement.
 - Richard Rive Documentary, 2018: Teacher, Writer, Academic and Human Rights Activist.
 - Sailor Malan Documentary, 2018: Human Rights Activist and War Hero.
 - Mzolisa Archibald Campbell 'AC' Jordan Documentary, 2018: Writer, Academic & Human Rights Activist.
 - Zainunissa 'Cissie' Gool Documentary, 2018: A woman of action who walked the talk in taking up the liberation struggle and encouraged people of colour to stand up and claim what was rightfully theirs.

She was the first woman of colour to earn a Master's Degree from UCT and the first female of colour advocate called to the Cape Town Bar.

- Dulcie September Documentary, 2018: Teacher, Liberation Struggle Ambassador and Human Rights Activist.
- Dulcie September Traveling Exhibition & Education Programme (round 2017) honouring her role in the liberation struggle for which she was killed.
- Gugulethu 60 Documentary, 2017/18/19: Prominently featured the involvement of the youth in the liberation struggle as well as the Gugulethu Seven, and other local struggle veterans.
- The Life and Legacy of Imam Abdullah Haron Traveling Exhibition, Booklet & Education Programme in 2019. Honouring his life, religious leadership and his role in the liberation struggle and his death at the hands of the security police.
- Drakenstein Revisited Exhibition at Madiba House at the Drakenstein Prison, 2019: Photographic exhibition about Nelson Mandela's time spent in prison here, his meetings with politicians and comrades and his release.
- Nelson Mandela Banner Exhibition, 2019: Features quotes by him in celebration of the centenary of his birth.
- DCAS Oral History Project, ongoing: As part of this project some liberation struggle veterans like Dennis Goldberg were interviewed. These interviews are available to learners and the public on DVDs at local libraries.

- (c) (i,ii) In addition, Heritage Western Cape has declared the following Provincial Heritage Sites associated with liberation heritage in recent years. The honour bestowed upon these sites is that they are declared as Provincial Heritage Sites, which is the highest form of provincial protection that can be given to a site under the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999.

- The Rocklands Civic Centre (it was nominated by Heritage Western Cape for declaration by SAHRA as a National Heritage Site).
- "Freedom Square", located at Portion Erf 100010, Corner Bluegum Street and Kiaat Road, Bonteheuwel, Cape Town.
- A portion of Thornton Road between Klipfontein and Repulse Roads, Athlone, Cape Town in memory of the Trojan Horse Massacre.
- "Gugulethu 7 Memorial" , situated on the corner of Steve Biko Drive (Remainder Road NY1) and Mananase Ndlebe Road (NY 121), Gugulethu, Cape Town.
- Erf 661, "the Langa Pass Office", corner of King Langalibalele Drive and Leretholi Avenue, Langa, Cape Town

Furthermore, the Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport is the implementing provincial entity for the national Resistance and Liberation Heritage Route. The programme is funded by the national Department of Sport, Arts and Culture and implemented by its agency, the National Heritage Council.

Each province was requested to select three hub sites to form part of the Route. The three sites in the Western Cape are as follows:

- Robben Island Prison Landscape
- Tussen Die Riviere: Commemorating the early legacies of resistance by the indigenous people in South Africa
- Mandela Route to Freedom on 11 February 1990: Entrance/Exit at Drakenstein Correctional Facility; Madiba House at Drakenstein Correctional Facility; City Hall and Grand Parade.

The Department conducted and finalized two feasibility studies for the Tussen die Riviere and the Madiba House in 2021. Further guidance from NHC is expected regarding the implementation of the interventions proposed in the two studies. Discussions between the Department, Robben Island Museum and the National Heritage Council are ongoing to develop a proposal in respect of conservation and maintenance of heritage sites at Robben Island, which will then inform the intervention measures.

Mass shootings

14. Mr M Kama asked the Acting Minister of Community Safety:

(a) What is the number of mass shootings that have taken place over the past 30 months in the province, (b) what is the breakdown of these shootings per (i) month and (ii) area and (c) what (i) is the number of casualties, (ii) are the injuries and (iii) are the motives for the shootings?

The ACTING MINISTER OF COMMUNITY SAFETY:

The reply of the South African Police Service (SAPS):

14. A mass shooting is where more than 3 persons were shot.

(a) 442 cases were reported from 1 June 2019 to 31 December 2021

(b) (i)

2019	
June	17
July	16
August	15
September	8
October	6
November	13
December	16
2020	
January	7
February	7
March	16
April	11
May	11
June	19
July	12
August	23
September	14
October	12
November	13
December	19
2021	
January	15
February	16
March	20
April	9
May	12
June	20
July	28
August	13
September	15
October	16
November	6
December	17

(ii)

Station	Incidents
Delft	34
Elsies River	34
Khayelitsha	32
Philippi East	22
Mfuleni	21
Ravensmead	19
Mitchells Plain	19
Philippi	18
Manenberg	18
Lengtegeur	18
Gugulethu	16

Steenberg	16
Kleinvlei	16
Nyanga	15
Kraaifontein	14
Harare	13
Grassy Park	11
Samora Machel	10
Belhar	8
Atlantis	8
Milnerton	7
Bishop Lavis	7
Lingeletu-West	6
Langa	5
Strand	5
Paarl	4
Wellington	4
Cloetesville	3
Bellville	3
Kuilrivier	3
Stellenbosch	2
Station	Incidents
Hermanus	2
Malmesbury	2
Mbekweni	2
De Doorns	2
Ceres	2
Vredenburg	2
Citrusdal	2
Worcester	2
Muizenberg	2
Lwandle	2
Parow	1
Macassar	1
Athlone	1
Robertson	1
Thembaletu	1
Goodwood	1
Clanwilliam	1
Durbanville	1
Wynberg	1
Kwanongqaba	1
Klapmuts	1

- (c) (i) 1 626
(ii) 563 fatal injuries, 1 063 no-fatal injuries.
(iii)

Motive	Cases
Gang related	211
Retaliation/ revenge	53
Robbery	36
Taxi-related	31
Attack on LEO (on duty)	16
Hit/assassination	10
Caught in line of fire	15
Argument/misunderstanding	6
Avoid apprehension	3
Domestic violence related	3
Elimination of witness/complainant in another case	2
Self defence	2
Attack on LEO (off duty)	2
Possible extortion	1
Group dispute	1
Politically motivated	1
Robbery	1
Action by LEO/Security	1
Under investigation	70

Temporary disability grants: backlog in medical assessments

15. Mr R D Mackenzie asked the Minister of Social Development:

In relation to the backlog in medical assessments for temporary disability grants:

- (1) Whether Sassa has informed her Department of any backlogs in medical assessments in the province; if so, (a) how many backlogged cases are there currently and (b) did Sassa give an indication when these backlogs will be cleared;
- (2) whether Sassa has engaged her Department for support in clearing the backlogs; if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

15. (1) No
- a) Not applicable
 - b) Not applicable
- (2) No

*Department of Transport and Public Works: Asset Register***16. Mr D America asked the Minister of Transport and Public Works:**

With regard to the Department's management of its assets across their life cycles:

- (1) (a) What progress has been made with the integration and development of the Department's Asset Register, (b) at what stage is his Department with the development and implementation of the eMerge asset management platform;
- (2) whether his Department has any other maintenance backlogs for fixed assets, apart from road infrastructure; if so, (a) has the backlog grown or become smaller and (b) what impact did the COVID-19 pandemic have on addressing the maintenance of the Department's assets?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC WORKS:

16. (1) (a) A construct referred to as the AssetHub, which holds the IAR (Immovable Asset Register) and all its component parts, has been created in the eMerge platform. Included in the IAR is the Asset Hierarchy, the FAR (Financial Asset Register) and the Facilities Register. The FAR holds financial asset data at a land parcel level. The Facilities Register relates to the buildings, their functional use, their condition and replacement cost. Leased-in facilities are also included in the AssetHub and each Module or App of eMerge that requires Asset Information gets its data from the AssetHub. This ensures one-directional flow of data, eliminates duplication and ensures one source of the truth.
- (b) As above, the central core of the eMerge platform is the AssetHub. Many Modules and Apps have already been developed and brought into use, and more will still be added as required and as is affordable. These Modules and Apps interface with and through the AssetHub and together make up the eMerge asset information management system or platform. With regard to asset lifecycle management, a standardised facility-based lifecycle model has been developed and adopted for Health and Education Infrastructure, as part of the eMerge platform. This model will be refined and further standardised as structured data on each facility is progressively established and captured on the eMerge platform. This will include calibration iterations and will be extended also to the General Infrastructure asset portfolio. Asset information relevant to asset lifecycle management is therefore continuously being verified and updated.

Facility-based lifecycle information is rolled up across the respective portfolios for planning and reporting purposes, and

going forward, to inform strategies for portfolio lifecycle management. Existing portfolio performance gradings are already reflected in the 2021/22 C-AMP as well as the 2022/23 C-AMP.

- (2) (a) There is an ever-increasing maintenance backlog across all asset portfolios which is mostly due to the historic focus on 'new build' coupled with insufficient budget allocations to address ongoing deterioration.

The above-mentioned life-cycle model will, over time, enable the preparation of better life-cycle management plans for each asset as required by GIAMA. The intention is for the rolled-up facility-based information to also inform more accurate backlog reporting and strategic decision-making across the respective portfolios.

The extent of the backlog for each portfolio is currently still being established as DTPW, in its capacity as custodian, obtains better quality information.

- (b) COVID-19 and the ensuing volatility in the macro socio-economic environment has seen numerous detrimental impacts on the delivery of infrastructure, and specifically with maintenance projects. All infrastructure projects which were on site at the time of the lockdown were impacted in terms of time lost due to disruption and delays both in respect of actual construction work as well as to supply chains.

Specifically, this impact is attributed to:

- making the site safe and secure ahead of the commencement of the original lockdown;
- actual standing time during the Level 5 lockdown period;
- time required to mobilise sites at Level 4 lockdown;
- time required to prepare sites to OHS standards to make construction sites safe for workers to return;
- projects were delayed as contractors have struggled to maintain productivity while complying with the occupational health and safety regulations necessary to reduce the infection risk throughout the various levels of lockdown;
- there has been a notable increase in contractors failing to complete work as they struggle to remain economically viable given constrained cashflows due to the aforementioned reduction in productivity;
- scarcity of materials and rising costs of transportation has created considerable price inflation resulting in a general increase in the cost to complete projects.

Delays in the resumption of construction was further exacerbated by:

- Restrictions on the percentage of the workforce permitted on site at any given time (30%) under Level 4 which impacted productivity on site;
- Procurement delays on certain items or materials due to the specialist nature of certain items or material and/or limited availability. This particularly affected mechanical and electrical maintenance upgrade projects which were impacted by lockdown restrictions on imported goods.

Lockdown levels during the pandemic also saw increased costs which had to be absorbed into the respective project costs in the three portfolios, such as:

- extension of time claims;
- increased measures on site to make the workplace safe for the lockdown;
- costs related to new OHS COVID 19 compliance regulations ahead of opening construction sites;
- standing costs during lockdown;
- increases in material and equipment costs;
- loss of production causing contract periods to be extended.

In the Health Infrastructure portfolio, the COVID-19 pandemic also negatively impacted both the planning and construction of maintenance projects as a result of restricted access to sites due to infection controls during peak infection periods at healthcare facilities. Maintenance and remedial programmes to address identified high risk infrastructure in this portfolio has however progressed to ensure that interventions were expedited through the respective projects. Maintenance projects in the Health Infrastructure portfolio, implemented by WCGTPW, have now been prioritised during the MTEF by the budget holder, Western Cape Department of Health and Wellness.

Maintenance projects in the General Infrastructure portfolio, including all elements of the Technical Services sub-programme (Scheduled, Operational and day to day maintenance) as at the end of the 2021/2022 financial year have all progressed well. The Office Modernisation Programme is key to addressing the maintenance backlog in General Infrastructure office buildings and the significant budget cuts to the Office Modernisation Programme and construction generally over the past several years has adversely affected the impact on the maintenance backlog.

*Family, Children and Sexual Offences Unit: SAPS***17. Mr R I Allen asked the Acting Minister of Community Safety:**

With respect to the Family, Children and Sexual Offences (FCS) Unit of the SAPS:

- (1) For every police station in the Western Cape, (a) what is the average waiting time an alleged rape victim would have to wait before FCS members arrive at the specific station where the victim lodged the case and (b) how many FCS members have been trained specifically to deal with sexual offences;
- (2) whether there are annual assessments mandatory for the members working in the unit; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) (a) what is the current number of members per unit in the province and (b) to which stations are each of the 25 FCS units allocated?

The ACTING MINISTER OF COMMUNITY SAFETY:

The reply of the South African Police Service (SAPS):

17. (1) (a) One hour
(b) 270
- (2) Yes
Quarterly individual performance evaluations, as well as monthly, quarterly and annual inspections.
- (3) (a) (b)

FCS Unit	Members	Station serviced
Beaufort West	6	Beaufort West Leeu Gamka Murraysburg Prince Albert
Bellville	7	Bellville Bothasig Goodwood Parow

FCS Unit	Members	Station serviced
Bishop Lavis	10	Bishop Lavis Elsies River Langa
Caledon	6	Caledon Genadendal Riviersonderend Villiersdorp Grabouw
Cape Town	7	Camps Bay Cape Town Central Kensington Maitland Pinelands Sea Point Table Bay Harbour Woodstock
Ceres	10	Ceres Prince Alfred Hamlet Wolseley Tulbagh Portville Saron
Claremont	3	Claremont Mowbray Rondebosch
Da Gamaskop	9	Albertinia Da Gamaskop Groot Brakrivier Heidelberg Kwanonqaba Mosser Bay Riversdale Still Bay
Delft FCS	13	Belhar Bellville Delft Ravensmead
George	16	George Conville Thembaletu Pacaltsdorp Knysna Kwanokuthula Pletternberg Bay

Hermanus	7	Bredasdorp Gans Bay Hermanus Kleinmond Napier Standford Struisbaai
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FCS Unit	Members	Station serviced
Khayelitsha	22	Gordon's Bay Harare Khayelitsha Lingeletu West Lwandle Macassar Somerset West Strand
Kraaifontein	10	Brackenfell Durbanville Kraaifontein
Kuilsrivier	7	Kleinvlei Kuilsrivier Mfuleni
Milnerton	7	Atlantis Melkbosstrand Milnerton Table View
Mitchells Plain	11	Lentegeur Mitchells Plain Strandfontein
Muizenberg	5	Muizenberg Fish Hoek Simons Town Ocean View Hout Bay
Nyanga	26	Athlone Gugulethu Lansdowne Manenberg Nyanga Philippi Philippi East Samora Machel
Oudtshoorn	11	Calitzdorp De Rust Dysselsdorp Ladismith Oudtshoorn Uniondale
Paarl	18	Malmesbury Philadelphia Riebeek West Mbekweni

		Wellington Paarl Paarl East
Stellenbosch	6	Stellenbosch Cloetesville Franschhoek Groot-Drakenstein Klapmuts

FCS Unit	Members	Station serviced
Vredenburg	7	Eendekuil Hopefield Darling Laaiplek Langebaan Piketberg Redelinghuys Saldanha St Helena Bay Vredenburg Moorreesburg
Vredendal	5	Citrusdal Clanwilliam Doring Bay Elands Bay Graafwater Klawer Lamberts Bay Lutzville Nuwerus Van Rhynsdorp Vredendal
Worcester	20	Touwsrivier De Doorns Rawsonville Worcester Robertson McGregor Ashton Bonnievale Montagu Barrydale Suurbraak Swellendam Laingsburg
Wynberg	5	Wynberg Steenberg Kirstenhof Grassy Park Diep River
SECI	7	All stations

*Wards 45 and 68: provincial infrastructure***18. Ms M M Wenger asked the Minister of Transport and Public Works:**

What provincial infrastructure is located in (a) ward 45 and (ii) ward 68 of the City of Cape Town?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC WORKS:

18. The following Provincial Infrastructure is located in ward 45 and ward 68 of the City of Cape Town:

Facility Name	Physical Address	Suburb	Extent HA	Land Use	User Department	Ward	info iro Land Undeveloped Land
Erf 82760, Cape Town at Steenberg	Verdi Street	Steenberg	0.6469	Land Undeveloped	Department of Transport and Public Works	68	Unallocated Land
Retreat Erf 124690	Conston Avenue	Steenberg	2.4992	Land Undeveloped	Department of Transport and Public Works	68	Reserved WCED
Steenberg Primary School	Bassoon Street	Steenberg	1.6165	Education: School	Western Cape Education Department	68	
Steenberg Secondary School	Symphony Avenue	Steenberg	4.6134	Education: School	Western Cape Education Department	68	
Sullivan Primêre Skool	118 Sullivan Road	Retreat	1.672	Education: School	Western Cape Education Department	68	
Delta Primary School	Tambourine Street	Steenberg	1.6451	Education: School	Western Cape Education Department	68	
Sibelius High School	88 Sibelius Avenue	Retreat	2.5197	Education: School	Western Cape Education Department	68	
Harmonie Primary School	Pickerill Street	Steenberg	1.5725	Education: School	Western Cape Education Department	68	
Floreat Primary School	Lute Lane	Steenberg	1.7297	Education: School	Western Cape Education Department	68	
Ithemba Primary School	Prince George Drive	Muizenberg	2.9856	Education: School	Western Cape Education Department	45	

*Wards 45 and 68: schools***19. Ms M M Wenger asked the Minister of Education:**

(a) Which schools serve the communities in (i) ward 45 and (ii) ward 68 of the City of Cape Town and (b) what is the pass rate of each of these schools?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

19. My department has informed me of the following, in respect of public schools:

(a) and (b) Pass rates for 2021 based on Promotion and Progression data for Grades 1-11 at the end of Term 4 2021:

Ward	School Name	Pass Rate
45	Manenberg Sec	74.4
45	Phoenix Sec	77.2
45	Downeville PS	94.2
45	Edendale PS	87.3
45	Primrose Park PS	95.5
45	Red River PS	82.6
45	Rio Grande PS	94.4
45	Silverstream PS	95.9
45	Sonderend PS	94.2
45	Talfalah PS	97.4
45	Easter Peak PS	83.4
45	Manenberg PS	92
45	Saambou PS	86.7

Ward	School Name	Pass Rate
68	Steenberg PS	99.9%
68	Floreat PS	100%
68	Sullivan PS	100%
68	Christian David PS	95%
68	Harmony PS	100%
68	Steenberg HS	89.2%
68	Sibelius HS	94.9%

Wards 45 and 68: ECDs

20. Ms M M Wenger asked the Minister of Education:

(a) Which registered ECDs serve the communities in (i) ward 45 and (ii) ward 68 of the City of Cape Town and (b) what support does her Department provide to these ECDs?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

20. My department has informed me of the following:

(a) Ward 45

Name of Organization
Little Jewels Educare, Manenberg
Strawberry Play Centre, Manenberg
The Salvation Army Goodwill Centre, Manenberg
Little Jewels Educare, Manenberg
Strawberry Play Centre
The Salvation Army Goodwill Centre, Manenberg

Ward 68

Name of organization
Tehilah Educare, Seewinds
The Jo Warrington Foundation, Muizenberg

(b) The following services are rendered to ECD sites previously in the Department of Social Development (DSD), now residing in the Western Cape Education Department (WCED):

1. We assist with the registration and re-registration process to ensure compliance with the norms and standards of the Children's Act 2005.
2. We are implementing the roll out of the Vangasali campaign through the implementation of the ECD Registration framework, which is a developmental pathway for registration;
3. We support non-centre-based programmes and quality programme development within facilities.
4. During the hard lockdown period, the DSD continued to pay 100% subsidy to currently funded ECD services and encouraged food to be activated at these services. DSD also ensured the provision of PPE.
6. The DSD also facilitated the payments of the ECD Employment Stimulus Relief Grant.
7. We provide funding for the Social Service Organisations (SSO), namely Inclusive Education South Africa and Persona Doll Training.
9. The WCED will continue with the specialised learner support programme which makes provision for occupational therapy, speech therapy and related specialized support in the ECD environment to ensure school readiness, which has been rolled out to 85 sites.

*Broadband rollout***21. Mr C M Dugmore asked the Premier:**

With regard to the Western Cape Government's broadband rollout that has been ongoing for approximately 10 years:

- (1) (a) What is the number of sites per (i) municipality and (ii) ward (including the ward number) in each municipality in the province;
- (2) (a) what are the (i) details and (ii) physical addresses of these sites (for example if the site is a primary or secondary school, a clinic (CHC, PHC or hospital) or a government building (include the department and its use)), (b) whether the site is accessible to the public, (c) when it was installed and (d) on which date the site became active to the public;
- (3) what is the average (a) number of users per site per month and (b) data consumption per site in (i) 2019, (ii) 2020, (iii) 2021 and (iv) 2022 to date?

The PREMIER:

21. (1) (a) (i)(ii)

Refer to the summary excel file and pivot tables of Broadband (on the first sheet) and Public Wi-Fi (on the second sheet) sites per municipality and ward in the province.

Link to excel file: <https://www.wcpp.gov.za/node/12141>

(2) (a) (i)(ii) (b)(c)(d)

Refer to the summary excel file of Broadband and Public Wi-Fi sites including physical address, site type, Department and date when the service (broadband on the first sheet and Public Wi-Fi on the second sheet) was activated. (Excel file available on the Western Cape Provincial Parliament website)

Link to excel file: <https://www.wcpp.gov.za/node/12141>

(3) (a)

There is an average of 290,193 devices connecting to the Public WiFi service per month during 2022, which equates to an average of 225 devices per site per month.

(b) (i)(ii)(iii)(iv)

Average data consumption per site has been: 221GB in 2019; 229GB in 2020; 181GB in 2021; 179GB in 2022 to date. The downward trend is due to high population areas being covered earlier in the project.

State of the Province address: costs incurred

22. Ms P Z Lekker asked the Premier:

Whether his Department incurred any costs for the State of the Province Address; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the relevant details and (b) what were the costs incurred in (i) 2019, (ii) 2020, (iii) 2021 and (iv) 2022?

The PREMIER:

22. Yes.

- (a) I hosted a dinner on the eve of the State of the Province Address (SOPA) for those Members and staff in attendance at the main SOPA venue. In 2021 SOPA was hosted in Genadendal in the Overberg District and in 2022 the venue was Velddrif in the West Coast.

The Corporate Communications and Strategic Communication Units in the Department of the Premier incur costs in relation to the advertisement and marketing of SOPA by the Premier.

- (b) (i) 2019
Dinner: None.
Communications: Total cost: R2 294 065.05
- (ii) 2020
Dinner: None.
Communications: None.
- (iii) 2021
Dinner plus accommodation: R20,556.00
Communications: R655,043.19
- (iv) 2022
Dinner plus accommodation: R32,647.00
Communications: R999,112.44

Questions and replies as received from departments

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Schoolgoing girls: return to school after pregnancy

1. Mr F C Christians asked the Minister of Education:

With reference to the 11 085 schoolgoing girls between the ages of 10 and 19 who gave birth in public facilities in 2021:

How many of these learners have returned to school in 2022?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

1. The number of school-going girls that were quoted as pregnant in 2021 (11085) in the preamble of the question was not supplied by the WCED and therefore we are unable to answer the question. The Provincial Department of Health is the custodian of medical records and provides the figures.

The WCED receives reports on the number of learners who fell pregnant a year in arrears, via the Annual School Survey. Schools report the number of learner pregnancies for the *previous* year in the Annual School Survey (e.g. for the 2018 ASS, a school will report on pregnancies that happened during the 2017 academic year).

Learners fell pregnant in 2017 (2018 ASS)	2 208
Learners fell pregnant in 2018 (2019 ASS)	2 159
Learners fell pregnant in 2019 (2020 ASS)	2 283
Learners fell pregnant in 2020 (2021 ASS)	1 828

Clinics: proposed closure

2. Mr F C Christians asked the Minister of Health:

Whether Western Cape community clinics in Mitchells Plain, Khayelitsha and Nyanga are being considered for closure; if so, (a) what are the reasons for the proposed closures and (b) how will the proposed closures benefit the communities?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

2. There are no community clinics under Western Cape Government Health and Wellness that are intended for closure so far.

We are absorbing 9 joint facilities where the provision of personal clinical PHC services by the City of Cape Town (CoCT) functions alongside the provision of comprehensive health services by the Western Cape Department of Health and Wellness. Both the Department and the CoCT acknowledge their combined intent to transfer 9 facilities, known as the 9 Joint Facilities, where there is joint provision of health services by both the Department of Health and the City of Cape Town. Amongst these facilities identified are Heideveld Clinic (Heideveld), Nolungile Clinic (Khayelitsha), and Nyanga Clinic (Nyanga).

Department of Community Safety: appointments

3. Mr S N August asked the Premier:

With regard to the former Minister of Community Safety, Albert Fritz:

- (1) (a) When did the former Minister withdraw the Head of Department's delegated authority to appoint persons in the employ of the Department of Community Safety, (b) to whom did the former Minister delegate the authority to appoint persons in the employ of the Department of Community Safety, (c) what role did the former Minister's Head of Ministry play in the appointment of persons in the employ of the Department of Community Safety and (d) what role did the Department of the Premier play in the amended delegations;
- (2) whether the authority to employ persons in the Department of Social Development, during the period in which the former Minister was the Minister of Social Development, was delegated to the Head of the Department of Social Development; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether any other Minister withdrew or withheld delegations from any other Head of Department to appoint persons in the employ of their departments; if so, (a) what are the relevant details and (b) why was this allowed;
- (4) why did the Premier permit a Minister to withdraw these delegations;
- (5) whether he has initiated an investigation into the role of any employees in the Department of Social Development in regard to the allegations of sexual misconduct against the former Minister while he was Minister of Social Development; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

The PREMIER:

3. (1) (a) The former Minister of Community Safety withdrew all recruitment, selection and appointment delegations from the Head of Department on 15 November 2019.
(b) The delegations for recruitment, selection and appointment were vested in the former Minister of Community Safety from 15 November 2019.

- (c) The former Head of Ministry served on selection committees for posts on occasion.
 - (d) The Department of the Premier: Legal Services annually verifies departments' Human Resource Delegations for legal soundness for purposes of compliance with Paragraph 5.3.11 of the Directive of Public Administration and Management Delegations. However, the scope of this annual verification process does not include the levels of delegation as determined by the Executive Authorities, in whom the power is vested to determine the levels of delegation.
- (2) The power to employ persons on salary levels 1-8 was delegated to the Head of Department.
- (3) (a) I am informed that former Minister of Social Development, Minister De Lille, pulled up all appointment delegations after she took office in 2010. The Ministers that followed her re-instated some of the delegations. Minister Fernandez has sustained the delegations as she received them from her predecessor.
- (4) In terms of the Public Service Act, the power to delegate is vested in each relevant Executive Authority. The Public Service Act does not contemplate any role for the Premier in respect of such delegations and he/she is not required nor envisaged to permit or approve the delegations.
- (5) I am informed by Employee Relations that no DSD staff members have laid allegations of sexual misconduct against the former minister pertaining to the time of his tenure as the Minister of Social Development. Therefore, no investigation has been required to date.

Platteklouf Forensic Science Laboratory

4. Mr R I Allen asked the Acting Minister of Community Safety:

With respect to the Platteklouf Forensic Science Laboratory's commitments to improve the maintenance of its equipment:

- (1) Whether the necessary maintenance plans are in place to meet this commitment; if so, how long would these contracts take;
- (2) (a) what DNA processing equipment has been bought and (b) what is the total value thereof?

The ACTING MINISTER OF COMMUNITY SAFETY:

The reply of the South African Police Service (SAPS):

4. (1) The Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) has three maintenance contracts in place to meet the maintenance requirements, which are scheduled as follows:

- The contract for the Liquid Handler was awarded. It was signed, on 9 September 2021 and the contract is valid for three years.
- The contract for the Reference Index (RI) Lane System instruments (Genetic Analysers and 9700's) was awarded. It was signed, on 24 November 2021 and the contract is valid for three years.
- The contract for the Crime Index (CI) Lane System instruments (Genetic Analysers, 9700's, 7500's and Automate express instruments) was awarded. It was signed, on 5 May 2021 and the contract is valid for three years.

The following requires annual servicing and is addressed on a quotation basis, since the cost implication is approximately R500 000,00.

- Pipettes
- Centrifuges
- Thermometers
- Thermoshakers
- Balance
- PCR hood
- Millipores
- Stop Watch
- Laminar Flow cabinets
- Mass pieces

- (2) (a) The Western Cape FSL purchased two Genetic Analysers instruments for the CI lane System.
- (b) The value of the instruments, is R4 500 000,00. The expected delivery date for the equipment is in the next four to five weeks, after 20 April 2022.

Police Station resources

5. Mr R I Allen asked the Acting Minister of Community Safety:

- (1) How are station-level resources calculated based on a station headed by a (a) brigadier, (b) colonel and (c) captain;
- (2) (a) how many (i) detectives and (ii) vehicles are there at every station in the province and (b) what is the average number of vehicles not in working order?

The ACTING MINISTER OF COMMUNITY SAFETY:

The reply of the South African Police Service (SAPS):

5. (1) In order to determine an accurate resource requirement on local level (police stations), the key environmental data and other related information are gathered and captured on a systematically designed web-based application system utilised for this purpose, named the Station Post Requirement (SPR) system. The system has been developed to calculate the number of posts per level required to perform the duties associated with police stations.

(2) (a)	(i)	(ii)
Stations	Detectives	Vehicles per station
Albertinia	4	10
Ashton	7	14
Athlone	29	32
Atlantis	37	43
Barrydale	4	7
Beaufort West	26	44
Belhar	17	18
Bellville	51	16
Bellville South	10	47
Bishop Lavis	37	50
Bonnievale	6	14
Bothasig	6	15
Brackenfell	21	26
Bredasdorp	10	25
Caledon	14	31
Calitzdorp	4	10
Camps Bay	4	11
Cape Town Central	65	78
Ceres	18	33
Citrusdal	8	16

Stations	Detectives	Vehicles per station
Clanwilliam	6	13
Claremont	30	35
Cloetesville	11	19
Conville	25	33
Da Gamaskop	20	26
Darling	3	11
De Doorns	10	19
De Rust	4	9
Delft	59	53
Diep River	12	15
Doringbaai	3	7
Durbanville	24	32
Dysselsdorp	3	11
Eendekuil	3	11

Elandsbaai	3	5
Elsies River	42	48
Fish Hoek	13	19
Franschhoek	5	12
Gansbaai	6	17
Genadendal	4	14
George	39	69
Goodwood	19	29
Gordons Bay	6	10
Graafwater	2	6
Grabouw	17	29
Grassy Park	28	40
Groot Brakrivier	5	11
Groot Drakenstein	3	9
Gugulethu	48	44
Harare	52	51
Heidelberg	5	15
Hermanus	23	35
Hopefield	3	10
Hout Bay	13	17
Kensington	8	13
Khayelitsha	59	74
Kirstenhof	15	12
Klapmuts	7	13
Klawer	3	7
Kleinmond	6	13
Kleinvlei	35	45
Knysna	38	44
Kraaifontein	48	68
Kuilsrivier	30	41
Kwanokuthula	9	12
Kwanonqaba	17	23
Laaiplek	3	9
Ladismith	7	20
Laingsburg	6	14
Lambertsbaai	4	5
Langa	15	27

Stations	Detectives	Vehicles per station
Langebaan	3	12
Lansdowne	18	18
Leeu Gamka	3	12
Lentegeur	51	41
Lingeletu West	23	34
Lutzville	4	6
Lwandle	14	18
Macassar	9	14
Maitland	8	13
Malmesbury	19	25
Manenberg	38	51
Mbekweni	11	23
McGregor	3	7

Melkbosstrand	3	10
Mfuleni	52	62
Milnerton	32	47
Mitchells Plain	118	100
Montagu	8	15
Moorreesburg	6	17
Mossel Bay	10	24
Mowbray	8	14
Muizenberg	19	24
Murraysburg	5	9
Napier	3	11
Nuwerus	3	4
Nyanga	62	69
Ocean View	10	13
Oudtshoorn	32	69
Paarl	39	37
Paarl East	32	52
Pacaltsdorp	8	16
Parow	28	42
Philadelphia	4	7
Philippi	22	46
Philippi East	35	29
Piketberg	6	19
Pinelands	11	16
Plettenberg Bay	24	36
Porterville	6	17
Prince Albert	4	16
Prince Alfred Hamlet	9	17
Ravensmead	25	31
Rawsonville	7	19
Redelinghuys	2	8
Riebeek West	5	8
Riversdale	8	18
Riviersonderend	4	11
Robertson	19	29
Rondebosch	14	17
Saldanha Bay	8	19
Samora Machel	10	24
Saron	4	10
Sea Point	19	19

Stations	Detectives	Vehicles per station
Simon's Town	4	15
Somerset West	30	36
St Helena Bay	4	10
Stanford	3	13
Steenberg	26	28
Stellenbosch	42	66
Still Bay	4	7
Strand	24	26
Strandfontein	0	13

Struisbaai	4	10
Suurbraak	3	7
Swellendam	14	25
Table Bay Harbour	8	12
Table View	32	41
Thembalethu	18	34
Touws River	4	9
Tulbagh	8	20
Uniondale	6	23
Van Rhynsdorp	4	12
Villiersdorp	7	17
Vredenburg	24	29
Vredendal	14	20
Wellington	22	31
Wolseley	6	13
Woodstock	32	28
Worcester	61	82
Wynberg	18	39

- (b) There are 955 vehicles at garages in the Western Cape as on 2022-04-25. This figure varies on a daily basis as vehicles are booked in and out.

National Greed Drop Report

6. Mr A P van der Westhuizen asked the Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning:

With regard to the latest National Green Drop Report:

- (1) (a) What are the criteria against which scores are calculated, (b) which five local governments in the province performed best and (c) which were ranked last, according to this report;
- (2) (a) which municipalities' water systems are viewed to be at risk due to poor waste management and (b) what support has his Department in the past rendered to local governments across the board to assist them to (i) lessen the risk of water scarcity and (ii) improve on their scores;
- (3) what support did municipalities in the province receive from the national Department of Water and Sanitation in order to address water scarcity risks and to improve their scores against the Green Drop criteria?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING:

6. (1) (a) The Green Drop key performance assessment criteria are:

- Capacity Management (15%)
- Environmental Management (15%)
- Financial Management (20%)
- Technical Management (20%)
- Effluent and sludge compliance (30%)

These are further broken down into sub criteria.

Bonus points (maximum of 15%) can also be earned or points deducted (maximum of 15%) due to penalties.

- (b) Witzenberg, Bitou, Drakenstein, Overstrand and Swartland municipalities are the 5 best performing municipalities in the province.
 - (c) Kannaland, Prince Albert, Langeberg, Swellendam and Matzikama municipalities are the 5 worst performing municipalities in the Province.
- (2) (a) Eighteen (18) wastewater systems were identified to be in critical state due to poor wastewater management. The majority of these systems are managed by Matzikama, Kannaland, Swellendam and Prince Albert municipalities. Langeberg, Hessequa and Beaufort West municipalities also each have one system in a critical state.
- (b) (i) The Department of Local Government appointed a consultant to develop the *Western Cape Integrated Drought and Water Response Plan* (WCIDWRP). The core purpose of the *WCIDWRP* for the Western Cape (Provincial Departments and municipalities) is to achieve water resilience for the next 15 years, stipulated in 5-year increments. This project commenced in August 2020 for a 25-month period.
 - (ii) The DLG assists municipalities to access national Municipal Infrastructure Grant (MIG) funding for water and wastewater infrastructure projects. This funding is dependent on the projects proposed by the municipalities (and whether the MIG criteria in these project plans are met), as well as the overall available MIG funding for that financial year.
- (3) According to the Division of Revenue Bill for 2021, the Western Cape was allocated R27.6m and R29.2m in 2021/22 and 2022/23 (with no funding in 2023/24) under the national Regional Bulk Infrastructure Grant (RBIG). Matzikama and Witzenberg municipalities were the identified recipient municipalities. The Department of Water and Sanitation did not respond to enquiries about grant funding provided to municipalities specifically for water and sanitation projects, so it is not known how much of the RBIG was allocated to these sectors.

The Western Cape was allocated R129m, R145.4m and R96,2m in 2021/22, 2022/23 and 2023/24 under the Water Service Infrastructure Grant.

Furthermore, a total of R454.4m, R474.3m and R491.7m was allocated to the Western Cape in 2021/22, 2022/23 and 2023/24 under the MIG. Water and sanitation projects make up a portion of the overall MIG projects: for example, in 2020/21, R199.2m was allocated to water and sanitation projects out of a total of R470.1m in MIG funding.

With regard to improving Green Drop scores, the Green Drop Report 2022 provides a very rough order of measurement ("VROOM") which indicates the funding required to restore existing infrastructure to its original design capacity and operations. In addition, the Green Drop Report 2022 provides some further detailed comments for each Municipality on the repairs, refurbishment or upgrade required at various WWTW, as well as areas for improvement in capacity building and operations.

Witzenberg Municipality: water waste system

7. Mr A P van der Westhuizen asked the Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning:

With regard to the latest National Green Drop Report:

(a) What were the technical issues with the fourth water waste system of the Witzenberg Municipality that resulted in it not receiving the 3D certification and (b) what are the plans to ensure that this poor-performing water waste system of the Witzenberg Municipality performs better during future assessments?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING:

7. (a) The Wolseley Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW) achieved a Green Drop score of 86%. It scored well on all criteria except for effluent and sludge compliance. Despite scoring well for microbiological and physical compliance of the final effluent, the chemical compliance score was only 42%. Wolseley WWTW also did not have sludge classification during the assessment period.
- (b) The Wolseley WWTW is not a poorly performing WWTW as is evident from its Green Drop score of 86%. Nevertheless, the Green Drop Report 2022 indicates that the Municipality has budgeted R1.9m for plant and equipment upgrades at the Wolseley WWTW using internal funds. This, together with appropriate management actions will hopefully result in this WWTW achieving Green Drop certification in the next round.

*George Municipality: electricity connections***8. Ms L J Botha asked the Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning:**

Regarding the meeting that took place between the George Municipality and its Electro-technical Services Committee on 5 April 2022 where the Committee revealed that a total of 1 085 illegal electricity connections were removed in the month of February alone:

- (1) (a) What did the 1 085 illegal connections cost the Municipality in rand and (b) which other municipalities in the province currently have programmes in place to cut illegal electricity connections;
- (2) whether there are plans in place to provide alternative power sources to the informal settlements; if so, what are these plans?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING:

8. (1) (a) The cost of removal of the illegal connections were R300 150. Lost income due to the illegal connections to the municipality is estimated at R1 450 000 per year. The implication of the removal of illegal connections are that:
 - safety risks to the community can be mitigated,
 - revenue enhancement is promoted,
 - residents can be placed on the indigent register and be eligible to access to free basic electricity, and
 - more reliable/less interruption of service delivery can be assured, since the overloading of infrastructure, as a result of the high concentration of illegal connections, can be minimised.
- (b) All municipalities in the province have programmes to remove illegal connections on a continuous basis, as part of an integrated and sustainable financial, operational and technical management approach. Through this strategy, safety risks are mitigated throughout the province.
- (2) Yes. Informal settlements are provided with electricity through the development of new housing projects, including provision of pre-paid electricity connections, or in situ upgrading where services are provided to homes. An example of such a project where in situ upgrading is currently being used, is in "Area 8C" in Thembaletu in the George municipal area.

*Government "refresh"***9. Ms L J Botha asked the Premier:**

In reference to the planned government "refresh":

- (1) (a) When is the deadline for this restructuring to be completed and (b) how much money is projected to be saved due to increased efficiency in government structuring in the first five years after the refresh is completed;
- (2) whether a feasibility study has been conducted to ensure the refresh does not have unintended negative consequences for effective governance; if so, (a) who was responsible for this study and (b) what were the findings?

The PREMIER:

9. (1) (a) The creation of the departments of Infrastructure and Mobility will be completed in time for their full functionality by 01 April 2023.
(b) Potential savings as a result of Refresh have not yet been quantified given that the current Refresh initiatives will be completed over multiple phases.
- (2) No feasibility study was conducted. The Department of the Premier will however lead a multi-departmental Refresh Implementation Team that will ensure that effective governance is not compromised in the process of implementing all Refresh initiatives.

*SMMEs in tourism-focused sectors***10. Mr G Bosman asked the Minister of Finance and Economic Opportunities:**

In reference to the Airports Company of South Africa stating that air travel into the country is steadily recovering to pre-pandemic levels:

- (a) What steps is his Department taking to ensure SMMEs in tourism-focused sectors are well-positioned to take advantage of this influx in relation to job creation;
- (b) whether his Department is receiving support from any national government departments; if so, what are the details of this support;
- (c) how much money is being allocated to programmes specifically aimed at helping SMMEs create sustainable jobs to match the recovery in international and domestic tourism to the Western Cape?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES:

10. (a) The welcome recovery seen in the tourism sector will benefit SMMEs in the sector, as the industry has a substantial SMME base particularly in the transport, accommodation and food and beverage industries.

The Department of Enterprise Development and Tourism has numerous development programmes and projects which are focussed on providing assistance to SMMEs across various sectors. One such programme which is focussed on supporting SMMEs in the Tourism sector is the Tourism Product Development Fund. This fund commits a total of R5 million to support new or existing tourism products and experiences in the Western Cape.

- (b) The Department does not receive direct financial support from national government departments in respect of tourism SMME development.

To support SMMEs in the Tourism sector, the Department works with the National Department of Tourism (NDT) to implement a number of projects that are geared towards supporting SMMEs in the Tourism sector. One such project is the tour operator incubation programme, benefiting 10 SMMEs in the province, and which aims to provide tour operators with the necessary knowledge, training and skills that will enable them to develop and attract both the domestic and international markets by offering packages or products in the most sustainable and competitive way.

- (c) An amount of R18,75m, over the next financial year/over the Medium Term has been allocated by the Department for Enterprise Development, to support SMMEs across all sectors to take advantage of the post-Covid recovery and to create the right conditions for job creation.

Department of Human Settlements/public-private partnerships

11. Ms L M Maseko asked the Minister of Human Settlements:

In relation to public-private partnerships in the Department of Human Settlements:

- (a) How many public-private partnerships has the Department entered into, (b) what is the monetary value of each partnership entered into, (c) what are the specific terms and conditions for entering into a public-private partnership, (d) what challenges have been identified by his Department for entering into public-private partnerships and (e) how are these challenges being addressed?

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS:

11. My Department did not enter into any public-private partnerships.

*Deeds office backlog: transfer of title deeds***12. Ms L M Maseko asked the Minister of Human Settlements:**

In relation to the deeds office backlog preventing the transfer of title deeds to beneficiaries:

Whether his Department is taking innovative steps to deal with the title deeds backlog in the province; if not, why not; if so, what are the details of these steps?

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS:

12. The Department of Human Settlements has developed an action plan that addresses the following aspects as it relates to the existing title deeds backlog:

- Centralization of the title deed backlog project institutionally.
- Additional capacity and expertise will be provided through the Housing Development Agency, in order to expedite the eradication of the backlog;
- Appointment of Professional Resource Teams to assist Municipalities for with unlocking blockages, inter alia Conveyancing and Town Planning registrations;
- The establishment a data management unit within the Directorate Land and Asset Management to ensure that up to date information is available on a data management system. This will include cleaning up existing data, recorded on various systems; and,
- Review of the existing policy framework to facilitate the finalization of contested title deeds.
- Amendment of standard operating procedure to oblige Municipalities to finalise beneficiary administration processes before project implementation.
- Ensure that the Deeds Office is represented at the Department's Title Deeds Provincial Steering Committee.

CAS100/02/2022

13. Mr R D Mackenzie asked the Acting Minister of Community Safety:

With regard to the South African Police Service's investigation of CAS100/02/2022:

(a) What is the current status of the investigation and (b) when is the investigation expected to be concluded?

The ACTING MINISTER OF COMMUNITY SAFETY:

The reply of the South African Police Service (SAPS):

13. (1) (a) The case was preliminarily withdrawn by court pending the ballistics report.
- (b) Specific timeframe cannot be determined due to pending report and availability of court roll.

Police training

14. Mr R D Mackenzie asked the Acting Minister of Community Safety:

With regard to police training:

- (1) (a) What sort of training do police officers receive with regard to the taking statements from the public and (b) how often is this training done;
- (2) whether the training is being done in their mother tongue; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

The ACTING MINISTER OF COMMUNITY SAFETY:

The reply of the South African Police Service (SAPS):

14. (1) (a) Statement Taking is a 5-day course on the SAPS Training Administration System. Western Cape SAPS also does regular refresher courses or in-service training for members as and when requested by their commanders.
- (b) During the 2021/2022 financial year 8 courses were conducted and 11 courses are planned for the 2022/2023 financial year.
- (2) Training is done in English as per the official language in SAPS.

K9 units: establishment of

15. Mr M Kama asked the Acting Minister of Community Safety:

With regard to the establishment of K9 units in the province:

- (1) (a) What (i) is the number and (ii) are the details of these units that have been established, (b) what criteria are used to identify municipalities where these units are deployed, (c) how many are deployed in the entry points, such as the Southern Cape, Beaufort West and Laingsburg, (d) what is the number of K9 dogs that are deployed in each municipality and (e) what is the (i) total cost for each unit, (ii) price per dog and (ii) other related expenditure to maintain the wellbeing and training of K9 dogs;
- (2) whether the K9 dogs in all municipalities are owned by government; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether K9 dogs are rented from private service providers; if so, (a) what are the relevant details, (b) what is the rental cost per dog and (c) what are the reasons for renting the dogs?

The ACTING MINISTER OF COMMUNITY SAFETY:

15. (1) (a) (i) The Department of Community Safety launched two (2) newly trained K9 Units in the Overberg and West Coast Regions and is currently in the process of establishing a unit in Mossel Bay.
- (ii) A fully established K9 unit in the Overstrand Municipality and in the Swartland Municipality and one K9 unit in the process of being established in the Mossel Bay Municipality.
- (b) Establishment of K9 units with Local Municipalities is a partnership between Local and Provincial Government, funding is provided by both partners. These Local Municipalities should have the necessary infrastructure, resources (human & equipment) available to strengthen and support the establishment of these units. Focus is also placed on existing routes (main roads) and entry and exit points around the Local Municipalities. The provincial highways (N7, R27, N1 and N2) and many of its coastal towns, are particularly affected by trade and transportation of illicit substances due to it being a national road leading to the South African border (entry & exit points).
- (c) Currently there are no existing or pending units being established in the Beaufort West/Laingsburg area. The South African Police Services (SAPS) has an existing dog unit in Beaufort West which currently supports this area.
- (d) Overstrand Municipality: 6 dogs
Swartland Municipality: 8 dogs
- (e) (i) Overstrand Municipality – Running costs per financial year:
- R2,2m = DoCS contribution
R2,3m = Municipality contribution
R4.5m in total to ensure the fully functional K9 unit.
- Swartland Municipality – Running costs per financial year:
- R2,2m = DoCS contribution
R3.1m = Municipality contribution
R5,3m in total to ensure the fully functional K9 unit.

(ii) & (iii)

Per Annum Per Dog	Overstrand Municipality	Swartland Municipality
	6 dogs (<i>owned</i>)	8 dogs (<i>rented</i>)
Dog costs	*R112 000	Rental cost inclusive of these operational costs
Building of kennels (infrastructure)	*R58 300	
Dog Food	R21 600	
Veterinary Services & Vaccinations/Deworming	R20 000	
Kennel Hand	R5 000	
Welfare Co Ordinate	R5 000	
Administrative	R18 300	
K9 Instructions	R240 200	R340 500
Total costs per dog per annum	R240 200	R340 500
Total Cost Per Annum	R1 441 200	R2 724 000

* Once off costs

- (2) The K9 dogs are owned by the Local Authority, except for Swartland Municipality that rent the dogs. This partnership is funded by both partners and ownership remains with the Local Authority.
- (3) (a) Swartland Municipality rents the K9 dogs through a service provider, Dogs and All, who were awarded a 3-year tender. This service provider was sourced through the tender process in line with the Municipal Finance Management Act.
- (b) Cost per dog is reflected in the table above.
- (c) The Swartland Municipality opted for the renting of dogs for the following reasons:
- To minimise capital cost relating to new infrastructure.
 - The Municipality does not have a suitable piece of land to house the dogs.
 - It is the responsibility of the service provider to replace a dog in the event of illness, death or the dog being inadequately trained.

*Grootkraal UCC Primary School: court case***16. Mr L L Mvimbi asked the Minister of Education:**

With regard to the Grootkraal UCC Primary School's court case against her Department:

- (1) (a) What were the details and judgment in the case, (b) what are her Department's plans to develop and renovate the school and (c)(i) what is the status of the School Governing Body, (ii) who are its members and (iii) when they were elected;

- (2) whether there are any current and/or pending disciplinary actions against (a) teachers, (b) SMT members or (c) the principal; if so, (i) what are the relevant details, (ii) what are the specific transgressions under investigation, (iii) when did the investigation start and (iv) what was the complaint?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

16. (1) (a) On 28 November 2018, the Supreme Court of Appeal, in *Grootkraal v Botha NO and Others 2019 (2) SA 128 (SCA)*, handed down judgment in which it conferred registerable rights on the Grootkraal Community ("Community") in the form of a public servitude. It should be noted that neither the Provincial Minister of Education nor the WCED were a party to the SCA case, and no order was made in respect of either the Provincial Minister or the WCED.
- (b) The Department will only be in a position to determine the infrastructure needs once the servitude has been registered. The school has adequate infrastructure to accommodate the learners of the surrounding farms. Learners from Oudtshoorn can be enrolled in schools in Oudtshoorn as there is enough space to accommodate them.
- (c) (i) The School Governing Body (SGB) has been dissolved by the WCED Head of Department. An interim SGB has been appointed until 30 June 2022, whereafter a new SGB will be elected.
- (ii) TC Bango – Circuit Manager (Chairman of SGB)
R Sabat - Treasurer (District Official)
C Jacobs - SFRO (Circuit official)
D Biljohn - Admin Officer (Secretary)
- (iii) These officials were appointed by the SG on 31 March 2022.
- (2) (a) No
- (b) Yes – against the school's Head of Department (acted as principal until 31 March 2022)
- (c) No
- (i) Insubordination and failure to take reasonable steps to prevent financial mismanagement by the school governing body.
- (ii) February 2022
- (iii) Financial Mismanagement and Insubordination

*Grootkraal UCC Primary School: transport***17. Mr L L Mvimbi asked the Minister of Education:**

With regard to the Grootkraal UCC Primary School:

- (a) what type of transport is being rendered to the learners at the school,
- (b) what is the rationale for the decision to change (i) the service provider for learner transport and (ii) the route and (c) how many learners have been negatively affected by this change?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- 17. (a) Bus transport – using certified service providers.
- (b) (i) The WCED retracted the function of the school to appoint a service provider due to allegations of financial mismanagement. The WCED is now responsible for appointing the service provider.
- (ii) The devolved function for the route was cancelled; however, the route still exists. A service provider has been appointed by the WCED to service this route.
- (c) None. A service provider is in place to provide transport to all authorised learners.

*Stadiums: supporters allowed back in***18. Ms R Windvogel asked the Minister of Health:**

- (1) Whether her Department supports the decision to allow supporters back into stadiums; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the relevant details and (b) what are the envisaged benefits of this;
- (2) whether she has had any engagements with the provincial Minister of Cultural Affairs and Sport to manage the spread of COVID-19 in these sporting events; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the relevant details, (b) what (i) is the number and (ii) are the details of the meetings held and (c) what are the details of the plans to manage the spread?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

- 18. (1) The Department supports outdoor activities and for people to participate in a safe manner.
- (a) Scientific evidence has proven that COVID-19 spreads to aerosol particles and that the risk of outdoor transmission of COVID-19 is very low.

Thus, outdoor sporting events should not be impacted as long as the activity is outdoors with an unobstructed flow of fresh air. The safety is further enhanced if people do provide vaccination proof (with a further reduced risk of transmission) and continue to protect themselves by wearing masks in crowded spaces. However, any activities that take place indoors, should comply with prescribed safety precautions of distancing and mask wearing).

- (b) Fresh air reduces your chance of contracting COVID-19, with the additional safety measure of mask wearing increasing your safety, especially when in crowded spaces. Another benefit is also that live sporting events and supporters being able to attend also supports our economy. A clear plan for ending universal indoor masking and conditions where masking is required needs to be developed.
- (2) (a) The Western Cape Cabinet is kept informed of all COVID-related developments at regular Cabinet meetings which is attended by all Provincial Ministers.
- (b) (i)(ii) As per regular Cabinet meetings.
- (c) The Department has established warning triggers in place with increased oxygen and bed capacity which has been established across the previous four waves of COVID-19. As part of the Western Cape Cabinet's comments on the Draft Health Regulations relating to surveillance and control of notifiable medical conditions, we have commented that we should normalise our response to COVID-19 under existing public health measures. These measures have proven to be successful in the past, irrespective of the notifiable disease.

As part of the latest regulations, the President announced that both indoor and outdoor venues can now accommodate up to 50% of their capacity provided that the criteria for entrance are proof of vaccination or a negative COVID test not older than 72 hours.

Transversal Youth Development Policy

19. Mr M Kama asked the Minister of Cultural Affairs and Sport:

- (1) Whether the Province has a transversal Youth Development Policy; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether the Province has a transversal Youth Development Strategy; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the relevant details, (b) can a copy of the strategy be made available and (c) how does the strategy address social pathologies, such as drug and substance abuse, violent crime and gangsterism?

The MINISTER OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS AND SPORT:

19. (1) Western Cape Government follows the national youth policy with some adaptations as outlined in the Western Cape Youth Strategy – for details see:

<https://www.westerncape.gov.za/assets/departments/wc-youth-development-strategy.pdf>

- (2a-c) This strategy was recently reviewed and deemed to still be relevant. The five pillars of the strategy allow for addressing the early years which often determine the trajectory of youth, education, a key enabler, access to work, a pre-requisite for becoming productive members of society, a sense of belonging with a particular focus on 'positive groups' such as sport teams, art groups, scouts and similar associations and finally opportunities for reconnection for those youth who have steered off the path. WCG is in the process of reviewing all youth funded work and the extent to which this work is aligned with the strategy and the recovery plan. This will inform our funding of youth work going forward.

Heatherlands High School: maladministration

20. Mr M K Sayed asked the Minister of Education:

- (1) Whether her Department has conducted any investigation into financial irregularities and/or maladministration and malfeasance at the Heatherlands High School; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the relevant details, (b)(i) when was the investigation instituted, (ii) what are the reasons for it, (iii) what were the findings and recommendations and (iv) can a copy of the investigative report be made available;
- (2) whether there are any government officials, political office-bearers, as well as officials in the Education District, who were implicated in any wrongdoing during the investigation of financial irregularities and/or maladministration at the Heatherlands High School, if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether schools are allowed to have financial reserves; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (4) whether the Heatherlands High School has had any financial reserves in the past; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the relevant details, (b) where were these reserves kept, (c) what are the details of the trust fund where these reserves were kept and (d) what are the details of the trustees?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

20. My department has informed me of the following.

- (1) Yes, the WCED conducted a preliminary investigation. A forensic investigation by the Provincial Forensic Services on allegations of financial irregularities was also conducted.
 - (a) The preliminary investigation was concluded and signed off on 4 September 2020, whereas the forensic investigation with reference number PFS20-21-0-000007, was conducted by Provincial Forensic Services and concluded and signed off by 30 September 2021.
 - (b)
 - (i) The preliminary investigation conducted by the department was instituted on 30 June 2020 and the forensic investigation was instituted on 28 January 2021.
 - (ii) To investigate allegations of irregularities involving the school's former Financial Officer, the former Hostel Supervisor (who had also previously served as the SGB Treasurer) and service providers. It was alleged that:
 - certain of the school's tenants do not pay rental or for services (water, meals and electricity);
 - tenants who paid rent in cash to the school's former Financial Officer alleged that receipts issued to them did not contain the school's logo (unmarked receipt register) and funds were not banked.
 - In addition, the former Financial Officer, former Hostel Supervisor (and SGB treasurer) leased one of the school's hostels to a number of professional rugby players, on behalf of the school, without written lease agreements in place. The rental income received from these rentals was neither recorded in the school's records, nor was it deposited into the school's bank account.
 - (iii) Findings:
 - There were no controls in place to monitor rental payments, renewal of lease agreements and the receipting and banking of rental income, a process which was managed by the former Financial Officer (no segregation of duties).
 - There was no evidence to support the former Financial Officer's version that statements were issued to tenants and that they had issued receipts. Lease agreements were outdated/expired.

- Lease agreements presented to tenants (individuals) by PFS were disputed as not being true copies of the agreements that they had signed (and are believed to reflect forged signatures).
- The available evidence suggests that the Finance Officer (who was responsible for banking of school funds), failed to deposit all rental income received into the school's bank account.
- R317 250.00 in rental income appeared to be unaccounted for, for the period 1 January 2018 – 31 December 2020 from one group of tenants, however the tenants consulted could not provide evidence to corroborate their versions that they made payments to her (and that they were in fact not in arrears). Given the former Finance Officer's admission that she took some of the rent paid by tenants for personal use, it is possible that the rental income which cannot be accounted for may have been misappropriated by her.
- PFS also identified an additional R13 400 in rental income not accounted for, for the period 1 June 2018 - 31 October 2018 from a group of rugby players
- An agreement was concluded between the school and another lessee for rental of R200 000.00 per month for lodging and boarding of their trainees (the students), but the students could not occupy the hostels and the terms of the agreement were adjusted. The latter lessee made their rental payments to the school's rental agent who paid the rental into the school's bank account via EFT for the duration of the agreement. Based on the available evidence the allegations relating to the non-payment of rent by this lessee was unsubstantiated.

Recommendations:

- The Department should flag the profile of the previous Financial Officer on PERSAL (she had resigned before the investigation was finalised) so that disciplinary action can be initiated against her should she take up a position in the public service in future.
- The following be reported to SAPS for further investigation:
 - A case of forgery and uttering based on the lease agreements analysed and the versions of the tenants that their signatures were forged on it.

- A case of theft for the R13 400.00 in rental income that is unaccounted for.
 - The Department advises the SGB to consider recovering the unaccounted rental income of R317 250.00 from the former Financial Officer and the R13 400.00 (in rental income unaccounted for from the rugby players) from the former Financial Officer and former Hostel Supervisor.
- (iv) An application in terms of the Promotion of Access to Information Act can be made.
- (2) No political officers were implicated in any wrongdoing during the investigation of financial irregularities and /or maladministration at Heatherlands High School. The implicated individuals were one former WCED official (employee at the school) and one School Governing Body appointee.
- (3) By operation of the law, as stated in section 37(3) of the South African Schools Act 84 of 1996 (SASA), a school is allowed, with the approval of the Member of the Executive Council, to invest surplus money in another account, as long as it is kept in an approved bank or financial institution and in accordance with the financial policy of the school and the directives of the Western Cape Education Department as well as the applicable legislation and prescripts. It must also be noted that according to s37(7)(a) of SASA, money from the school fund of a public school may not be paid into a trust or be used to establish a trust.
- (4) No. None of the allegations reported to the PFS related to the financial reserves of the school.
 - (a) Not applicable
 - (b) Not applicable
 - (c) Not applicable
 - (d) Not applicable

*Heatherlands High School***21. Mr M K Sayed asked Minister of Education:**

With regard to the Heatherlands High School:

- (1) (a) What are the details and condition of the (i) assets, (ii) tractors, (iii) ploughs and (iv) trucks that belong to the school and (b) what happened to the cash reserves of the school;
- (2) what (a) is the number and (b) are the details of the staff members who worked at the school;
- (3) whether the daughter of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to her Department for the purpose of her reply, worked at the school, as well as at another school called Carpe Diem; if so, (a) what are the relevant details, (b) what are her qualifications and (c) why was she dismissed;
- (4) whether the son-in-law of a certain person, whose name has been furnished to her Department for the purpose of her reply, is the Principal at the Olympia Skills School; if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

21. My department has informed me of the following:

- (1) (a) The details and condition of the:

(i) Assets	(ii) Tractors	(iii) Ploughs	(iv) Trucks
Toyota Corolla Sedan: It is in working order and in use.	The school has one tractor, and it is in working order and in use.	None	None
Toyota Quantum Minibus: It is in working order and in use.			
Trailer: It is in working order and in use.			
Slasher mower: Is in use.			

- (b) The cash reserves of the school generated in 2021 were depleted during 2021.
- (2) (a) 30, of which 3 are employed by the School Governing Body.
(b) 9 support staff and 21 learners.
- (3) Yes
 - (a) She was appointed as Departmental Head at Heatherlands High School, and she also acted as Principal for six months. She later applied for the post of Deputy Principal at Carpe Diem School, and was appointed in 2021.
 - (b) She has a Baccalaureus - Natural Sciences in Consumer Science (Educationis) degree at the Stellenbosch University (2000) with BSc Consumer Science and she also obtained qualifications from UNISA.
 - (c) She was not dismissed. There was a disciplinary hearing against her. She left before the case could be heard. She resigned from her post as Deputy Principal at Carpe Diem School. She gave notice in December 2021 and left the school at the end of February 2022.
- (4) Yes, he was the Deputy Principal of Die Bult School of Skills and then applied for and was appointed as Principal of Olympia School of Skills on 1 November 2016.

Schools: investigations into financial irregularities

22. Mr M K Sayed asked the Minister of Education:

- (a) What are the details of all investigations into financial irregularities and maladministration that have been instituted against schools in (i) 2014, (ii) 2015, (iii) 2016, (iv) 2017, (v) 2018, (vi) 2019, (vii) 2020, (viii) 2021 and (ix) 2022 to date and (b) can copies of such investigations and findings be made available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- 22. (a) Given the large number of years and cases which must be collated to answer the questions, we are unable to provide the information by the deadline. The information will be furnished once it is available.
- (b) Yes, provided that processes such as PAIA are followed, as is legally required and has been explained to the member on previous occasions.

*TRAs and Airport Precinct Housing Project***23. Mr A Lili asked the Minister of Human Settlements:**

- (1) (a) Which pockets of land and/or housing projects are earmarked to benefit residents of temporary relocation areas (TRA) and (b) how much is made available in the 2022 MTEF;
- (2) (a) what progress has been made with the Airport Precinct Housing Project, (b) what is the project specifications, (c) what is the total breakdown of the expenditure and expenditure items and (d) when is the first residents expected to move in?

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS:

23. (1) (a) No housing projects have been earmarked for people in the temporary residential areas in the 2022/23 financial year. Some beneficiaries, within the TRA managed by the Department, were relocated to Forest Village and Joe Slovo. An audit will be done in the 2022/23 financial year to verify approved beneficiaries who still need to be relocated to formal houses.
- (b) There will be no standalone allocation and/ project for approved beneficiaries who are still within the TRA's. The beneficiaries will be assisted in projects that are already in the project pipeline and the list will only be confirmed after the conclusion of the survey referred to in (a) above.
- (2) (a) There have been several months of delays of work as result of community residents who refused to be temporarily relocated out of construction area to an alternative site. Furthermore, there have been incidents of shooting on site where the demands were made to the contractor by gunmen to pay R200 000 per month if they wish to continue working in the area. All construction related works has since been stopped as there are continuous threats of further shootings. The construction works will only resume when all safety and security measures are in place and the contractor deemed the working environment is safe to continue with works. There is continuous engagement with the contractor and local stakeholders to find a suitable mitigation measure that will create a safe working environment.
- (b) The airport precinct project is divided into two phases: phase one comprises construction of housing units on infill sites with a total yield of 729 opportunities; and the second phases entails the development of the main site comprising different pockets of informal settlements.

Airport Infills:

The Airport Infills housing development project comprises four sites which are allocated in Lusaka, New Rest, Luyolo, and Tambo Village. These sites will have the following split of housing units:

Luyolo Site: 206 units
Tambo Village: 244 units
New Rest: 33 units
Lusaka Infills: 64 units
Gxagxa: 182 units

Airport Precinct Main Site:

The main site will provide mixed use development for approximately 8500 housing opportunities. The development will include duplex, multi-storey units, social and economic amenities. The beneficiaries will be sourced mainly from Kanana; Barcelona; Europe; Vukuzenzele, Zimbabwe, Lusaka and other surrounding areas.

(c) Planning:

Project packaging which includes statutory approvals, detailed designs to unlock approximately 9 229 opportunities within the airport precinct has been concluded at a cost of R71m. This also includes social facilitation which is an on-going activity.

Implementation:

Construction of Civils, Roads & Electrical Services has commenced on phase 1 which is the Airport Infills and expenditure to date is R29,7 m

- (d) The first residents at Airport Infills sites were expected to move in during the first quarter of 2023/2024 financial year, however the recent shooting incident on site will have an impact on the completion date as all construction work has been halted given the continued threats and extortion. The Airport Precinct main site relocation of 3000 of Kanana residence depends on the completion of units in Welmoed, which has also been delayed due to the refusal of farmers who illegally occupied the property, to relocate. My Department is currently awaiting a conclusion of the mediation process which was ordered by the High Court.

*Court Watching Brief Programme***24. Mr M Kama asked the Acting Minister of Community Safety:**

- (1) (a) What is the number of GBV cases that were monitored by the Court Watching Brief Programme in (i) 2019, (ii) 2020, (iii) 2021 and (iv) 2022 to date and (b) of these, (i) how many were dismissed and thrown out of court and (ii) how many were reinstated and successfully concluded because of the intervention of the programme;
- (2) (a) what is the number of staff members who are employed in the Court Watching Brief Programme and (b) what are their (i) qualifications and (ii) salary ranges;
- (3) what is the number of Court Watching Brief Programme personnel designated to monitor GBV and femicide cases?

The ACTING MINISTER OF COMMUNITY SAFETY:

24. (1) (a) (i) 97 cases (2019)
(ii) 75 cases (2020)
(iii) 88 cases (2021)
13 cases (2022 to date)
- (b) (i) The Court Watching Brief's focus is to monitor all cases struck off the roll. In total, 273 offences under GBV and Femicide, as reflected above, were dismissed/struck off the roll.
- (ii) This question cannot be answered by the Department as the reinstatement of cases lies with SAPS to finalize all outstanding investigations. Thereafter to request the National Prosecuting Authority to endorse these cases to be placed back in court. The Unit brings these cases to the attention of the Provincial Commissioner for remedial action to be taken.
- (2) (a) There are currently three staff members employed in the Court Watching Brief programme: One Deputy Director and two Assistant Directors.
- (b) (i) All three staff members are admitted Advocates to the High Court. The Deputy Director has BProc, LLB and the two Assistant Directors have a LLB degree each. All three have extensive criminal law experience.
- (ii) Deputy Director: Salary Level 11
Assistant Directors: Salary Level 9.
- (3) There is no designated official to monitor GBV. All three team members monitor and report on GBV and femicide cases.

*Premier's residence: private functions***25. Mr C M Dugmore asked the Premier:**

(a) How many private functions have taken place at his residence in (i) 2019, (ii) 2020, (iii) 2021 and (iv) 2022 to date, (b) what are the details of these functions and (c) what are the names of the hosting organisations?

The PREMIER:

25. The following number of private functions hosted at Leeuwenhof, are reflected as from when I took office.

- (a) (i) 2
- (ii) 5
- (iii) 18
- (iv) 11

(b) Please refer to the attached spreadsheet.

(c) Please refer to the attached spreadsheet.

Link to attachment: <https://www.wcpp.gov.za/node/12021>

*Provincial Regulatory Entity (PRE) operating licence applications***26. Ms N D Nkondlo asked the Minister of Transport and Public Works:**

Whether the Provincial Regulatory Entity (PRE) has in its possession the up-to-date integrated transport plans (ITPs) of municipalities; if so, can a copy be made available of the ITP of the (a) City of Cape Town, (b) Garden Route and (c) Cape Winelands with direct reference to the parts or sections that the PRE utilises for its decisions on operating licence applications?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC WORKS:

26. Not all municipalities have provided copies of their ITPs to the PRE. We have provided copies of the requested ITPs, attached as **ANNEXURES A (CoCT), B (Garden Route) and C (Cape Winelands)**, respectively.

Link to attachments: <https://www.wcpp.gov.za/node/12032>

Section 55(2)(a) of the NLTA requires of the municipality to provide directions having due regard to the ITP for the area, or if the ITP has not been finalised or is inadequate, it must take the decision based on due inquiries or investigations carried out by it.

The PRE acts in accordance with the directions received from municipalities.

*COVID-19 posts***27. Ms R Windvogel asked the Minister of Health:**

With reference to her reply to question 10 of 18 March 2022:

- (1) (a) What is the total number of (i) COVID-19 posts and (ii) non-COVID-19 posts that were created between 2020 and 2022 in her Department and (b) what was the total expenditure;
- (2) whether any of these persons were and/or are currently employed through agencies; if not, why not; if so, (a) what is the number of staff members who are employed through agencies, (b) what (i) are the details of the agencies used and (ii) is the number of staff members allocated per agency and (c) what is the total cost breakdown per staff member and agency?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

27. (1) (a) (i) & (ii)

1a) i) Covid-19 Posts	1a) ii) Non Covid-19 Posts	
1150	2020/21 (Appointments)	4468
	2021/22 (Appointments)	3466

(b)

Sum of Total			FinYear	Period			
FundDesc	BMI_MainGroup	BMI_SubGroup	2020-2021 AD/BUD2021	2020-2021 YTD2021	2021-2022 AD/BUD2122	2021-2022 YTD2122	Grand Total Expenditure
COVID-19 COMPONENT	Salaries and Wages	Bonus	-	-	-	49 084	49 084
COVID-19 COMPONENT	Salaries and Wages	Compensation Circumstantial Other	224 000	258 443	-	662 922	921 365
COVID-19 COMPONENT	Salaries and Wages	Housing	-	-	-	6 000	6 000
COVID-19 COMPONENT	Salaries and Wages	Other - Salary & Wages	-	-	-	29 064	29 064
COVID-19 COMPONENT	Salaries and Wages	Overtime	4 342 000	2 914 739	-	1 485 851	4 400 590
COVID-19 COMPONENT	Salaries and Wages	Salaries - Basic	13 140 000	13 139 892	98 045 000	105 096 411	118 236 303
COVID-19 COMPONENT	Salaries and Wages	Salaries - Non Pensionable	5 550 000	5 548 703	42 544 000	32 228 951	37 777 654
COVID-19 COMPONENT	Social Contributions	Medical	-	-	-	11 955	11 955
COVID-19 COMPONENT	Social Contributions	Other - Empl Contributions	2 000	1 985	-	25 096	27 080
COVID-19 COMPONENT	Social Contributions	Pension	-	-	-	121 624	121 624
COVID-19 COMPONENT Total			23 258 000	21 863 762	140 589 000	139 716 958	161 580 720
EMERGENCY FUND: COVID-19	Salaries and Wages	Bonus	487 000	997 495	26 000	92 402	1 089 897
EMERGENCY FUND: COVID-19	Salaries and Wages	Compensation Circumstantial Other	893 000	4 887 482	5 004 000	7 202 235	12 089 717
EMERGENCY FUND: COVID-19	Salaries and Wages	Housing	846 000	848 312	36 000	25 458	873 770
EMERGENCY FUND: COVID-19	Salaries and Wages	Other - Salary & Wages	-	50 914	5 000	32 917	83 851
EMERGENCY FUND: COVID-19	Salaries and Wages	Other - Salary & Wages	462 000	-	-	-	-
EMERGENCY FUND: COVID-19	Salaries and Wages	Other - Salary & Wages	-	21 797	-	-	21 797
EMERGENCY FUND: COVID-19	Salaries and Wages	Overtime	49 173 000	41 940 347	21 543 000	23 427 418	65 367 765
EMERGENCY FUND: COVID-19	Salaries and Wages	Periodic	36 742 829	28 628 032	861 000	518 589	29 146 621
EMERGENCY FUND: COVID-19	Salaries and Wages	Salaries - Basic	180 524 171	169 134 480	173 640 000	168 876 463	338 010 942
EMERGENCY FUND: COVID-19	Salaries and Wages	Salaries - Non Pensionable	59 718 000	57 745 785	82 511 000	71 042 303	128 788 088
EMERGENCY FUND: COVID-19	Social Contributions	Medical	1 421 000	1 324 286	15 000	103 238	1 427 524
EMERGENCY FUND: COVID-19	Social Contributions	Other - Empl Contributions	24 000	57 125	27 000	54 254	111 378
EMERGENCY FUND: COVID-19	Social Contributions	Pension	1 738 000	1 728 124	116 000	331 295	2 059 419
EMERGENCY FUND: COVID-19 Total			332 029 000	307 364 179	283 784 000	271 706 572	579 070 750
VACCINE COVID-19 PROGRAMME	Salaries and Wages	Bonus	-	-	-	3 513	3 513
VACCINE COVID-19 PROGRAMME	Salaries and Wages	Compensation Circumstantial Other	-	-	2 000	318 476	318 476
VACCINE COVID-19 PROGRAMME	Salaries and Wages	Overtime	-	-	2 610 000	2 463 930	2 463 930
VACCINE COVID-19 PROGRAMME	Salaries and Wages	Periodic	-	-	-	11 084	11 084
VACCINE COVID-19 PROGRAMME	Salaries and Wages	Salaries - Basic	-	-	58 783 000	45 500 768	45 500 768
VACCINE COVID-19 PROGRAMME	Salaries and Wages	Salaries - Non Pensionable	-	-	28 652 000	22 090 521	22 090 521
VACCINE COVID-19 PROGRAMME	Social Contributions	Other - Empl Contributions	-	-	-	22 183	22 183
VACCINE COVID-19 PROGRAMME	Social Contributions	Pension	-	-	-	28 306	28 306
VACCINE COVID-19 PROGRAMME Total			-	-	90 047 000	70 438 780	70 438 780
PDOH:PEI: HEALTH STAFF&ASS NURSE	Social Contributions	Other - Empl Contributions	-	-	-	8 079	8 079
PDOH:PEI: HEALTH STAFF&ASS NURSE	Social Contributions	Pension	-	-	-	30 223	30 223
PDOH:PEI: HEALTH STAFF&ASS NURSE	Salaries and Wages	Salaries - Basic	-	-	24 084 200	24 426 889	24 426 889
PDOH:PEI: HEALTH STAFF&ASS NURSE	Salaries and Wages	Compensation Circumstantial Other	-	-	122 000	382 583	382 583
PDOH:PEI: HEALTH STAFF&ASS NURSE	Salaries and Wages	Housing	-	-	-	6 000	6 000
PDOH:PEI: HEALTH STAFF&ASS NURSE	Salaries and Wages	Salaries - Non Pensionable	-	-	10 894 800	9 854 440	9 854 440
PDOH:PEI: HEALTH STAFF&ASS NURSE	Salaries and Wages	Overtime	-	-	1 303 000	1 610 976	1 610 976
PDOH:PEI: HEALTH STAFF&ASS NURSE	Salaries and Wages	Bonus	-	-	-	8 744	8 744
PDOH:PEI: HEALTH STAFF&ASS NURSE Total			-	-	36 404 000	36 327 934	36 327 934
Grand Total			355 287 000	329 227 941	550 824 000	518 190 244	847 418 185

(2) (a) (b) (i) & (ii) & (c)

Agency staff are appointed by the various agencies and we only request nursing staff for a particular shift. The Agencies are the custodians of their staff data and we do not have line of sight into their records.

Department of Health: staffing

28. Ms R Windvogel asked the Minister of Health:

With reference to her reply to question 10 of 18 March 2022:

With regard to staff members who were re-employed in her Department, (a) what is the nature of the contracts, (b) in which facilities are they employed, (c) what is the (i) total cost and (ii) breakdown per post, (d)(i) how many are permanently employed to fill funded vacant posts and (ii) at which facilities and (e) how many are employed through agencies?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

28. (a),(b), (c) (i) & (c) (ii), (d) (i) & (ii)

Question 27 (a), (b), (c) (i) & (c) (ii), (d) (i) & (ii) (Covid-19 Post)						
Main Component	Office / Division / CD / District / Region	OSD-Category Rank	Contract	Permanent	Grand Total	Total Cost
CD: General Specialists & Emergency Services	Metro Regional Hospitals	Allied Health			1	391 598
		Doctors		4	6	6 557 670
		Nursing		40	40	104 761 54
	Metro Regional Hospitals Total			47	47	174 265 21
	Metro Specialised Hospitals	Nursing		5	5	11 553 25
	Metro Specialised Hospitals Total			5	5	11 553 25
	Psychiatric Institution	Doctors	1		1	864 850
		Nursing		3	3	127 549 7
	Psychiatric Institution Total		1	3	6	21 404 445
	Regional Office	Admin. & Related		1	1	107 318 5
	Regional Office Total			1	1	107 318 5
CD: General Specialists & Emergency Services Total			1	58	59	217 894 79
CD: Metro DHS	Metro Sub-Structure 1: Northern/Tygerberg	Doctors		1	1	114 384 9
		Nursing		5	5	124 102 3
		Admin. & Related		1	1	21 397 3
	Metro Sub-Structure 1: Northern/Tygerberg Total			7	7	31 187 97
	Metro Sub-Structure 2: Western/Southern	Doctors		1	1	114 384 9
		Nursing	1	5	6	125 864 4
	Metro Sub-Structure 2: Western/Southern Total		1	6	7	243 771 5
	Metro Sub-Structure 3: Klapfontein/M. Plain	Doctors		1	1	114 384 9
		Nursing		13	13	330 768 6
		Admin. & Related				21 397 3
	Metro Sub-Structure 3: Klapfontein/M. Plain Total			15	15	446 455 8
	Metro Sub-Structure 4: Khayelitsha/Eastern	Doctors	1	2	3	38 082 00
		Nursing	1	6	7	20 702 94
		Pharmacists				26 377 3
	Metro Sub-Structure 4: Khayelitsha/Eastern Total		2	9	11	440 235 8
	Office of Chief Dir. MDHS	Doctors	1		1	114 384 9
	Office of Chief Dir. MDHS Total		1	1	1	114 384 9
CD: Metro DHS Total			4	37	41	179 661 77
CD: Rural DHS	Cape Winelands District	Nursing		2	2	728 422 2
		Admin. & Related		1	1	126 27 5
	Cape Winelands District Total		2	28	30	791 149 7
	Central-Karoo District	Nursing		4	4	180 489 7
	Central-Karoo District Total			4	4	180 489 7
	Eden District	Doctors				114 384 9
		Nursing		11	11	36 703 83
		Pharmacists	1		1	703 77 3
		Pharmacist-Assistant	1	5	6	546 798 8
	Eden District Total		2	13	15	404 430 5
	Overberg District	Doctors	1	1	2	249 77 4
		Nursing	3	4	7	193 120 7
		Admin. & Related		3	3	63 463 0
	Overberg District Total		4	10	14	510 296 0
	West Coast District	Doctors	1	5	6	802 730 3
		Nursing	1	51	52	1 599 354 3
		Pharmacists		1	1	297 11 4
		Social Workers		1	1	57 403 3
		Admin. & Related		27	27	5 990 706 8
	West Coast District Total		2	65	67	30 982 081
CD: Rural DHS Total			10	142	152	518 633 43
GSH	GSH	Allied Health			3	119 191 3
		Doctors		1	1	114 384 9
		Nursing		24	24	63 980 7 3
		Admin. & Related		4	4	831 006 8
GSH Total			1	31	32	952 484 3
RX	RX	Nursing		6	6	144 628 5
RX Total				6	6	144 628 5
TBH	TBH	Doctors	3	2	5	6 982 77 7
		Nursing	5	19	24	551 529 0
TBH Total			8	21	29	112 133 17
Grand Total			24	295	319	113 806 443

Question 27 (a),(b),(c) (i) & (c) (ii), (d) (i) (ii) Vaccination Posts						
Main Component	Office / Division / CD / District / Region	OSD-Category Rank	Contract	Permanent	Grand Total	Total Cost
CD: General Specialists & Emergency Services	Dir. Forensic Pathology Services	Allied Health		1	1	207425
	Dir. Forensic Pathology Services Total			1	1	207425
	Metro Regional Hospitals	Nursing		3	3	773936
		Pharmacists		1	1	703773
		Admin & Related		1	1	213923
	Metro Regional Hospitals Total			5	5	1491432
	Metro Specialised Hospitals	Nursing		4	4	906622
		Admin & Related		2	2	46837
	Metro Specialised Hospitals Total			6	6	1375459
	Psychiatric Institution	Nursing		5	5	274323
		Admin & Related		1	1	186479
	Psychiatric Institution Total			10	10	2926683
	CD: General Specialists & Emergency Services Total			22	22	4201198
CD: Metro DHS	Metro Sub-Structure 1: Northern/Tygerberg	Nursing		4	4	1187883
		Admin & Related		1	1	249347
	Metro Sub-Structure 1: Northern/Tygerberg Total			5	5	1431831
	Metro Sub-Structure 2: Western/Southern	Nursing		16	16	4763078
		Admin & Related		1	1	234111
	Metro Sub-Structure 2: Western/Southern Total			17	17	4994439
	Metro Sub-Structure 3: Kiplanets/M. Plain	Nursing		1	10	3153541
		Admin & Related		1	1	213923
	Metro Sub-Structure 3: Kiplanets/M. Plain Total			1	11	3367463
	Metro Sub-Structure 4: Khayelitsha/Eastern	Nursing		3	7	2760883
		Pharmacists-Assistant		1	1	281122
	Metro Sub-Structure 4: Khayelitsha/Eastern Total			2	8	3044710
	Office of Chief Dir. MDHS	Admin & Related		1	1	339060
	Office of Chief Dir. MDHS Total			1	1	339060
CD: Metro DHS Total				4	41	13198524
CD: Rural DHS	Cape Winelands District	Nursing		2	2	674179
	Cape Winelands District Total			2	2	674179
	Eden District	Nursing		3	3	1030553
		Pharmacists		1	1	703773
		Admin & Related		4	4	951987
	Eden District Total			1	7	2686115
	Overberg District	Nursing		2	1	356737
		Admin & Related		2	2	349478
	Overberg District Total			2	3	706215
	West Coast District	Nursing		6	6	1750260
CD: Rural DHS Total				3	16	5816770
GSH	GSH	Nursing		1	1	211062
		Admin & Related		1	1	126273
GSH Total	GSH Total			2	2	337337
RX	RX	Nursing		2	2	337837
				2	2	632777
RX Total	RX Total			2	2	632777
TBH	TBH	Nursing		17	17	3940476
				17	17	3940476
TBH Total	TBH Total			17	17	3940476
Grand Total				7	100	30127082

- (e) Agency staff are appointed by the various agencies and we only request nursing staff for a particular shift. The Agencies are the custodians of their staff data and we do not have line of sight into their records.

Questions and replies as received from departments

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Termination of contracts

1. Ms R Windvogel asked the Minister of Health:

With reference to her reply to question 10 of 18 March 2022: (1) With regard to the 114 contracts that were completely terminated, (a) what were the reasons for that and (b) what is the breakdown per (i) age, (ii) race, (iii) gender, (iv) qualification, (v) occupation and (vi) facility where they were posted; (2) what is the (a) total number of funded vacancies in the province and (b) detailed breakdown of the (i) vacancies per facility and (ii) duration of such vacancies?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

1. (a)

Service Termination Reasons	Total
CONTRACT EXPIRY	59
DISMISSAL:MISCONDUCT	3
RESIGNATION	52
Grand Total	114

Question 1.(b) (i) (ii) (iii) (v) (vi)

		African		African Total	Coloured		Coloured Total	Indian		Indian Total	White	White Total	Grand Total
OSD-Category Rank	Office/District/Institution	Female	Male		Female	Male		Female	Male		Female		
Nursing	Athlone Vaccination	9		9	1		1						10
	Cape Winelands District				1		1				1	1	2
	CTICC	22	1	23	10		10				3	3	36
	Khayelitsha Eastern SS	9	3	12									12
	Klipfontein Mitchells Plain SS	8		8									8
	Northern Tygerberg SS	6		6	1		1						7
	Overberg District	1		1	1		1						2
	Southern Western SS	6		6									6
	West Coast District										1	1	1
Nursing Total		61	4	65	14		14				5	5	84
Pharmacists	Athlone Vaccination					1	1						1
Pharmacists Total						1	1						1
Admin & Related	Athlone Vaccination	6		6	2	2	4						10
	Cape Winelands District				1		1						1
	CD Supply Chain Management	1		1									1
	Central Karoo District					1	1						1
	CTICC	3		3	3		3						6
	Khayelitsha Eastern SS	3		3									3
	Northern Tygerberg SS		1	1		1	1						2
	Southern Western SS		1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2			5
Admin & Related Total		13	2	15	7	5	12	1	1	2			29
Grand Total		74	6	80	21	6	27	1	1	2	5	5	114

- 1 (b)(iv) – unable to retrieve this information via PERSAL, it does not keep historical data once a staff member leaves the service.
- 2 (a)&(b)(i)(ii)
 - Funded vacancies = 2420, of which 581 are reserved on PERSAL awaiting for appointed staff to assume duty. The rest of the posts are in the process of being filled, aligned to the Approved Post list (APL).

Main Component	Office / Division / CD / District / Region	Period Vacant	Vacant - In proceeds of filling	awaiting assumption of duty	Grand Total
CD Health Programmes	Chief Directorate: Health Programmes	Less than 1 month	1		1
		1-3 Months	3		3
		4-6 Months	5	2	7
		7-12 Months		7	7
	Chief Directorate: Health Programmes Total		9	9	18
CD Health Programmes Total			9	9	18
CD: General Specialists & Emergency Services	Dir: Forensic Pathology Services	Less than 1 month	5		5
		1-3 Months	4	2	6
		4-6 Months	4	1	5
		7-12 Months	15	4	19
	Dir: Forensic Pathology Services Total		28	7	35
	EMS	Less than 1 month	37		37
		1-3 Months	31	3	34
		4-6 Months	14		14
		7-12 Months	69	3	72
	EMS Total		151	6	157
	Metro Regional Hospitals	Less than 1 month	55	3	58
		1-3 Months	37	10	47
		4-6 Months	23	8	31
		7-12 Months	41	6	47
	Metro Regional Hospitals Total		156	27	183
	Metro Specialised Hospitals	Less than 1 month	11	1	12
		1-3 Months	12	1	13
		4-6 Months		1	1
		7-12 Months	2	12	14
	Metro Specialised Hospitals Total		25	15	40
	Psychiatric Institution	Less than 1 month	15	2	17
		1-3 Months	42	4	46

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Main Component	Office / Division / CD / District / Region	Period Vacant	Vacant - In proceeds of filling	awaiting assumption of duty	Grand Total
		4-6 Months	13	8	21
		7-12 Months	8	15	23
	Psychiatric Institution Total		78	29	107
	Regional Office	Less than 1 month	2		2
		7-12 Months	8		8
	Regional Office Total		10		10
CD: General Specialists & Emergency Services Total			448	84	532
CD: Metro DHS	Metro Sub-Structure 1: Northern/Tygerberg	Less than 1 month	12		12
		1-3 Months	33	7	40
		4-6 Months	20	5	25
		7-12 Months	27	11	38
	Metro Sub-Structure Northern/Tygerberg Total 1:		92	23	115
	Metro Sub-Structure 2: Western/Southern	Less than 1 month	26		26
		1-3 Months	47	6	53
		4-6 Months	11	8	19
		7-12 Months	19	20	39
	Metro Sub-Structure Western/Southern Total 2:		103	34	137
	Metro Sub-Structure 3: Klipfontein/M Plain	Less than 1 month	7	1	8
		1-3 Months	110	2	112
		4-6 Months	16	3	19
		7-12 Months	11	3	14
	Metro Sub-Structure 3: Klipfontein/M Plain Total		144	9	153
	Metro Sub-Structure 4: Khayelitsha/Eastern	Less than 1 month	16	3	19
		1-3 Months	71	5	76
		4-6 Months	24	3	27
		7-12 Months	28	16	44

Main Component	Office / Division / CD / District / Region	Period Vacant	Vacant - In proceeds of filling	awaiting assumption of duty	Grand Total
	Metro Sub-Structure 4: Khayelitsha/Eastern Total		139	27	166
	Office of Chief Dir: MDHS	Less than 1 month	13		13
		1-3 Months	11		11
		4-6 Months	7		7
		7-12 Months	7	1	8
	Office of Chief Dir: MDHS Total		38	1	39
CD: Metro DHS Total			516	94	610
CD: Rural DHS-	Cape Winelands District	Less than 1 month	33		33
		1-3 Months	9	6	15
		4-6 Months	2	4	6
		7-12 Months	2	1	3
	Cape Winelands District Total		46	11	57
	CD: Rural DHS	Less than 1 month	33	1	34
		1-3 Months	9		9
		4-6 Months	9		9
		7-12 Months		3	3
	CD: Rural DHS Total		51	4	55
	Central Karoo District	Less than 1 month	12	1	13
		1-3 Months	6	5	11
		4-6 Months	5	5	10
		7-12 Months	3	3	6
	Central Karoo District Total		26	14	40
	Eden District	Less than 1 month	20	1	21
		1-3 Months	25	6	31
		4-6 Months	6	4	10
		7-12 Months	4	1	5
	Eden District Total		55	12	67
	Overberg District	Less than 1 month	13	1	14
		1-3 Months	19	6	25

Main Component	Office / Division / CD / District / Region	Period Vacant	Vacant - In proceeds of filling	awaiting assumption of duty	Grand Total
		4-6 Months	3	6	9
		7-12 Months	2	13	15
	Overberg District Total		37	26	63
	West Coast District	Less than 1 month	44	1	45
		1-3 Months	26	5	31
		4-6 Months	6	4	10
		7-12 Months	6	8	14
	West Coast District Total		82	18	100
	CD: Rural DHS Total		297	85	382
	GSH Total		201	87	288
GSH	GSH	Less than 1 month	75	2	77
		1-3 Months	41	16	57
		4-6 Months	33	9	42
		7-12 Months	52	60	112
	GSH Total		201	87	288
GSH Total			201	87	288
Head Office	CD: Infrastructure & Tech Man	Less than 1 month	5		5
		1-3 Months	3	9	12
		4-6 Months	4	8	12
		7-12 Months	10	15	25
	CD: Infrastructure & Tech Man Total		22	32	54
	CD: People Management	Less than 1 month	1		1
		1-3 Months	4	1	5
		4-6 Months	4	11	15
		7-12 Months	11	32	43
	CD: People Management Total		20	44	64
	CD: Strategy & Health Support	Less than 1 month	4		4
		1-3 Months	10	4	14
		4-6 Months	3	2	5
		7-12 Months	18	8	26
	CD: Strategy & Health Support Total		35	14	49

Main Component	Office / Division / CD / District / Region	Period Vacant	Vacant - In proceeds of filling	awaiting assumption of duty	Grand Total
	DDG: Specialised & Emergency Services	Less than 1 month	1		1
		7-12 Months	5	1	6
	DDG: Specialised & Emergency Services Total		6	1	7
	Division Finance	Less than 1 month	1		1
		1-3 Months	8		8
		4-6 Months	2	2	4
		7-12 Months	9	11	20
	Division Finance Total		20	13	33
	Office of SG	1-3 Months		1	1
	Office of SG Total			1	1
Head Office Total			103	105	208
RX	RX	Less than 1 month	15		15
		1-3 Months	23	4	27
		4-6 Months	7	4	11
		7-12 Months	9	7	16
	RX Total		54	15	69
RX Total			54	15	69
TBH	TBH	Less than 1 month	50	1	51
		1-3 Months	88	3	91
		4-6 Months	32	3	35
		7-12 Months	41	95	136
	TBH Total		211	102	313
TBH Total			211	102	313
Grand Total			1839	581	2420

*Heatherlands High School: maladministration***2. Mr M K Sayed asked the Premier:**

- (1) Whether an investigative report into financial irregularities and/or maladministration at the Heatherlands High School has been bought to his attention; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) (a) what were the (i) findings and (ii) recommendations of the report and (b) what steps were taken to implement them;
- (3) whether he and/or any of his cabinet officials or Western Cape Education Department officials were implicated in any wrongdoing in the report; if so, what are the relevant details?

The PREMIER:

2. (1) Yes. I have been informed by the Provincial Forensic Services (PFS) that a forensic investigation on allegations of financial irregularities was conducted. The forensic investigation was concluded on 30 September 2021 and the report was issued to the Accounting Officer for the Western Cape Education Department (WCED).
- (2) PFS investigated allegations of irregularities involving the School's former Financial Officer, the former Hostel Supervisor (who had also previously served as the SGB Treasurer) and service providers. It was alleged that:
 - certain of the School's tenants do not pay rental or for services (water, meals and electricity);
 - tenants who paid rent in cash to the School's former Financial Officer alleged that receipts issued to them did not contain the School's logo (unmarked receipt register) and funds were not banked.
 - In addition, the former Financial Officer, former Hostel Supervisor (and SGB treasurer) leased one of the School's hostels to a number of professional rugby players, on behalf of the School, without written lease agreements in place. The rental income received from these rentals was neither recorded in the School's records, nor was it deposited into the School's bank account.
- (a) (i) Findings:
 - There were no controls in place to monitor rental payments, renewal of lease agreements and the receipting and banking of rental income, a process which was managed by the former Financial Officer (no segregation of duties).

- There was no evidence to support the former Financial Officer's version that statements were issued to tenants and that they had issued receipts. Lease agreements were outdated/expired.
- Lease agreements presented to tenants (individuals) by PFS were disputed as not being true copies of the agreements that they had signed (and are believed to reflect forged signatures).
- The available evidence suggests that the Finance Officer (who was responsible for banking of School funds), failed to deposit all rental income received into the School's bank account.
- R317 250.00 in rental income appeared to be unaccounted for, for the period 1 January 2018 – 31 December 2020 from one group of tenants, however the tenants consulted could not provide evidence to corroborate their versions that they made payments to her (and that they were in fact not in arrears). Given the former Finance Officer's admission that she took some of the rent paid by tenants for personal use, it is possible that the rental income which cannot be accounted for may have been misappropriated by her.
- PFS also identified an additional R13 400 in rental income not accounted for, for the period 1 June 2018 - 31 October 2018 from a group of rugby players
- An agreement was concluded between the School and another lessee for lodging and boarding of their trainees (the students), but the students could not occupy the hostels and the terms of the agreement were adjusted. The latter lessee made their rental payments to the School's rental agent who paid the rental for the duration of the agreement. Based on the available evidence the allegations relating to the non-payment of rent by this lessee was unsubstantiated.

(ii) Recommendations were made that:

- The Department should flag the profile of the previous Financial Officer on PERSAL (she had resigned before the investigation was finalised) so that disciplinary action can be initiated against her should she take up a position in the public service in future.
- The following be reported to SAPS for further investigation:
 - A case of forgery and uttering based on the lease agreements analysed and the versions of the tenants that their signatures were forged on it.
 - A case of theft for the R13 400.00 in rental income that is unaccounted for.

- The Department advises the SGB to consider recovering the unaccounted rental income of R317 250.00 from the former Financial Officer and the R13 400.00 (in rental income unaccounted for from the rugby players) from the former Financial Officer and former Hostel Supervisor.
- (b) Please refer this question to the Western Cape Education Department.
- (3) No cabinet members were implicated in any wrongdoing during the investigation of financial irregularities and /or maladministration at Heatherlands High School. The implicated individuals were one former WCED official and one School Governing Body appointee.

First Thursdays Events

3. Mr C M Dugmore asked the Premier:

With regard to the First Thursdays Events:

- (1) (a) What are the (i) objectives and (ii) targeted audience for this initiative, (b) what is the total cost that his government has incurred as a result of this initiative from its inception to date, (c) what is the total number of events that have been held, (d) what 67 is the number of audience members who have been reached, (e) what (i) is the number and (ii) are the details of the issues, challenges and/complaints raised, (iii) what are the suggestions that have been received, (iv) how many have been resolved and (v) what are the reasons thereof;
- (2) whether there are any specific reasons for hosting these events in the legislature precinct and not in communities where the majority of the residents reside; if so, what are the relevant details?

The PREMIER:

3. (1) (a) (i) When I took office in 2019, I committed the Western Cape Government to being an Open Government, guided by the values of transparency accountability and being accessible to all. I have since established the First Thursdays which provide residents, businesses and visitors with the opportunity to engage my Cabinet and I, as well as the Director-General of the WCG, and now the City of Cape Town, in one-on-one and in-person meetings.
- (ii) The target audience includes residents, businesses and visitors in the Western Cape. It further includes Western Cape Government staff members.
- (b) The 9 in-person First Thursday events amounted to R221 885.41 in total.

(c) Nine. The COVID-19 regulations impacted on our ability to host in-person First Thursdays for almost two years, however, following the recent regulation changes, they have resumed.

(d) As of our last First Thursday, on 7 April 2022, there have been 1172 citizens who have registered to engage with myself, a Provincial Minister or a City of Cape Town representative at our in-person First Thursdays.

(e) (i)(ii)(iii)

The First Thursday engagements offer an opportunity for those who attend to share challenges faced or pitch their ideas. This includes funding requests, skills development opportunities, job seekers, service delivery matters or business proposals. People who come to First Thursdays, will often engage with multiple Provincial Ministers or City of Cape Town representatives, resulting in 1172 matters having been logged.

(iv) A total of 1142 matters that were logged have been resolved through the various departments.

(v) See above.

(2) It is intended for First Thursdays to take place in communities across the Western Cape. Indeed, we have previously hosted a First Thursday in Cloetesville, Stellenbosch. Now that First Thursdays have resumed, I plan to host these events in other communities very soon.

SABC: allocation of funds in provincial budget

4. Ms L J Botha asked the Premier:

In relation to allocation of funds in the 2022/23 provincial budget to pay the SABC: (1) (a) What is the total amount allocated by the Western Cape Government to the SABC for the 2022/23 financial year, (b) what services are provided by the SABC to the provincial government and (c) how do these services benefit the provincial government; (2) whether the provincial government is mandated by any legislative provisions to make these payments; if so, what are the relevant details?

The PREMIER:

4. (1) (a) The particular function has been decentralized i.e. the budget and related expenditure in this regard are each department's responsibility. The allocation for Vote 1 for the 2022/23 financial year is R66 000.

(b) TV licences for the television sets in the Department of the Premier.

- (c) Enables official presentations and training, access to broadcast media and live streaming of parliamentary events.
- (2) Section 27 (1) (a) of the Broadcasting Act 4 of 1999 prescribes that "No person may use an television set unless such person is in possession of- (i) a television licence issued by the Corporation against payment of the prescribed fee for each television set so used, unless exempted by regulation"; ...

Port of Cape Town: bottleneck

5. Mr G Bosman asked the Minister of Finance and Economic Opportunities:

In relation to the ongoing bottleneck at the Port of Cape Town:

- (1) How much money is estimated to have been lost by the Western Cape economy because of the bottleneck at the Port since the start of 2022;
- (2) whether his Department has engaged the Transnet National Ports Authority regarding the ongoing situation; if so, (a) what was the outcome of the discussions and (b) did Transnet make any commitment to address the bottleneck;
- (3) whether his Department has plans to engage the Department of Agriculture to assist commercial farmers who have been unable to export their fruit on time because of the bottleneck; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (4) whether the Port has the capacity to deal with the increased workload that it will see after the disaster in KwaZulu-Natal; if not, how is the Department planning to support the Port to ensure adequate capacity?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES:

- 5. (1) The Port of Cape Town is a critical asset in the provincial economy and has the potential to either boost or compromise economic growth in the Western Cape. Which is why the Department of Economic Development and Tourism (DEDAT) is currently conducting a specialist research project to quantify the impact of port inefficiencies in the Port of Cape Town on the economy of the Western Cape.
- (2) DEDAT has been engaging Transnet about the Port of Cape Town since September 2019. These engagements have been at all levels. The outcome of these engagements is a willingness to collaborate with Western Cape Government and reach consensus on a framework of priorities to reduce congestion in the container terminal. The priorities include equipment augmentation and improved communications within the logistics chain.

A new mobile harbour crane was deployed to the Cape Town Multi-Purpose Terminal in December 2021, which improved performance in this terminal significantly. A new hydraulic tensioning system was installed in one berth in the main container terminal in April 2022, which will mitigate the impact of ranging, especially during the citrus season. Weekly operations co-ordination meetings are held to address specific delays. Additional commitments made by Transnet Port Terminals are that a ninth ship to shore crane and four new rubber tyred gantries will be deployed to the main container terminal. This will have a significant impact on reducing congestion. DEDAT has mobilised fruit exporters at the request of Transnet Port Terminals to make more use of the night shift, because there is often spare capacity on that shift. This has been a notable success during nights when the weather was favourable.

- (3) DEDAT and the Department of Agriculture are closely engaged on interventions to improve port efficiency. Joint steering committees have been established to manage projects such as data integration on exports of different agricultural commodities. This is being done with organised representatives, such as the Fresh Produce Export Forum. The information is being used to motivate the need for increased operational capacity in the container terminals. I was recently invited to visit one of the largest pome fruit packhouses in the Western Cape. The visit included a meeting about collaborative interventions to improve container terminal efficiency.
- (4) While the Western Cape Government has no formal jurisdiction over the Port of Cape Town, due to the importance of the port to the economy of the Western Cape, DEDAT continues to collaborate with all stakeholders across the value chain to improve operation capacity and efficiency at the port. In order to process any additional workload, terminal design and construction augmentation will be required if additional cargo that may be rerouted from Durban will exceed 100,000 containers per year on a consistent basis. This augmentation is already provided for in the Port Masterplan but will take several years to complete. In the event that the rerouted cargo will be less than 100,000 containers and for a short term only, then options can be explored with the different operating divisions of Transnet and with shipping lines to utilise additional berths in Cape Town with vessels that have their own cranes.

Thuthuzela Care Centres

6. Mr D Plato asked the Minister of Social Development:

With regard to the Thuthuzela care centres (TCCs) in the province: (a) How many people have made use of the TCCs over the last five financial years, (b) what is the allocation of funds by her Department for victim support services at the TCCs for the 2022/23 financial year and (c) what is the nature of the victim support services provided at the TCCs?

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

6. (a) The Thuthuzela Care Centres are led by the National Prosecuting Authority's Sexual Offences Unit that will be able to provide the total verified number of persons who accessed the TCCs services in the Western Cape

The Department has, however, been provided with figures of adult victims receiving support services from NPO's funded by DSD to offer psychosocial support at the TCCs. The figures as received are as follows:

2021/2022	2020/2021	2019/2020	2018/2019	2017/2018
2469	2202	2360	2160	2126

- (b) The Department of Social Development's Victim Empowerment Programme has allocated R 4 852 742 to 4 NPO's that render victim support services at 7 TCC sites. DSD social workers also play a critical role in the provision of long-term psychosocial support to GBV victims.
- (c) The Department contributes to the funding of a 24 hour, seven days a week crisis containment service at the TCC's. Services include psychosocial support to the direct victim, as well as affected persons; provision of a care pack if needed, and referral to appropriate services that can include a shelter or a social worker for therapeutic support.

Social Relief of Distress Grant

7. Mr D Plato asked the Minister of Social Development:

- (1) Whether any challenges experienced by the recipients of the Social Relief of Distress (SRD) Grant as a result of the lifting of the National State of Disaster have been brought to her attention; if so, what are the nature of these challenges;
- (2) whether her Department has engaged Sassa regarding them; if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

7. (1) The Provincial Department of Social Development has no legislative mandate over SASSA and thus, has no information to report on in this regard.
- (2) No.

*Provincial equitable share formula: review of***8. Ms D M Baartman asked the Minister of Finance and Economic Opportunities:**

In reference to the ongoing review of the provincial equitable share formula, as mentioned in the 2022 Division of Revenue Bill: (1) (a) Whether the National Treasury has sought input from his Department on the review of the provincial equitable share formula; if so, (a) what are the relevant details and (b) how did the National Treasury respond to the Department's input; (2) (a) how often has the National Treasury engaged his Department, (b) when was the last engagement and (c) when is the next planned engagement?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES:

8. (1) (a) Yes.

(2) (a) Budget Council agreed that the review would be done collaboratively in consultation with all relevant stakeholders. This has been achieved through the involvement of:

- Provincial Treasuries through a Provincial Equitable Share (PES) Review Technical Task Team in which all provinces are represented.
- Recommendations from the PES Technical Task Team are then discussed at the Technical Committee of Finance (TCF), including TCF Lekgotlas.
- These recommendations are in turn discussed by the Budget Council representing all Provincial Ministers of Finance for adoption.

The Western Cape Provincial Treasury has been involved at all three levels and has made both verbal and written inputs into the process.

- (b) National Treasury has provided written responses to the Provincial Treasuries, including the Western Cape.
- (2) (a) The PES Review Technical Task Team has engaged as required to discuss updates, sharing of National Treasury commissioned research, and adhoc presentations by Statistics South Africa and National Departments. National Treasury has provided updates to TCF and Budget Council as per their meeting schedule.
- (b) The last engagement was a PES Review Technical Task Team meeting on 29 November 2021.
- (c) The Provincial Treasury is awaiting communication on the next PES Review Task Team engagement. Progress continues to be monitored by the TCF.

*Special needs schools***9. Ms D M Baartman asked the Minister of Education:**

With reference to her reply to question 3 of 18 March 2022:

(a) How many special needs schools are there in the province, (b)(i) how many NPOs are running special needs schools or special care centres and (ii) do they receive any funding to do so and (c) of the total number of learners who attend special needs schools, how many children are there in each category of special needs in each school?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

9. (a) There are 74 special needs schools in the province.
- (b) (i) There are 63 registered Special Care Centres (SCCs) for children with severe and profound intellectual disability that are run by NPOs.
- (ii) They receive funding from the Department of Health and/or Department of Social Development. The Department of Social Development and/or Department of Health provide subsidies to Special Care Centres based on the number of children in the SCCs.

The National Conditional Grant for Learners with Profound Intellectual Disability funds the services rendered by six multi-disciplinary outreach teams based at WCED Special Schools. The Conditional Grant also funds Learning and Teaching Support Material (LTSM) including assistive devices; ICT as well as training of staff in Special Care Centres.

- (c) The breakdown of children in each category of special needs in each school is as follows:

Name of school	Type of SEN programme	2022 Learner enrolment
Agape	Cerebral Palsy	183
Agulhas	School of Skills	351
Alpha	Autism Spectrum Disorder	128
Alta du toit	Severe intellectual disability	368
Astra	Cerebral Palsy	154
Athlone	Blind	296
Atlantis SOS	School of skills	339
Axios SOS	School of skills	436
Batavia SOS	School of skills	510
Beacon	Severe Intellectual Disability	275
Bel Porto	Severe intellectual disability	245

Name of school	Type of SEN programme	2022 Learner enrolment
Bet-el SOS	School of skills	435
Bishops SOS	School of skills	328
Blouvlei	Severe Intellectual Disability	145
Breede Valley	School of skills	240
CAFDA SOS	School of skills	304
Carel du Toit Centre	Deaf	110
Carpe Diem	Severe intellectual disability	372
Chere Botha	Severe intellectual disability	298
De Grendel SOS	School of skills	443
De la bat	Deaf	174
Seven Steps Academy	Deaf	92
Dominican Wittebome	Deaf	230
Dorothea	Severe Intellectual Disability	257
Eden	Severe Intellectual Disability	184
Eljada-Kairos	Severe intellectual disability	272
Eros	Cerebral Palsy	329
Filia	Severe Intellectual Disability	207
Florida	School of Skills	275
Glenbridge	Severe Intellectual Disability	217
Graafwater	School of Skills	188
Groote Schuur Hospital	Hospital	60
Jan Kriel	Specific Learning Disability	511
Karitas	Severe Intellectual Disability	198
Khayelitsha	Severe Intellectual Disability	399
Langerug	Specific Learning Disability	163
Lathi-tha SOS	School of skills	454
Lentegeur	Severe Intellectual Disability	237
Lentegeur Sonstraal	Hospital	20
Ligstraal	Severe Intellectual Disability	271
Maitland Cottage Home	Hospital	60
Mary Harding	Severe Intellectual Disability	304
Mary Kihn	Deaf	118
Mispah	Severe Intellectual Disability	100
Mitchell's plain	School of skills	616
Molenbeek Brooklyn	Hospital	20
Molenbeek	Severe Intellectual Disability	173
Noluthando	Deaf	293
Nompumelelo	Severe Intellectual Disability	313
Nuwe hoop	Deaf	91
	School of skills	209
Oasis	Severe Intellectual Disability	263
Ocean View	Severe Intellectual Disability	106
Olympia SOS	School of skills	508
Oudtshoorn SOS	School of skills	251

Name of school	Type of SEN programme	2022 Learner enrolment
Paarl SOS	School of skills	410
Paarl	Cerebral Palsy	321
Pionier	Blind	118
Pionier Brewelskloof	Hospital	20
Red Cross Children's Hospital	Hospital	0
Riebeeck Vallei SOS	School of skills	391
Robinhill	Severe Intellectual Disability	214
Rusthof	Severe Intellectual Disability	279
Silverstream SOS	School of skills	221
Siviwe SOS	School of skills	557
St. Joseph's	Severe Intellectual Disability	210
Steinthal SOS	School of skills	404
Tafelberg	Specific Learning Disability	362
Tembaletu	Physical Disability	184
Tygerberg hospital	Hospital	70
Van Kervel SOS	School of skills	537
Vera	Autism Spectrum Disorder	178
Vista Nova	Cerebral palsy	435
Wellington SOS	School of skills	425
Weskus SOS	School of skills	465
Westcliff SOS	School of skills	629
Herbert Street	Autism spectrum disorder	80

No-fee schools

10. Ms D M Baartman asked the Minister of Education:

With reference to her reply to question 3 of 18 March 2022:

- (1) Whether any Western Cape special needs schools qualify to be no-fee schools; (a) if so, (i) what are the criteria that have to be met by these schools and (b) how many of these schools qualify; (b) if not, (i) why not and (ii) is there any funding available to change these schools into no-fee schools;
- (2) what is the average amount needed by the Western Cape Education Department to run a special needs school?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

10. (1) All of the 74 special schools in the Western Cape receive the same funding as schools categorised in quintile 2, and are thus no-fee schools. In addition to this base funding, they receive funds based on the weighting for that disability category.

For example, a learner with a physical disability at a special school receives 4 times the amount per learner at a quintile 2 school.

The schools can, however, charge school fees – which is determined by the School Governing Body.

(a) Not applicable.

(b) (i) All special schools receive the same funding model of a base funding equivalent to quintile 2 and based on their disability category.

There is currently a national DBE task team investigating a revised funding model for Special Schools.

(ii) All special schools receive the same funding model of a base funding equivalent to quintile 2 and based on their disability category. Any additional funding would be dependent on WCED budget availability.

(2) Schools vary in terms of their disability category, school size, learner weightings. On average special needs school costs approximately R17 million to run, with approximately R15 million used for Compensation of Employees and about R2 million in Norms and Standards funding.

Sir Lowry's Pass Primary School: cellphone tower

11. Mr M K Sayed asked the Minister of Education:

With regard to the construction of a cellphone tower at Sir Lowry's Pass Primary School: (1) What are the reasons for halting the project; (2) whether a health and safety assessment was done for the project; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details; (3) (a) what are the details of the community engagements that have been held regarding this project and (b) what are the (i) dates and (ii) minutes of such meetings?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

11. (1) The school had not obtained the Provincial Minister's approval to enter into a lease. The Basic Education Laws Amendment Act, 2011 (Act 15 of 2011), as published in the *Government Gazette* No. 34620 of 19 September 2011, amended, among others, section 36 of SASA by the insertion of the following subsections:

"(4) (a) A governing body may, with the approval of the Member of the Executive Council (MEC) —





(i) lease, burden, convert or alter immovable property of the school to provide for school activities or to supplement the school fund of that school"


We therefore requested that the school stop the works, until the necessary approval from the Provincial Minister is obtained.

(2) Yes, please see attached EMF report.


(3) (a), (b) and (c)

The role of the Minister of Education is to approve the construction of physical infrastructure on school property. Other processes (including public participation) are dealt with by the municipality according to national regulations on the safety of cell phone masts. Questions on the City's process should be directed to the City.


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MOBILE NETWORK
SERVICES

**Electromagnetic Field
Predictive Report**



*Base station scale exaggerated for clarity.
Site Number: 353463
Site Name: Sir Lowry's Pass

Sir Lowry's Pass Primary School
Corner Myrtle Crescent and Brinkhuis Road
Sir Lowry's Pass Village

Report revision number: 1
Site visit date: 29 April 2022

Executive Summary

Alphawave Mobile Network Services (Alphawave) has expertise in the field of human exposure assessment to electromagnetic fields (EMF). For more than a decade Alphawave has focused its efforts in this area on the assessment of human exposure to cellular technologies.

In this document, computer simulations of the EMF exposure are presented for the proposed ATC installation(s). The exposure is compared to the National and International guidelines for limiting exposure to EMF and the results are presented in terms of the ICNIRP guidelines. The ICNIRP (International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection) guidelines [1] are used in many countries and also endorsed by the Directorate: Radiation Control at the South African Department of Health [2], [3].

The numerical technique employed for the predictions are based on the CENELEC EN 50383 (2008) [4] and IEC 62232 (2017) [5] international standards for human exposure assessment in the vicinity of base station antennas.

Exposure predictions in the area around the proposed installation were performed, using computer simulations based on the site information supplied by ATC.

The maximum expected EMF exposure was computed at ground level and at first floor level in a 500x500 meter area around the proposed installation. If applicable, the maximum expected EMF exposure was also computed at all the accessible levels of any multi-storey buildings in the immediate area around the proposed installation. **The results obtained show that the expected EMF exposure is at least 3 times below the ICNIRP general public guidelines. In other words, the EMF exposure from the proposed installation will be compliant in terms of the ICNIRP guidelines, as subscribed to by the South African Department of Health.**

Document Revision History

Revision No	Survey date	Reason for Amendment
1	29 April 2022	Initial Report

Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

Term	
EMF	Electromagnetic Fields
Alphawave	Alphawave Mobile Network Services (Pty) Ltd
ICNIRP	International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection

Base-Station Details

The proposed site is a 18m high camouflaged tree mast with a planned capacity of three separate share partners. Three planned cellular antennas are included in this model for each of the three potential share partners.

The heights to the bottom of the antennas of the share partners from ground level are 15.3m, 12.3m and 9.3m respectively.

Figure 1 shows an overview of the model used in the simulations.

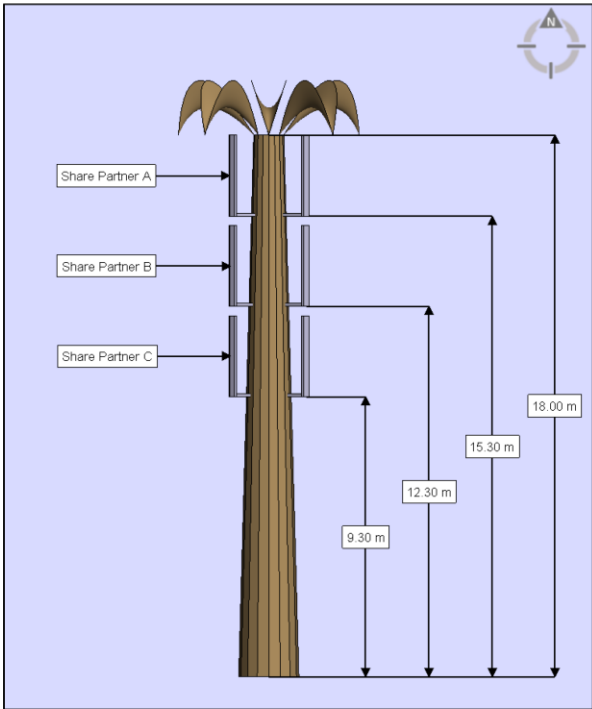


Figure 1: Overview of the model used in the simulation

Calculated Results

The maximum expected EMF exposure was computed¹ at ground level and at first floor level in a 500x500 meter area around the proposed installation, using the parameters obtained from ATC listed in **Table 1**².

Figure 2 and **Figure 3** shows the predicted EMF exposure levels as a percentage of the ICNIRP general public guidelines at ground level (**Figure 2**) and at first floor level (**Figure 3**).

The position of the expected highest EMF exposure is indicated in each of the figures. For all the areas investigated, the predicted exposure is **at least 3 times** below the ICNIRP general public guidelines, or a maximum of 27.08% of these guidelines.

The natural contour of the area was approximated with best effort in the simulation.

¹ Computations are performed 1.5m above the relevant height, as per standard procedure.

² Generic azimuth angles, electrical tilts, mechanical tilts, power levels and antenna models were used if the information was not provided.

Table 1. Antenna parameters used for the computer prediction

Owner	Antenna Name	Antenna Type	Azimuth (°)	Mechanical Tilt (°)	Frequency Band (MHz)	Electrical Tilt (°)	Power (Watt)
Unknown Mobile Operator A	A1	Generic PentaBand Panel	0	0	900	6	160
					1800	6	160
					2100	6	160
					2300	6	120
					2600	6	120
	A2	Generic PentaBand Panel	120	0	900	6	160
					1800	6	160
					2100	6	160
					2300	6	120
					2600	6	120
	A3	Generic PentaBand Panel	240	0	900	6	160
					1800	6	160
					2100	6	160
					2300	6	120
					2600	6	120
Unknown Mobile Operator B	B1	Generic PentaBand Panel	0	0	900	6	160
					1800	6	160
					2100	6	160
					2300	6	120
					2600	6	120
	B2	Generic PentaBand Panel	120	0	900	6	160
					1800	6	160
					2100	6	160
					2300	6	120
					2600	6	120
	B3	Generic PentaBand Panel	240	0	900	6	160
					1800	6	160
					2100	6	160
					2300	6	120
					2600	6	120

Table 1. Antenna parameters used for the computer prediction (continued)

Unknown Mobile Operator C	C1	Generic PentaBand Panel	0	0	900	6	160
					1800	6	160
					2100	6	160
					2300	6	120
					2600	6	120
	C2	Generic PentaBand Panel	120	0	900	6	160
					1800	6	160
					2100	6	160
					2300	6	120
					2600	6	120
	C3	Generic PentaBand Panel	240	0	900	6	160
					1800	6	160
					2100	6	160
					2300	6	120
					2600	6	120

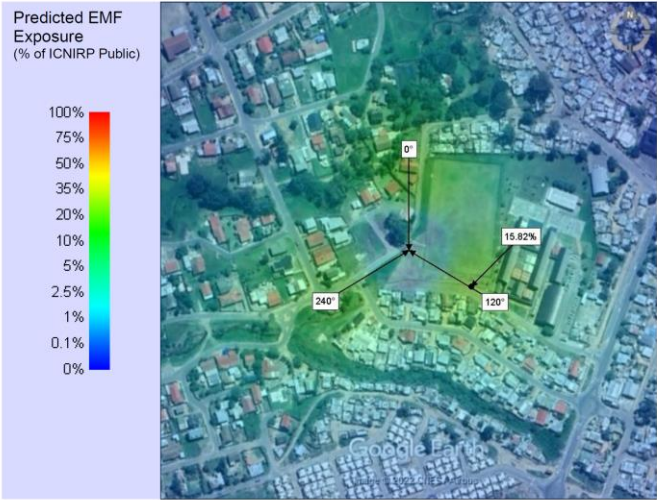


Figure 2: Predicted EMF Exposure levels at ground level, over a 500x500m area around the proposed installation

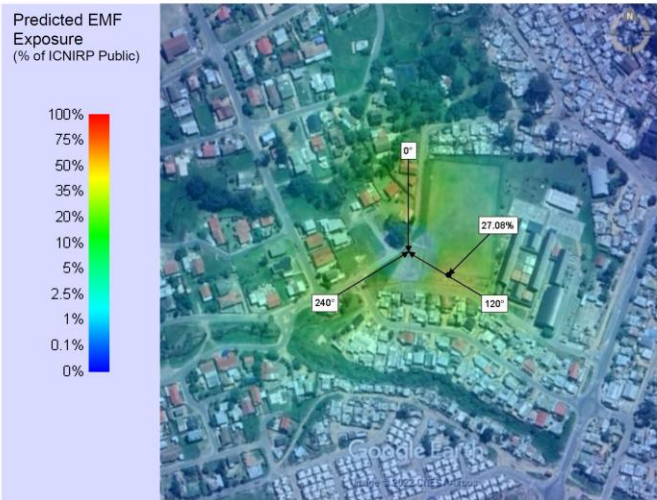


Figure 3: Predicted EMF Exposure levels at first floor level, over a 500x500m area around the proposed installation

Technical Background

The site parameters used for the numerical predictions in this report are based on documentation supplied by ATC.

Free-space propagation (emissions from the antennas into free-space, with no buildings, houses or any other structures included in the model) is also assumed. In reality, the EMF exposure levels would drop considerably inside the buildings and houses (see reference [6]). More complicated models could be developed to quantify this drop in EMF exposure levels. This would increase the accuracy of the predictions, but is beyond the scope of this document. The predictions assuming free-space propagation are conservative and should be sufficient for the investigation at hand.

It can be concluded with confidence that, unless the installation of the antennas at the installation is changed or the proposed construction is changed, the results in this document represent the expected "worst case" exposure conditions predicted at this installation.

References

- [1] "Guidelines for Limiting Exposure to Electromagnetic Fields (100 kHz to 300GHz)," ICNIRP (International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection), March 2020.
- [2] "Guidelines for Limiting Exposure to Time Varying Electric, Magnetic, and Electromagnetic Fields in the Frequency Range up to 300GHz," Tech. Report EMEL98NEW, Compiled by the Directorate: Radiation Control, Department of Health, South Africa, September 1998.
- [3] "Health Effects of Cellular Base Stations and Handsets", Letter distributed by the Directorate: Radiation Control, Department of Health, Republic of South Africa, February 2021.
- [4] "Basic standard for the calculation and measurement of human exposure to electromagnetic fields from radio base stations and fixed terminal stations for wireless telecommunication systems (110 MHz – 40 GHz)," CENELEC EN 50383, March 2008.
- [5] "Determination of RF field strength, power density and SAR in the vicinity of radiocommunication base stations for the purpose of evaluating human exposure," IEC 62232, Edition 2.0, August 2017.
- [6] "On the Propagation of RF into a Building Constructed of Cinder Block Over the Frequency Range 200 MHz to 3 GHz," C.D. Taylor, S.J. Gutierrez, S.L. Langdon, and K.L. Murphy. IEEE Trans. On Electromagnetic Compatibility, Vol. 41, No. 1, February 1999.

*2023 academic year: enrolments***12. Mr M K Sayed asked the Minister of Education:**

With regard to enrolments for the 2023 academic year:

- (1) What is the (a) number of learners who have applied and (b) breakdown per (i) grade, (ii) age, (iii) race and (iv) gender;
- (2) what is the number of learners who have applied per (a) education district and (b) school;
- (3) what is the number of applications received (a) before and (b) after the closing date per (i) education district and (ii) school;
- (4) (a) what is the number of applications received from her Department's pop-up stands and (b) what is the breakdown per week;
- (5) (a) what is the number of learners who have been placed at schools for the 2023 academic year and (b) how many are on the waiting list as at the latest date for which information is available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

12. My department has informed me of the following (data as at 10 May 2022):
 - (1) Please see attached excel spread sheet.

GRADE	AGE	RACE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL_APPLICATIONS
GR1	4	BLACK/AFRICAN	6	1	7
GR1	4	COLOURED	4	2	6
GR1	5	BLACK/AFRICAN	417	394	811
GR1	5	COLOURED	214	259	473
GR1	5	INDIAN/ASIAN	5	5	10
GR1	5	WHITE	7	5	12
GR1	6	BLACK/AFRICAN	4 434	4 392	8 826
GR1	6	COLOURED	4 181	3 946	8 127
GR1	6	INDIAN/ASIAN	157	127	284
GR1	6	WHITE	1 279	1 261	2 540
GR1	7	BLACK/AFRICAN	148	152	300
GR1	7	COLOURED	178	127	305
GR1	7	INDIAN/ASIAN	4	11	15
GR1	7	WHITE	92	48	140
GR1	8	BLACK/AFRICAN	19	7	26
GR1	8	COLOURED	27	17	44
GR1	8	INDIAN/ASIAN	1	1	2
GR1	8	WHITE	1	0	1
GR1	9	BLACK/AFRICAN	3	3	6
GR1	9	COLOURED	10	6	16
GR1	9	WHITE	0	1	1
GR1	10	BLACK/AFRICAN	2	0	2
GR1	10	COLOURED	3	2	5
GR1	10	INDIAN/ASIAN	0	1	1
GR1	11	BLACK/AFRICAN	1	1	2
GR1	11	COLOURED	1	1	2
GR1	12	BLACK/AFRICAN	1	0	1
GR1	13	BLACK/AFRICAN	0	1	1
GR1	14	BLACK/AFRICAN	1	0	1
GR1	15	BLACK/AFRICAN	2	1	3
GR1	16	BLACK/AFRICAN	0	4	4
GR1	17	BLACK/AFRICAN	1	0	1
GR8	4	BLACK/AFRICAN	1	0	1
GR8	5	COLOURED	1	0	1
GR8	6	COLOURED	0	1	1
GR8	6	WHITE	1	0	1
GR8	7	BLACK/AFRICAN	1	0	1
GR8	8	BLACK/AFRICAN	1	0	1

GR8	8 COLOURED	0	1	1
GR8	9 BLACK/AFRICAN	0	1	1
GR8	9 COLOURED	1	0	1
GR8	10 BLACK/AFRICAN	3	1	4
GR8	10 COLOURED	1	1	2
GR8	11 BLACK/AFRICAN	0	11	11
GR8	11 COLOURED	1	0	1
GR8	12 BLACK/AFRICAN	580	1 195	1 775
GR8	12 COLOURED	389	586	975
GR8	12 INDIAN/ASIAN	8	13	21
GR8	12 WHITE	10	12	22
GR8	13 BLACK/AFRICAN	8 455	11 977	20 432
GR8	13 COLOURED	12 422	16 226	28 648
GR8	13 INDIAN/ASIAN	236	270	506
GR8	13 WHITE	3 221	3 108	6 329
GR8	14 BLACK/AFRICAN	4 561	3 411	7 972
GR8	14 COLOURED	4 607	3 656	8 263
GR8	14 INDIAN/ASIAN	46	29	75
GR8	14 WHITE	440	271	711
GR8	15 BLACK/AFRICAN	1 809	882	2 691
GR8	15 COLOURED	1 806	998	2 804
GR8	15 INDIAN/ASIAN	9	6	15
GR8	15 WHITE	30	20	50
GR8	16 BLACK/AFRICAN	436	204	640
GR8	16 COLOURED	369	182	551
GR8	16 INDIAN/ASIAN	2	0	2
GR8	16 WHITE	2	1	3
GR8	17 BLACK/AFRICAN	78	32	110
GR8	17 COLOURED	22	17	39
GR8	18 BLACK/AFRICAN	10	4	14
GR8	18 COLOURED	1	1	2
GR8	19 BLACK/AFRICAN	3	1	4
GR8	21 BLACK/AFRICAN	0	1	1

(2) (a) Applications per district including late applications.

Grade 1 & 8 Applications per district		
	No of schools	Applications
Cape Winelands	195	23 317
Eden & Central Karoo	154	13 175
Metro Central	205	65 064
Metro East	194	68 066
Metro North	214	68 970
Metro South	213	72 688
Overberg	69	4 464
West Coast	111	10128

(b) Per school

District	School Name		Total Applications
Cape Winelands	A.F. Louw Laerskool	Gr1	51
Cape Winelands	Alfons Primêre Skool	Gr1	2
Cape Winelands	Alfred Stamper Public Primary School	Gr1	1
Cape Winelands	Amstelhof Primêre Skool	Gr1	3
Cape Winelands	Ashbury Primêre Skool	Gr1	6
Cape Winelands	Ashton Laerskool	Gr1	12
Cape Winelands	Avian Park Primêre Skool	Gr1	4
Cape Winelands	Baden Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	3
Cape Winelands	Bella Vista Primêre Skool	Gr1	5
Cape Winelands	Bergrivier Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	3
Cape Winelands	Boesmansrivier Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Cape Winelands	Bonnievale Hoërskool	Gr1	40
Cape Winelands	Bonnievale Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Cape Winelands	Breerivier Laerskool	Gr1	7
Cape Winelands	Bruckner De Villiers Primêre Skool	Gr1	4
Cape Winelands	Ceres Primêre Skool	Gr1	2
Cape Winelands	Charleston Hill Primary School	Gr1	76
Cape Winelands	Cloetesville Primêre Skool	Gr1	6
Cape Winelands	Concordia Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Cape Winelands	Courtrai Primary School	Gr1	59
Cape Winelands	Dagbreek Laerskool	Gr1	1
Cape Winelands	Dal Josaphat Primêre Skool	Gr1	5
Cape Winelands	Dalweide Primêre Skool	Gr1	27
Cape Winelands	De Doorns Primary School	Gr1	7
Cape Winelands	De Meul Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Cape Winelands	De Tuinen Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Cape Winelands	De Villiers Laerskool	Gr1	1
Cape Winelands	Devonvallei Primêre Skool	Gr1	2
Cape Winelands	Drakenstein Primêre Skool	Gr1	24
Cape Winelands	Drostdy Sskv Primêre Skool	Gr1	4
Cape Winelands	Ebenezer Primary School	Gr1	84
Cape Winelands	Eikestad Laerskool	Gr1	57
Cape Winelands	Errie Moller Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Cape Winelands	Esselenpark Primêre Skool	Gr1	6
Cape Winelands	F.D. Conradie Laerskool	Gr1	9
Cape Winelands	F.J. Conradie Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Cape Winelands	Franschhoek Hoërskool	Gr1	30
Cape Winelands	Gericke Laerskool	Gr1	12
Cape Winelands	Gimnasium Primêre Skool	Gr1	34
Cape Winelands	Groendal Primêre Skool	Gr1	7
Cape Winelands	Groenheuwel Primary School	Gr1	21
Cape Winelands	H. Venter Primêre Skool	Gr1	5
Cape Winelands	Hillcrest Primêre Skool	Gr1	36
Cape Winelands	Hugenote Primary School	Gr1	55
Cape Winelands	Hugo Rust Laerskool	Gr1	12
Cape Winelands	Huguenoot Vgk Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Cape Winelands	Idasvallei Primary School	Gr1	35
Cape Winelands	Ikaya Primary School	Gr1	7
Cape Winelands	Imboniselo Primary School	Gr1	42

District	School Name		Total Applications
Cape Winelands	J.J. Rhode Primêre Skool	Gr1	3
Cape Winelands	Joostenberg Sskv Primêre Skool	Gr1	3
Cape Winelands	Kayamandi Primary School	Gr1	7
Cape Winelands	Keisie Vgk Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Cape Winelands	Kersboslaagte Sskv Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Cape Winelands	Klapmuts Primêre Skool	Gr1	2
Cape Winelands	L.K. Zeeman Primêre Skool	Gr1	3
Cape Winelands	La Rochelle Girls Primary School	Gr1	48
Cape Winelands	Langabuya Primary School	Gr1	46
Cape Winelands	Lingomso Primary School	Gr1	2
Cape Winelands	Magnolia Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Cape Winelands	Mbekweni Primary School	Gr1	38
Cape Winelands	Mcgregor Primêre Skool	Gr1	2
Cape Winelands	Montagu Laerskool	Gr1	59
Cape Winelands	Montrouge Vgk Primêre Skool	Gr1	8
Cape Winelands	Mooi-Uitsig Primêre Skool	Gr1	2
Cape Winelands	Morrisdale Primêre Skool	Gr1	5
Cape Winelands	New Orleans Primêre Skool	Gr1	32
Cape Winelands	Newton Primêre Skool	Gr1	52
Cape Winelands	Nieuwe Drift Primary School	Gr1	5
Cape Winelands	Nkqubela Primary School	Gr1	1
Cape Winelands	Nondzame Primary School (S.A.)	Gr1	1
Cape Winelands	Noord-Eind Primêre Skool	Gr1	12
Cape Winelands	Orleansvale Primêre Skool	Gr1	4
Cape Winelands	P.J.B. Cona Primary School	Gr1	1
Cape Winelands	Paarl Boys' Primary School	Gr1	61
Cape Winelands	Paarl Girls Hoërskool	Gr1	19
Cape Winelands	Paarlzicht Primêre Skool	Gr1	25
Cape Winelands	Paulus Joubert Primêre Skool	Gr1	15
Cape Winelands	Pauw Gedenk Primary School	Gr1	44
Cape Winelands	Pieter Langeveldt Primêre Skool	Gr1	15
Cape Winelands	Pniel Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Cape Winelands	Raithby Primêre Skool	Gr1	5
Cape Winelands	Rhenish Primary	Gr1	131
Cape Winelands	Rietenbosch Primêre Skool	Gr1	3
Cape Winelands	Robertson Voorbereidingskool	Gr1	19
Cape Winelands	Ronwe Primêre Skool	Gr1	2
Cape Winelands	Roodewal Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Cape Winelands	Saron Primêre Skool	Gr1	5
Cape Winelands	Sibabalwe Primary School	Gr1	6
Cape Winelands	Simondium Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Cape Winelands	Siyafuneka Primary School	Gr1	2
Cape Winelands	Slot Van Die Paarl Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Cape Winelands	St. Albans Primêre Skool	Gr1	24
Cape Winelands	St. Idas Rk Primêre Skool	Gr1	36
Cape Winelands	St. Vincent Rc Primary School	Gr1	54
Cape Winelands	Stellenbosch Laerskool	Gr1	41
Cape Winelands	Stockwell Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Cape Winelands	Tandfontein Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Cape Winelands	Tulbagh Hoërskool	Gr1	3
Cape Winelands	Twee Jonge Gezellen Vgk Primêre Skool	Gr1	9

District	School Name		Total Applications
Cape Winelands	Uitnood Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	11
Cape Winelands	Van Wyksvlei Primary School	Gr1	78
Cape Winelands	Vergesig Primêre Skool	Gr1	2
Cape Winelands	Victoriapark Primary School	Gr1	6
Cape Winelands	Vlottenburg Primêre Skool	Gr1	2
Cape Winelands	W.A. Joubert Primêre Skool	Gr1	14
Cape Winelands	W.A. Rossouw Primêre Skool	Gr1	4
Cape Winelands	W.F. Loots Primary School	Gr1	2
Cape Winelands	Wakkerstroom-Wes Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Cape Winelands	Waveren Hoërskool	Gr1	32
Cape Winelands	Weber Gedenk Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	4
Cape Winelands	Wellington Primary School	Gr1	38
Cape Winelands	Weltevrede Ngk Primêr (Worcester)	Gr1	2
Cape Winelands	Wemmershoek Primêre Skool	Gr1	5
Cape Winelands	Wes-Eind Primêre Skool	Gr1	4
Cape Winelands	William Lloyd Primary School	Gr1	95
Cape Winelands	Windmeul Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Cape Winelands	Winelands Primary	Gr1	94
Cape Winelands	Witzenberg Primêre Skool	Gr1	26
Cape Winelands	Wolseley Laerskool	Gr1	6
Cape Winelands	Worcester Laerskool	Gr1	73
Cape Winelands	Worcester Moslem Primêr	Gr1	1
Cape Winelands	Worcester Ngk Oefen Primêre Skool	Gr1	9
Cape Winelands	Worcester Rk Primary School	Gr1	11
Cape Winelands	Worcester-Noord Primêre Skool	Gr1	19
Cape Winelands	Worcester-Oos Laerskool	Gr1	49
Cape Winelands	Wysersdrift Primêre Skool	Gr1	2
Cape Winelands	Ashbury Primêre Skool	Gr8	1
Cape Winelands	Ashton Public Combined School	Gr8	1
Cape Winelands	Ashton Sekondêre Skool	Gr8	28
Cape Winelands	Bella Vista Hoërskool	Gr8	50
Cape Winelands	Bergrivier Sekondêr	Gr8	697
Cape Winelands	Bloemhof Hoërskool	Gr8	416
Cape Winelands	Boland Landbouskool	Gr8	235
Cape Winelands	Bonnievale Hoërskool	Gr8	60
Cape Winelands	Boy Muller Primêre Skool	Gr8	16
Cape Winelands	Breërvier Hoërskool	Gr8	337
Cape Winelands	Ceres Sekondêr	Gr8	20
Cape Winelands	Charleston Hill Sekondêr	Gr8	588
Cape Winelands	Charlie Hofmeyr Hoërskool	Gr8	57
Cape Winelands	Cloeterville Hoërskool	Gr8	339
Cape Winelands	De Kruine Sekondêr	Gr8	2
Cape Winelands	Desmond Mpilo Tutu Secondary School	Gr8	604
Cape Winelands	Drostdy Hts.	Gr8	623
Cape Winelands	Esselenpark Sekondêr	Gr8	189
Cape Winelands	Franschhoek Hoërskool	Gr8	162
Cape Winelands	Goudini Hoërskool	Gr8	22
Cape Winelands	Groendal Sekondêr	Gr8	209
Cape Winelands	Hexvallei Hoërskool	Gr8	10
Cape Winelands	Hexvallei Sekondêr	Gr8	81
Cape Winelands	Hoër Jongenskool Paarl	Gr8	581

District	School Name		Total Applications
Cape Winelands	Hoërskool Gimnasium Paarl	Gr8	884
Cape Winelands	Hugenote Hoërskool	Gr8	578
Cape Winelands	Ihlumelo Junor Secondary School	Gr8	564
Cape Winelands	Iingcinga Zethu Secondary School	Gr8	11
Cape Winelands	Jakes Gerwel Technical School	Gr8	55
Cape Winelands	Kayamandi Secondary School	Gr8	308
Cape Winelands	Klein Nederburg Sekondêr	Gr8	1 399
Cape Winelands	Kylemore Sekondêr	Gr8	232
Cape Winelands	L.K. Zeeman Primêre Skool	Gr8	13
Cape Winelands	La Rochelle Meisies Hoërskool	Gr8	539
Cape Winelands	Labori Hoërskool	Gr8	503
Cape Winelands	Langeberg Sekondêr	Gr8	53
Cape Winelands	Luckhoff Sekondêr	Gr8	409
Cape Winelands	Magnolia Primêre Skool	Gr8	1
Cape Winelands	Makupula Secondary School	Gr8	257
Cape Winelands	Mcgregor Primêre Skool	Gr8	2
Cape Winelands	Montagu Hoërskool	Gr8	52
Cape Winelands	Montana Hoërskool	Gr8	361
Cape Winelands	Nduli Primary School	Gr8	1
Cape Winelands	New Orleans Sekondêr	Gr8	1 488
Cape Winelands	Noorder-Paarl Sekondêr	Gr8	1 490
Cape Winelands	Paarl Girls Hoërskool	Gr8	569
Cape Winelands	Paul Roos Gimnasium	Gr8	989
Cape Winelands	Paulus Joubert Sekondêr	Gr8	599
Cape Winelands	Rhenish Girls' High School	Gr8	714
Cape Winelands	Robertson Hoërskool	Gr8	155
Cape Winelands	Roodezandt Sekondêr	Gr8	139
Cape Winelands	Skurweberg Sekondêre Skool	Gr8	17
Cape Winelands	Somerset High School	Gr8	192
Cape Winelands	Stellenbosch Hoërskool	Gr8	830
Cape Winelands	Stellenzicht Sekondêr	Gr8	101
Cape Winelands	Tulbagh Hoërskool	Gr8	137
Cape Winelands	Van Cutsem Combined School	Gr8	130
Cape Winelands	Vergesig Primêre Skool	Gr8	1
Cape Winelands	Vusisizwe Secondary School	Gr8	13
Cape Winelands	W.A. Rossouw Primêre Skool	Gr8	2
Cape Winelands	Waveren Hoërskool	Gr8	3
Cape Winelands	Wellington Secondary School	Gr8	742
Cape Winelands	Weltevrede Sekondêr	Gr8	417
Cape Winelands	Windmeul Primêre Skool	Gr8	1
Cape Winelands	Wolseley Sekondêr	Gr8	51
Cape Winelands	Worcester Gimnasium	Gr8	544
Cape Winelands	Worcester Sekondêr	Gr8	134
Cape Winelands	Zwelethemba High School	Gr8	56
Eden & Central Karoo	A.H. Barnard Primêre Skool	Gr1	2
Eden & Central Karoo	Acacia Primêre Skool	Gr1	11
Eden & Central Karoo	Albertinia Hoërskool	Gr1	2
Eden & Central Karoo	Avontuur Lb Primêre Skool	Gr1	3
Eden & Central Karoo	Baartmansfontein Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	2
Eden & Central Karoo	Beaufort Wes Voorbereidingskool	Gr1	5
Eden & Central Karoo	Beaufort West Primêre Skool	Gr1	3

District	School Name		Total Applications
Eden & Central Karoo	Bergsig Primêre Skool	Gr1	31
Eden & Central Karoo	Bertie Barnard Laerskool	Gr1	8
Eden & Central Karoo	Blanco Laerskool	Gr1	33
Eden & Central Karoo	Bongolethu Primary School	Gr1	43
Eden & Central Karoo	Brakfontein Ek Primêre Skool	Gr1	7
Eden & Central Karoo	Chris Nissen Primary School	Gr1	11
Eden & Central Karoo	Colridge Primêre Skool	Gr1	28
Eden & Central Karoo	Concordia Primêre Skool	Gr1	10
Eden & Central Karoo	Conville Primary School	Gr1	20
Eden & Central Karoo	De Villiers Primêre Skool	Gr1	23
Eden & Central Karoo	De Waalville Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Dellville Park Primary School	Gr1	62
Eden & Central Karoo	Denneoord Laerskool	Gr1	146
Eden & Central Karoo	Denneprag Primêre Skool	Gr1	4
Eden & Central Karoo	Diaz Primêre Skool	Gr1	9
Eden & Central Karoo	Dieprivier Vgk Primêre Skool	Gr1	14
Eden & Central Karoo	Dirk Boshoff Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Erika Primary School	Gr1	57
Eden & Central Karoo	Excelsior Vgk Primêre Skool	Gr1	19
Eden & Central Karoo	Formosa Primêre Skool	Gr1	15
Eden & Central Karoo	Fraaisig Primary School	Gr1	24
Eden & Central Karoo	Garden Route Primary School	Gr1	12
Eden & Central Karoo	George Fredericks Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Eden & Central Karoo	George Voorbereidingskool	Gr1	236
Eden & Central Karoo	George-Suid Laerskool	Gr1	113
Eden & Central Karoo	Groot Brakrivier Primêre Skool	Gr1	8
Eden & Central Karoo	Harkerville Ek Primêre Skool	Gr1	9
Eden & Central Karoo	Hartenbos Laerskool	Gr1	39
Eden & Central Karoo	Heidedal Primêre Skool	Gr1	4
Eden & Central Karoo	Heidelberg Hoërskool	Gr1	8
Eden & Central Karoo	Herold Laerskool	Gr1	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Hibernia Vgk Primêre Skool	Gr1	45
Eden & Central Karoo	Hoekwil Laerskool	Gr1	4
Eden & Central Karoo	Holy Cross Primary School (George)	Gr1	165
Eden & Central Karoo	Hornlee Primêre Skool	Gr1	9
Eden & Central Karoo	Imekhaya Primary School	Gr1	4
Eden & Central Karoo	Isalathiso Primary School	Gr1	5
Eden & Central Karoo	John D Crawford Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Karatara Laerskool	Gr1	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Klawervlei Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Knysna Primary School	Gr1	108
Eden & Central Karoo	Kretzenshoop Primêre Skool	Gr1	4
Eden & Central Karoo	Kwanokuthula Primary School	Gr1	31
Eden & Central Karoo	Ladismith Hoërskool	Gr1	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Laurus Primere Skool	Gr1	15
Eden & Central Karoo	M M Mateza Primary School	Gr1	4
Eden & Central Karoo	Merweville Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Milkwood Primary School	Gr1	69
Eden & Central Karoo	Mosselbaai Ek Primêre Skool	Gr1	5
Eden & Central Karoo	Murraysburg Primary School	Gr1	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Mzoxolo Primary School	Gr1	4

District	School Name		Total Applications
Eden & Central Karoo	New Dawn Park Primêre Skool	Gr1	7
Eden & Central Karoo	P.J. Badenhorst Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Pacaltsdorp Primêre Skool	Gr1	88
Eden & Central Karoo	Panorama Primêre Skool (Riversdal)	Gr1	8
Eden & Central Karoo	Park Laerskool Mosselbaai	Gr1	34
Eden & Central Karoo	Parkdene Primêre Skool (George)	Gr1	31
Eden & Central Karoo	Phakamisani Primary School	Gr1	2
Eden & Central Karoo	Plettenberg Bay Primary School	Gr1	46
Eden & Central Karoo	Prins Albert Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Ridgeview Primary School	Gr1	34
Eden & Central Karoo	Rooiheuvel Vgk Primêre Skool	Gr1	6
Eden & Central Karoo	Rosemoor Primêre Skool	Gr1	6
Eden & Central Karoo	Sacred Heart Rk Primêre Skool	Gr1	41
Eden & Central Karoo	Saturnus Primêre Skool	Gr1	65
Eden & Central Karoo	Sedgefield Laerskool	Gr1	15
Eden & Central Karoo	Sedgefield Primêre Skool	Gr1	9
Eden & Central Karoo	Slangrivier Primêre Skool	Gr1	2
Eden & Central Karoo	St. Blaize Rk Primêre Skool	Gr1	5
Eden & Central Karoo	St. Luke's (Ec) School	Gr1	1
Eden & Central Karoo	St. Mary's Rk Primêre Skool (George)	Gr1	35
Eden & Central Karoo	St. Matthews Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Eden & Central Karoo	St. Paul's Ek Primêre Skool (George)	Gr1	65
Eden & Central Karoo	Sunridge Primêre Skool	Gr1	10
Eden & Central Karoo	Tabatha Primary School	Gr1	17
Eden & Central Karoo	The Craggs Primêre Skool	Gr1	2
Eden & Central Karoo	Thembaletu Primary School	Gr1	6
Eden & Central Karoo	Thembelitsa Primary School	Gr1	7
Eden & Central Karoo	Touwsrante Vgk Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Towerkop Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Tyholora Primary School	Gr1	6
Eden & Central Karoo	Van Der Hoven Laerskool	Gr1	11
Eden & Central Karoo	Van Reede Laerskool	Gr1	43
Eden & Central Karoo	Volschenk Laerskool	Gr1	70
Eden & Central Karoo	Voorbedag Primêre Skool	Gr1	15
Eden & Central Karoo	Voorwaarts Primêre Skool	Gr1	13
Eden & Central Karoo	Vorentoe Laerskool	Gr1	16
Eden & Central Karoo	W.J. Le Roux Lb Primêre Skool	Gr1	12
Eden & Central Karoo	Wesbank Laerskool	Gr1	102
Eden & Central Karoo	Wittedrif Primêre Skool	Gr1	11
Eden & Central Karoo	Wittedrift Hoërskool	Gr1	1
Eden & Central Karoo	York High School	Gr1	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Albertinia Hoërskool	Gr8	89
Eden & Central Karoo	Aurial College	Gr8	326
Eden & Central Karoo	Bastiaanse Sekondêre Skool	Gr8	19
Eden & Central Karoo	Beaufort-Wes Sekondêr	Gr8	101
Eden & Central Karoo	Bridgton Sekondêr	Gr8	584
Eden & Central Karoo	Calitzdorp Hoërskool	Gr8	2
Eden & Central Karoo	Concordia High School	Gr8	50
Eden & Central Karoo	De Rust Sekondêr	Gr8	41
Eden & Central Karoo	Dirk Boshoff Primêre Skool	Gr8	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Dysselsdorp Sekondêr	Gr8	142

District	School Name		Total Applications
Eden & Central Karoo	Eden Technical High School	Gr8	715
Eden & Central Karoo	Excelsior Vgk Primêre Skool	Gr8	3
Eden & Central Karoo	Fezekile Secondary School	Gr8	89
Eden & Central Karoo	Franken Vgk Primêre Skool	Gr8	3
Eden & Central Karoo	George Sekondêr	Gr8	759
Eden & Central Karoo	Gerrit Du Plessis Sekondêr	Gr8	271
Eden & Central Karoo	Groot-Brakrivier Sekondêre Skool	Gr8	56
Eden & Central Karoo	Haarlem Sekondêre Skool	Gr8	10
Eden & Central Karoo	Heatherlands High School	Gr8	305
Eden & Central Karoo	Heidelberg Hoërskool	Gr8	119
Eden & Central Karoo	Hillcrest Sekondêr	Gr8	422
Eden & Central Karoo	Imizamo Yethu Secondary School	Gr8	234
Eden & Central Karoo	Indwe Secondary School	Gr8	79
Eden & Central Karoo	Jonga Street Secondary School	Gr8	299
Eden & Central Karoo	Kairos Sekondêr	Gr8	90
Eden & Central Karoo	Knysna Hoërskool	Gr8	258
Eden & Central Karoo	Knysna Sekondêr	Gr8	162
Eden & Central Karoo	Ladismith Hoërskool	Gr8	7
Eden & Central Karoo	Ladismith Sekondêr	Gr8	47
Eden & Central Karoo	Laingsburg Hoërskool	Gr8	58
Eden & Central Karoo	Langenhoven Gimnasium	Gr8	280
Eden & Central Karoo	Langenhoven Hoërskool	Gr8	357
Eden & Central Karoo	Mandlenkosi Secondary School	Gr8	3
Eden & Central Karoo	Melkhoutfontein Primêre Skool	Gr8	7
Eden & Central Karoo	Morester Sek	Gr8	308
Eden & Central Karoo	Murray High School	Gr8	153
Eden & Central Karoo	Murraysburg Hoërskool	Gr8	60
Eden & Central Karoo	Oakdale Landbouskool	Gr8	230
Eden & Central Karoo	Oker Primêre Skool	Gr8	2
Eden & Central Karoo	Oudtshoorn Hoërskool	Gr8	213
Eden & Central Karoo	Outeniqua Hoërskool	Gr8	851
Eden & Central Karoo	Pacaltsdorp Sekondêr	Gr8	294
Eden & Central Karoo	Parkdene Sekondêr	Gr8	380
Eden & Central Karoo	Percy Mdala High School	Gr8	26
Eden & Central Karoo	Plettenbergbaai Sekondêr	Gr8	113
Eden & Central Karoo	Protea Hoërskool	Gr8	214
Eden & Central Karoo	Punt Hoërskool	Gr8	484
Eden & Central Karoo	Sao Bras Sekondêr	Gr8	339
Eden & Central Karoo	Sentraal Hoërskool	Gr8	22
Eden & Central Karoo	Thembaletu Secondary School	Gr8	373
Eden & Central Karoo	Towerkop Primêre Skool	Gr8	5
Eden & Central Karoo	Uniondale Hoërskool	Gr8	6
Eden & Central Karoo	Wittedrift Hoërskool	Gr8	130
Eden & Central Karoo	York High School	Gr8	576
Eden & Central Karoo	Zwartberg Hoërskool	Gr8	59
Metro Central	Akasiapark Laerskool	Gr1	14
Metro Central	Alicedale Primary School	Gr1	91
Metro Central	Arcadia Primary School	Gr1	19
Metro Central	Athlone North Primary School	Gr1	73
Metro Central	Athwood Primary School	Gr1	14
Metro Central	Belmor Primary School	Gr1	21

District	School Name		Total Applications
Metro Central	Belthorn Primary School	Gr1	35
Metro Central	Bergsig Primary School	Gr1	18
Metro Central	Blomvlei Primary School	Gr1	26
Metro Central	Blossom Street Primary School	Gr1	77
Metro Central	Bokmakierie Primary School	Gr1	4
Metro Central	Bonga Lower Primary School	Gr1	15
Metro Central	Boundary Primary School	Gr1	2
Metro Central	Bramble Way Primary School	Gr1	12
Metro Central	Bridgeville Primary School	Gr1	23
Metro Central	Camps Bay Primary School	Gr1	122
Metro Central	Cecil Road Primary School	Gr1	44
Metro Central	Cedar Primary School	Gr1	12
Metro Central	Central Park Primary School	Gr1	6
Metro Central	Chapel Street Primary School	Gr1	60
Metro Central	Claremont Primary School	Gr1	291
Metro Central	Cypress Primary School	Gr1	9
Metro Central	Dagbreek Primary School	Gr1	22
Metro Central	Disa Primary School	Gr1	13
Metro Central	Disa Primary School (Hout Bay)	Gr1	172
Metro Central	Downeville Primary School	Gr1	11
Metro Central	Dryden Street Primary School	Gr1	31
Metro Central	E. A. Janari Primary School	Gr1	7
Metro Central	Easter Peak Primary School	Gr1	1
Metro Central	Edendale Primêre Skool	Gr1	11
Metro Central	Ellerton Primary School	Gr1	63
Metro Central	Factreton Primary School	Gr1	22
Metro Central	Garden Village Primary School	Gr1	42
Metro Central	Garlandale Primary School	Gr1	77
Metro Central	Golden Grove Primary School	Gr1	328
Metro Central	Good Hope Seminary Junior	Gr1	50
Metro Central	Greenfield Girls' Primary School	Gr1	98
Metro Central	Groote Schuur Primary School	Gr1	313
Metro Central	Grove Primary School	Gr1	336
Metro Central	H.J. Kroneberg Junior Primary School	Gr1	23
Metro Central	Habibia Primary School	Gr1	306
Metro Central	Harfield Preprimary School	Gr1	11
Metro Central	Hazendal Primary School	Gr1	96
Metro Central	Heatherdale Primary School	Gr1	33
Metro Central	Heideveld Primary School	Gr1	116
Metro Central	Holy Cross Rc Primary School	Gr1	113
Metro Central	Hout Bay Primary School	Gr1	82
Metro Central	Intshinga Primary School	Gr1	28
Metro Central	Jan Van Riebeeck Primêre Skool	Gr1	20
Metro Central	Kenmere Primary School	Gr1	46
Metro Central	Kenwyn Primary School	Gr1	207
Metro Central	Kewtown Primary School	Gr1	28
Metro Central	Klipfontein Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Metro Central	Koeberg Primary School	Gr1	96
Metro Central	Kronendal Primary School	Gr1	110
Metro Central	Lehlohonolo Primary School	Gr1	2
Metro Central	Litha Primary School	Gr1	14

District	School Name		Total Applications
Metro Central	Llandudno Primary School	Gr1	53
Metro Central	Luzuko Primary School	Gr1	2
Metro Central	Lwazi Primary School	Gr1	51
Metro Central	Manenberg Primary School	Gr1	18
Metro Central	Mimosa Primary School	Gr1	6
Metro Central	Mokone Primary School	Gr1	3
Metro Central	Montana Primary School	Gr1	26
Metro Central	Montevideo Primary School	Gr1	149
Metro Central	Morgenson Primary School	Gr1	6
Metro Central	Moshesh Primary School	Gr1	5
Metro Central	Mountain Road Primary School	Gr1	72
Metro Central	Mseki Primary School	Gr1	10
Metro Central	Nerina Primary School	Gr1	9
Metro Central	Newfields Primary School	Gr1	16
Metro Central	Norma Road Primary School	Gr1	70
Metro Central	Oakhurst Girls' Primary School	Gr1	84
Metro Central	Observatory Junior	Gr1	176
Metro Central	Oranjekloof Mor Primary School	Gr1	53
Metro Central	Parkfields Primary School	Gr1	10
Metro Central	Pinehurst Primary School	Gr1	237
Metro Central	Pinelands North Primary School	Gr1	274
Metro Central	Portavue Primary School	Gr1	93
Metro Central	Portia Primary School	Gr1	129
Metro Central	Prestwich Street Primary School	Gr1	84
Metro Central	Primrose Park Primary School	Gr1	49
Metro Central	Protea Primary School (Bonteheuwel)	Gr1	1
Metro Central	Rahmaniyeh Primary School	Gr1	18
Metro Central	Red River Primary School	Gr1	6
Metro Central	Regina Coeli Rc Primary School	Gr1	44
Metro Central	Rio Grande Primary School	Gr1	10
Metro Central	Rondebosch Boys' Preparatory	Gr1	263
Metro Central	Rondebosch East Primary School	Gr1	306
Metro Central	Rosebank Junior	Gr1	127
Metro Central	Rosewood Primary School	Gr1	15
Metro Central	Rosmead Central Primary School	Gr1	203
Metro Central	Rustenburg Girls' Junior School	Gr1	156
Metro Central	Rylands Primary School	Gr1	241
Metro Central	S.A. College Junior School	Gr1	130
Metro Central	Saambou Primêre Skool	Gr1	7
Metro Central	Schotschekloof Mos Primary School	Gr1	11
Metro Central	Sea Point Primary School	Gr1	137
Metro Central	Sentinel Primary School	Gr1	110
Metro Central	Silverlea Primary School	Gr1	125
Metro Central	Silverstream Primary School	Gr1	17
Metro Central	Siyabulela Primary School	Gr1	29
Metro Central	Siyazingisa Primary School	Gr1	24
Metro Central	Sokhanyo Primary School	Gr1	10
Metro Central	Sonderend Primary School	Gr1	58
Metro Central	St. Agnes's Primary School	Gr1	61
Metro Central	St. John's Rc Primary School	Gr1	23
Metro Central	St. Mary's Primary School (Gardens)	Gr1	80

District	School Name		Total Applications
Metro Central	St. Paul's Primary School (Bo-Kaap)	Gr1	33
Metro Central	St. Raphael's Rc Primary School	Gr1	71
Metro Central	St. Theresa R.C. Primary School	Gr1	54
Metro Central	Starling Primary School	Gr1	23
Metro Central	Summit Primary School	Gr1	15
Metro Central	Sunderland Primary School	Gr1	48
Metro Central	Sunlands Primary School	Gr1	200
Metro Central	Sunnyside Primary School	Gr1	68
Metro Central	Surrey Primary School	Gr1	105
Metro Central	Talfalah Primary School	Gr1	64
Metro Central	Tamboerskloof Primary School	Gr1	78
Metro Central	The Pinelands Primary School	Gr1	163
Metro Central	Thembani Primary School	Gr1	18
Metro Central	Thornton Primary School	Gr1	110
Metro Central	Thorntonweg Primary School	Gr1	11
Metro Central	Turfhall Primary School	Gr1	392
Metro Central	Vanguard Primary School	Gr1	72
Metro Central	Voorspoed Primary School	Gr1	22
Metro Central	Vukukhanye Primary School	Gr1	1
Metro Central	Vuyani Primary School	Gr1	17
Metro Central	Walmer Estate Primary School	Gr1	34
Metro Central	Welcome Primary School	Gr1	35
Metro Central	Wesley Methodist Practising School	Gr1	17
Metro Central	Willows Primary School	Gr1	75
Metro Central	Windermere Primary School	Gr1	59
Metro Central	Windsor Preparatory	Gr1	173
Metro Central	Wingfield Primary School	Gr1	30
Metro Central	Woodlands Primary School	Gr1	27
Metro Central	Xolani Primary School	Gr1	55
Metro Central	York Road Primary School	Gr1	169
Metro Central	Zimasa Primary School	Gr1	32
Metro Central	Zonnebloem Boys Primary School	Gr1	44
Metro Central	Zonnebloem Girls Prac. School	Gr1	51
Metro Central	Alexander Sinton Secondary	Gr8	1 623
Metro Central	Arcadia Senior Sekondêre Skool	Gr8	297
Metro Central	Athlone Secondary School	Gr8	1 140
Metro Central	Belgravia Secondary	Gr8	1 265
Metro Central	Blossom Street Primary School	Gr8	1
Metro Central	Bonteheuwel Sekondêr	Gr8	435
Metro Central	Bridgetown Secondary	Gr8	912
Metro Central	Camps Bay High School	Gr8	904
Metro Central	Cape Town High School	Gr8	2 100
Metro Central	Cathkin Secondary School	Gr8	303
Metro Central	Claremont High School	Gr8	3 997
Metro Central	Crystal Sekondêr	Gr8	346
Metro Central	Fezeka Secondary School	Gr8	1 465
Metro Central	Gardens Commercial High School	Gr8	1 691
Metro Central	Garlandale Sekondêr	Gr8	739
Metro Central	Good Hope Seminary High School	Gr8	746
Metro Central	Groenvlei Secondary School	Gr8	730
Metro Central	Groote Schuur High School	Gr8	2 250

District	School Name		Total Applications
Metro Central	Harold Cressy High School	Gr8	821
Metro Central	Heideveld Sekondêr	Gr8	730
Metro Central	Houtbaai Sekondêr	Gr8	176
Metro Central	I. D. Mkize Sen Secondary	Gr8	1 153
Metro Central	Ikamvalethu Secondary School	Gr8	141
Metro Central	Intshukumo Secondary School	Gr8	628
Metro Central	Isilimela Secondary School	Gr8	568
Metro Central	Jan Van Riebeeck Hoërskool	Gr8	221
Metro Central	Jan Van Riebeeck Primêre Skool	Gr8	1
Metro Central	Kensington Secondary School	Gr8	706
Metro Central	Kulani Secondary School	Gr8	224
Metro Central	Langa Secondary School	Gr8	388
Metro Central	Litha Primary School	Gr8	1
Metro Central	Livingstone High School	Gr8	2 537
Metro Central	Maitland High School	Gr8	963
Metro Central	Manenberg Sekondêr	Gr8	472
Metro Central	Modderdam Sekondêr	Gr8	529
Metro Central	Mount View Secondary School	Gr8	388
Metro Central	Ned Doman High School	Gr8	420
Metro Central	Oaklands Sekondêr	Gr8	1 389
Metro Central	Oude Molen Hts.	Gr8	831
Metro Central	Peak View Sekondêr	Gr8	301
Metro Central	Phoenix Sekondêr	Gr8	499
Metro Central	Pinelands High School	Gr8	1 897
Metro Central	Queens Park High School	Gr8	506
Metro Central	Rhodes High School	Gr8	1 579
Metro Central	Rondebosch Boys' High School	Gr8	1 237
Metro Central	Rondebosch East Primary School	Gr8	2
Metro Central	Rustenburg Girls' High School	Gr8	1 078
Metro Central	Rylands High School	Gr8	1 602
Metro Central	S.A. College High School	Gr8	1 047
Metro Central	Salt River Secondary School	Gr8	337
Metro Central	Sans Souci Girls' High School	Gr8	560
Metro Central	Sea Point High School	Gr8	940
Metro Central	Silikamva High School	Gr8	235
Metro Central	Spes Bona High School	Gr8	598
Metro Central	Thandokhulu Secondary School	Gr8	1 544
Metro Central	Trafalgar Secondary School	Gr8	746
Metro Central	Vista High School	Gr8	187
Metro Central	Voortrekker Hoërskool	Gr8	862
Metro Central	Walmer Secondary School	Gr8	288
Metro Central	Westerford High School	Gr8	2 504
Metro Central	Windermere Sekondêr	Gr8	314
Metro Central	Windsor High School	Gr8	1 394
Metro Central	Zimasa Primary School	Gr8	3
Metro Central	Zonnebloem Nest Senior School	Gr8	393
Metro East	A.C.J. Phakade Primary School	Gr1	169
Metro East	Academia Primary School	Gr1	207
Metro East	Altena Primary School	Gr1	358
Metro East	Apex Primary School	Gr1	629
Metro East	Aristea Primary School	Gr1	245

District	School Name		Total Applications
Metro East	Bastion Primary School	Gr1	257
Metro East	Beaumont Primary School	Gr1	446
Metro East	Bellpark Primary School	Gr1	178
Metro East	Bellville Primary School	Gr1	182
Metro East	Bellville-Noord Primêre Skool	Gr1	38
Metro East	Beverley Park Primary School	Gr1	72
Metro East	Blackheath Primary School	Gr1	355
Metro East	Bloekombos Primary School	Gr1	14
Metro East	Blue Downs Primary School	Gr1	326
Metro East	Bottelary Primêre Skool	Gr1	5
Metro East	Brackenfell Primary School	Gr1	323
Metro East	Brooklands Primary School	Gr1	141
Metro East	Cavalleria Primary School	Gr1	95
Metro East	Christmas Tinto Primary School	Gr1	63
Metro East	Chuma Public Primary School	Gr1	26
Metro East	Chumisa Primary School	Gr1	34
Metro East	Danie Ackermann Primary School	Gr1	271
Metro East	De Hoop Laerskool	Gr1	422
Metro East	De Kuilen Primary School	Gr1	381
Metro East	Denemere Primary School	Gr1	216
Metro East	Dr. G.J. Joubert Primêre Skool	Gr1	133
Metro East	Eikendal Primary School	Gr1	301
Metro East	Ekuthuleni Primary School	Gr1	6
Metro East	Eluxolweni Primary School	Gr1	41
Metro East	Emithini Primary School	Gr1	107
Metro East	Encotsheni Primary School	Gr1	3
Metro East	Enkululekweni Primary School	Gr1	9
Metro East	Excelsior Primary School (Bellville)	Gr1	181
Metro East	False Bay Primary School	Gr1	100
Metro East	Fanie Theron Primary School	Gr1	162
Metro East	Firgrove Primary School	Gr1	136
Metro East	Forest Heights Primary School	Gr1	276
Metro East	Forest Village Leadership Academy	Gr1	459
Metro East	Gordonsbaai Laerskool	Gr1	151
Metro East	Happy Valley Primary School	Gr1	157
Metro East	Helderkrui Primary School	Gr1	112
Metro East	Hendrik Louw Laerskool	Gr1	284
Metro East	Highbury Primary School	Gr1	211
Metro East	Homba Primary School	Gr1	7
Metro East	Hoofweg Primary School	Gr1	68
Metro East	Hoplang Primary School	Gr1	6
Metro East	Ikhusi Primary School	Gr1	14
Metro East	Ikhwezi Lesizwe Primary School	Gr1	34
Metro East	Impendulo Public Primary School	Gr1	195
Metro East	Imvumelwano Primary School	Gr1	6
Metro East	Injongo Primary School	Gr1	58
Metro East	Inkanini Primary School	Gr1	54
Metro East	Intshayelelo Primary School	Gr1	97
Metro East	Irista Primary School	Gr1	57
Metro East	Isikhokelo Primary School	Gr1	36
Metro East	Isiphiwo Primary School	Gr1	154

District	School Name		Total Applications
Metro East	Kalkfontein Primary School	Gr1	16
Metro East	Kraaifontein Ame Primêre Skool	Gr1	23
Metro East	Kuils River Primary School	Gr1	366
Metro East	Kukhanyile Public Primary School	Gr1	27
Metro East	Kuyasa Primary School	Gr1	117
Metro East	Labiance Primary School	Gr1	220
Metro East	Lawencia Primêre Skool	Gr1	3
Metro East	Lochnerhof Laerskool	Gr1	116
Metro East	Loreto Primary School	Gr1	173
Metro East	Ludwe Ngamlana Primary School	Gr1	59
Metro East	Luhlaza Secondary School	Gr1	1
Metro East	Luleka Primary School	Gr1	174
Metro East	Lwandle Primary School	Gr1	40
Metro East	Macassar Primêre Skool	Gr1	70
Metro East	Marvin Park Primary School	Gr1	182
Metro East	Masiphumelele Primary School	Gr1	95
Metro East	Melton Primary School	Gr1	71
Metro East	Mikro Laerskool	Gr1	44
Metro East	Nkazimlo Primary School	Gr1	185
Metro East	Nolungile Primary School	Gr1	16
Metro East	Nomsa Mapongwana Primary School	Gr1	27
Metro East	Nomzamo Primary School	Gr1	137
Metro East	Northpine Primary School	Gr1	250
Metro East	Noxolo Xauka Primary School	Gr1	178
Metro East	Ntwasahlobo Primary School	Gr1	6
Metro East	Oklahomastraat Primêre Skool	Gr1	37
Metro East	Palm Park Primary School	Gr1	169
Metro East	Parkdene Primary School (Bellville)	Gr1	160
Metro East	Petunia Primary School	Gr1	64
Metro East	R.R. Franks Primêre Skool	Gr1	29
Metro East	Rainbow Primary School	Gr1	54
Metro East	Rouxville Primary School	Gr1	211
Metro East	Rusthof Primêre Skool	Gr1	130
Metro East	Sakumlandela Primary School	Gr1	7
Metro East	Sarepta Primary School	Gr1	117
Metro East	Scottsville Primary School	Gr1	149
Metro East	Silukhanyo Primary School	Gr1	55
Metro East	Silversands Primary School	Gr1	291
Metro East	Simonsberg Primary School	Gr1	287
Metro East	Sir Lowry's Pass Primêre Skool	Gr1	34
Metro East	Sivile Primary School	Gr1	11
Metro East	Sivuyiseni Public Primary School	Gr1	26
Metro East	Sobambisana Primary School	Gr1	19
Metro East	Solomon Mahlangu Primary School	Gr1	9
Metro East	Solomon Qatyana Primary School	Gr1	75
Metro East	Somerset-Wes Laerskool	Gr1	393
Metro East	Somerset-Wes Met Primary School	Gr1	456
Metro East	Sosebenza Primary School	Gr1	23
Metro East	Soyisile Primary School	Gr1	31
Metro East	Spurwing Primary School	Gr1	331
Metro East	St. Paul's Primêre Skool	Gr1	5

District	School Name		Total Applications
Metro East	Strand Mos Primary School	Gr1	66
Metro East	Stratford Primary School	Gr1	224
Metro East	Temperance Town Primêre Skool	Gr1	126
Metro East	Tuscany Glen Primary School	Gr1	313
Metro East	Ummangalis Primary School	Gr1	10
Metro East	Umnqophiso Primary School	Gr1	120
Metro East	Umthawelanga Primary School	Gr1	43
Metro East	Vredeklouf Primary	Gr1	222
Metro East	Vuselela Primary School	Gr1	8
Metro East	Vuzamanzi Public Primary School	Gr1	37
Metro East	Wallacedene Primary School	Gr1	55
Metro East	Watsonia Primary School	Gr1	27
Metro East	West Bank No.1 Primary School	Gr1	54
Metro East	Yomelela Primary School	Gr1	26
Metro East	Apex High School	Gr8	1 953
Metro East	Aristea Primary School	Gr8	1
Metro East	Beaumont Primary School	Gr8	1
Metro East	Bellville Hoër Tegniese Skool	Gr8	1 533
Metro East	Bellville Hoërskool	Gr8	1 167
Metro East	Bellville Primary School	Gr8	1
Metro East	Bernadino Heights Sekondêr	Gr8	1 098
Metro East	Blackheath Sekondêr	Gr8	555
Metro East	Bloekombos Secondary School	Gr8	582
Metro East	Brackenfell Hoërskool	Gr8	1 393
Metro East	Bulumko Secondary School	Gr8	522
Metro East	Centre of Science and Technology	Gr8	1 459
Metro East	Chris Hani Secondary School	Gr8	1 523
Metro East	De Kuilen Hoërskool	Gr8	1 643
Metro East	Eben Donges Hoërskool	Gr8	647
Metro East	Eersterivier Sekondêr	Gr8	605
Metro East	Eikendal Primary School	Gr8	1
Metro East	Emithini Primary School	Gr8	1
Metro East	Esangweni Secondary School	Gr8	300
Metro East	Forest Heights Hoërskool	Gr8	695
Metro East	Forest Village Leadership Academy	Gr8	1
Metro East	Gordon Sekondêr	Gr8	1 233
Metro East	Gordonsbaai Laerskool	Gr8	1
Metro East	Harry Gwala Secondary School	Gr8	1 209
Metro East	Hector Peterson Secondary School	Gr8	661
Metro East	Homba Primary School	Gr8	7
Metro East	Hoplang Primary School	Gr8	3
Metro East	Hottentots-Holland Hoërskool	Gr8	1 365
Metro East	Intlanganiso Secondary School	Gr8	434
Metro East	Iqhayiya Secondary School	Gr8	422
Metro East	Joe Slovo Secondary School	Gr8	474
Metro East	Khanyolwethu Secondary School	Gr8	1 032
Metro East	Kleinlei Sekondêr	Gr8	246
Metro East	Kraaifontein High School	Gr8	649
Metro East	Kuils River Primary School	Gr8	1
Metro East	Kuils River Technical Secondary School	Gr8	1 367
Metro East	Kwamfundo Secondary School	Gr8	659

District	School Name		Total Applications
Metro East	Luhlaza Secondary School	Gr8	1 999
Metro East	Macassar Sek	Gr8	383
Metro East	Malibu Sekondêr	Gr8	1 657
Metro East	Manyano High School	Gr8	2 165
Metro East	Marvin Park Primary School	Gr8	1
Metro East	Masibambane Secondary School	Gr8	657
Metro East	Masiyile Senior Secondary School	Gr8	1 081
Metro East	Matthew Goniwe Memorial High School	Gr8	564
Metro East	Monument Park Hoërskool	Gr8	826
Metro East	Nomzamo High School	Gr8	1 002
Metro East	Northpine Technical High School	Gr8	385
Metro East	Parel Vallei Hoërskool	Gr8	1 186
Metro East	Protea Heights Academy	Gr8	862
Metro East	Rusthof Sekondêr	Gr8	587
Metro East	Sarepta Sekondêr	Gr8	750
Metro East	Scottsdene High School	Gr8	478
Metro East	Scottsville Sekondêr	Gr8	191
Metro East	Silversands Secondary School	Gr8	864
Metro East	Simanyene Secondary School	Gr8	1 005
Metro East	Simonsberg Primary School	Gr8	2
Metro East	Sinako High School	Gr8	225
Metro East	Siphamandla Secondary School	Gr8	1 329
Metro East	Sizimisele Secondary School	Gr8	570
Metro East	Somerset-Wes Laerskool	Gr8	1
Metro East	Soneike High School	Gr8	1 056
Metro East	Strand Hoërskool	Gr8	894
Metro East	Strand Sekondêr	Gr8	570
Metro East	Thembelihle High School	Gr8	328
Metro East	Tuscany Glen Secondary School	Gr8	1 338
Metro East	Usasazo Secondary School	Gr8	774
Metro East	Uxolo High School	Gr8	255
Metro East	Wallacedene Secondary School	Gr8	294
Metro East	West Bank High School	Gr8	202
Metro East	Western Cape Sport School	Gr8	719
Metro East	Zandvliet Hoërskool	Gr8	422
Metro East	Zola Senior Secondary School	Gr8	770
Metro North	Abedare Primary School	Gr1	137
Metro North	Accordionstraat Primary School	Gr1	80
Metro North	Alpha Primêre Skool	Gr1	25
Metro North	Attie Van Wyk Vgk Primêre Skool	Gr1	10
Metro North	Avondale Primary School	Gr1	44
Metro North	Balvenie Primary School	Gr1	8
Metro North	Bardale Primary School	Gr1	90
Metro North	Belhar Primary School	Gr1	209
Metro North	Bellville-Suid Primêre Skool	Gr1	17
Metro North	Belvue Primary School	Gr1	83
Metro North	Bergville Primêre Skool	Gr1	6
Metro North	Berzelia Primary School	Gr1	10
Metro North	Blouberg Ridge Primary School	Gr1	388
Metro North	Bosmansdam Primary School	Gr1	137
Metro North	Boston Primary School	Gr1	219

District	School Name		Total Applications
Metro North	C.L. Wilmot Primary School	Gr1	8
Metro North	Clarke Primêre Skool	Gr1	2
Metro North	Cravenby Secondary School	Gr1	34
Metro North	De Tyger Laerskool	Gr1	34
Metro North	Delft Primary School	Gr1	128
Metro North	Delft-North Primary School	Gr1	167
Metro North	Delft-South Primary School	Gr1	97
Metro North	Dr. Van Der Ross Primary School	Gr1	56
Metro North	Du Noon Primary School	Gr1	75
Metro North	Durbanville Voorbereidingskool	Gr1	482
Metro North	Edgemead Primary School	Gr1	369
Metro North	Edward Primary School	Gr1	4
Metro North	Eindhoven Primary School	Gr1	49
Metro North	Eldene Primary School	Gr1	7
Metro North	Elnor Primary School	Gr1	7
Metro North	Elswood Primêre Skool	Gr1	3
Metro North	Erica Primary School	Gr1	99
Metro North	Essenhout Primary School	Gr1	87
Metro North	Eurecon Primary School	Gr1	8
Metro North	Eureka Primêre Skool	Gr1	2
Metro North	Eversdal Primary School	Gr1	625
Metro North	Fairdale Primary School	Gr1	36
Metro North	Fisantekraal Primary School	Gr1	129
Metro North	Gardenia Primary School	Gr1	113
Metro North	Gateway Primary School	Gr1	71
Metro North	Gene Louw Primary School	Gr1	549
Metro North	Goeie Hoop Primêre Skool	Gr1	47
Metro North	Goodwood Park Primary School	Gr1	382
Metro North	Greenlands Primary School	Gr1	9
Metro North	Grosvenor Primêre Skool	Gr1	5
Metro North	Helderberg Primary School	Gr1	30
Metro North	Hermeslaan Primary School	Gr1	28
Metro North	Hillside Primêre Skool	Gr1	3
Metro North	Hindle Road West Primary School	Gr1	207
Metro North	Husseland Preprimary School	Gr1	1
Metro North	Itsitsa Primary School	Gr1	110
Metro North	J.S. Klopper Primary School	Gr1	25
Metro North	Kairos Primary School	Gr1	116
Metro North	Kasselsvlei Primary School	Gr1	23
Metro North	Kenridge Primary School	Gr1	570
Metro North	Kerria Primary School	Gr1	33
Metro North	Klipheuwel Primêre Skool	Gr1	23
Metro North	Koos Sadie Primary School	Gr1	241
Metro North	Lavisrylaan Primary School	Gr1	1
Metro North	Leiden Avenue Primary School	Gr1	117
Metro North	Leiden Primary School	Gr1	44
Metro North	Leonsdale Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Metro North	Mamre Primêre Skool	Gr1	9
Metro North	Marconi Beam Primary School	Gr1	25
Metro North	Masonwabe Primary School	Gr1	44
Metro North	Matroosberg Holy Trinity Rc Primary School	Gr1	2

District	School Name		Total Applications
Metro North	Matroosbergweg Primary School	Gr1	38
Metro North	Matroosfontein Primary School	Gr1	14
Metro North	Meulenhof Primary School	Gr1	1
Metro North	Mfuleni Primary School	Gr1	78
Metro North	Milnerton Primary School	Gr1	395
Metro North	Monte Vista Primary School	Gr1	268
Metro North	Mzamototha Primary School	Gr1	5
Metro North	Nal'ikamva Primary School	Gr1	77
Metro North	Nebo Primary School	Gr1	13
Metro North	Nooitgedacht Primary School	Gr1	7
Metro North	Northway Primêre Skool	Gr1	14
Metro North	Norwood Sentraal Primary School	Gr1	14
Metro North	Nyameko Prim	Gr1	142
Metro North	Panorama Laerskool	Gr1	268
Metro North	Parkvale Primêre Skool	Gr1	5
Metro North	Parkview Primêre Skool	Gr1	9
Metro North	Parliament Street Primary School	Gr1	69
Metro North	Parow Inklusiewe Skool	Gr1	37
Metro North	Parow-Noord Primary School	Gr1	198
Metro North	Parow-Oos Laerskool	Gr1	126
Metro North	Parow-Wes Primary School	Gr1	117
Metro North	Parowvallei Primêre Skool	Gr1	125
Metro North	Pella Mor Primêre Skool	Gr1	4
Metro North	Philadelphia Primary School	Gr1	22
Metro North	Pinedene Primary School	Gr1	23
Metro North	Protea Park Primêre Skool	Gr1	4
Metro North	Reygersdal Primêre Skool	Gr1	6
Metro North	Riebeeckstraat Primary School	Gr1	7
Metro North	Riverton Primêre Skool	Gr1	3
Metro North	Rosendal Laerskool	Gr1	205
Metro North	Ruyterwacht Voorbereidingskool	Gr1	38
Metro North	Saffier Primary School	Gr1	77
Metro North	Sandaalhout Primary School	Gr1	134
Metro North	Saxonsea Primêre Skool	Gr1	18
Metro North	Seamount Primary	Gr1	265
Metro North	Silverleaf Primary School	Gr1	48
Metro North	Sophakama Primary School	Gr1	81
Metro North	St. Augustine's Rc Primary School Parow	Gr1	65
Metro North	Sunningdale Primary School	Gr1	435
Metro North	Sunray Primary School	Gr1	159
Metro North	Sunridge Circle Primary School	Gr1	163
Metro North	Symphony Primary School	Gr1	65
Metro North	Table View Primary School	Gr1	479
Metro North	The Hague Primary School	Gr1	139
Metro North	The Valley Primêre Skool	Gr1	8
Metro North	Totius Primêre Skool	Gr1	27
Metro North	Trevor Manuel Primary School	Gr1	69
Metro North	Tygerhof Primary School	Gr1	161
Metro North	Tygersig Primêre Skool	Gr1	4
Metro North	Vaatjie Mor Primêre Skool	Gr1	3
Metro North	Valhalla Primary School	Gr1	33

District	School Name		Total Applications
Metro North	Valpark Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Metro North	Van Riebeeckstrand Laerskool	Gr1	199
Metro North	Vergenoegd Primary School	Gr1	145
Metro North	Vissershok Primêre Skool	Gr1	4
Metro North	Vorentoe Primary School	Gr1	9
Metro North	Vredelust Primary School	Gr1	135
Metro North	Vrijzee Voorbereidingskool	Gr1	137
Metro North	Webnerstraat Primêre Skool	Gr1	9
Metro North	Welgemoed Primary School	Gr1	269
Metro North	Welwitsciha Primary School	Gr1	109
Metro North	Wesfleur Primêre Skool	Gr1	43
Metro North	West Riding Primary School	Gr1	156
Metro North	Winsley Primêre Skool	Gr1	6
Metro North	Witsand Primary School	Gr1	4
Metro North	Wolraad Woltemade Primary School	Gr1	51
Metro North	Woodbridge Primary School	Gr1	247
Metro North	Ysterplaat Junior Primary School	Gr1	91
Metro North	Alpha Primêre Skool	Gr8	34
Metro North	Atlantis Sekondêre Skool	Gr8	890
Metro North	Bardale Primary School	Gr8	1
Metro North	Bardale Secondary School	Gr8	1 386
Metro North	Beauvallon Sekondêr	Gr8	195
Metro North	Belhar Sekondêr	Gr8	1 575
Metro North	Bellville-Suid Primêre Skool	Gr8	1
Metro North	Bellville-Suid Sekondêr	Gr8	706
Metro North	Berzelia Primary School	Gr8	1
Metro North	Bishop Lavis Sekondêr	Gr8	742
Metro North	Bloubergrant Secondary School	Gr8	765
Metro North	Bosmansdam Hoërskool	Gr8	733
Metro North	Bothasig High School	Gr8	460
Metro North	Buren Hoërskool	Gr8	449
Metro North	Cravenby Secondary School	Gr8	485
Metro North	D.F. Malan Hoërskool	Gr8	1 044
Metro North	Delft High School	Gr8	1 277
Metro North	Delft Technical High School	Gr8	1 170
Metro North	Du Noon Primary School	Gr8	2
Metro North	Durbanville Hoërskool	Gr8	1 024
Metro North	Edgemoed High School	Gr8	1 261
Metro North	Elsbury Primary School	Gr8	1
Metro North	Elsiesrivier Sekondêr	Gr8	1 560
Metro North	Elswood Sekondêr	Gr8	252
Metro North	Excelsior Sekondêr	Gr8	1 328
Metro North	Fairbairn College	Gr8	1 437
Metro North	Fairdale High School	Gr8	543
Metro North	Fairdale No.2 High School	Gr8	142
Metro North	Fairmont High School	Gr8	1 217
Metro North	Fisantekraal High School	Gr8	257
Metro North	Fisantekraal No.2 High School	Gr8	269
Metro North	Florida Sekondêr	Gr8	532
Metro North	Goodwood Kollege	Gr8	937
Metro North	Goodwood Park Primary School	Gr8	1

District	School Name		Total Applications
Metro North	Hindle High School	Gr8	1 467
Metro North	Inkwenkwezi Secondary School	Gr8	736
Metro North	Itsitsa Primary School	Gr8	1
Metro North	J.G. Meiring Hoërskool	Gr8	1 382
Metro North	John Ramsay Hoërskool	Gr8	622
Metro North	Kasselsvlei Komprehensiewe Hoërskool	Gr8	593
Metro North	Kasselsvlei Primary School	Gr8	1
Metro North	Leiden Secondary School	Gr8	1 019
Metro North	Manzomthombo Secondary School	Gr8	1 485
Metro North	Marian Rc Secondary School	Gr8	157
Metro North	Masibambisane Secondary School	Gr8	1 032
Metro North	Melkbos High School	Gr8	956
Metro North	Mfuleni Primary School	Gr8	1
Metro North	Mfuleni Secondary School	Gr8	1 450
Metro North	Mfuleni Technical Academy	Gr8	335
Metro North	Milnerton High School	Gr8	1 726
Metro North	Mzamotothsha Primary School	Gr8	4
Metro North	Nyameko Prim	Gr8	2
Metro North	Parliament Street Primary School	Gr8	1
Metro North	Parow Hoërskool	Gr8	2 437
Metro North	Parow Inklusiewe Skool	Gr8	1
Metro North	Parow-Noord Primary School	Gr8	1
Metro North	Parow-Oos Laerskool	Gr8	1
Metro North	Parow-Wes Primary School	Gr8	1
Metro North	Parowvallei Primêre Skool	Gr8	1
Metro North	Perseverance Sek	Gr8	389
Metro North	President Hoërskool	Gr8	1 286
Metro North	Proteus Sekondêr	Gr8	903
Metro North	Range Sekondêr	Gr8	138
Metro North	Ravensmead Sekondêr	Gr8	686
Metro North	Robinvale High School	Gr8	1 114
Metro North	Rosendaal Sekondêr	Gr8	1 119
Metro North	Saffier Primary School	Gr8	2
Metro North	Saxonsea Sekondêr	Gr8	793
Metro North	Simunye Sekondêr	Gr8	775
Metro North	Sinenjongo High School	Gr8	903
Metro North	St. Andrew's Sekondêr	Gr8	585
Metro North	Stellenberg Hoërskool	Gr8	1 971
Metro North	Sunridge Circle High School	Gr8	388
Metro North	Symphony Sekondêr	Gr8	763
Metro North	Table View Hoërskool	Gr8	1 052
Metro North	The Settlers High School	Gr8	2 004
Metro North	Tygerberg Hoërskool	Gr8	1 513
Metro North	Valhalla Sekondêre Skool	Gr8	530
Metro North	Voorbrug Sekondêr	Gr8	785
Metro North	Ysterplaat Primary School	Gr8	2
Metro South	A.Z. Berman Primary School	Gr1	219
Metro South	Alpine Primary School	Gr1	83
Metro South	Andile Primary School	Gr1	4
Metro South	Battswood Oefen Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	42
Metro South	Bay Primary School	Gr1	136

District	School Name		Total Applications
Metro South	Beacon View Primary School	Gr1	120
Metro South	Bergvliet Primary School	Gr1	244
Metro South	Bongolethu Primary School(Nyanga)	Gr1	47
Metro South	Buck Road Primary School	Gr1	30
Metro South	Capricorn Primary School	Gr1	171
Metro South	Caradale Primary School	Gr1	155
Metro South	Caravelle Primary School	Gr1	152
Metro South	Cascade Primary School	Gr1	101
Metro South	Cedar Secondary School	Gr1	2
Metro South	Christian David Mor Primêre Skool	Gr1	24
Metro South	Constantia Primary School	Gr1	152
Metro South	Cornflower Primary School	Gr1	263
Metro South	Delta Primary School	Gr1	16
Metro South	Dennegeur Primary School	Gr1	135
Metro South	Die Duine Primary School	Gr1	6
Metro South	Dietrich Mor Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Metro South	Douglas Road Primary School	Gr1	118
Metro South	Duneside Primary School	Gr1	90
Metro South	Eastville Primary School	Gr1	90
Metro South	Eisleben Road Primary School	Gr1	79
Metro South	Entshona Primary School	Gr1	29
Metro South	Fairview Primary School	Gr1	86
Metro South	Ferndale Primary School	Gr1	125
Metro South	Fish Hoek Primary School	Gr1	193
Metro South	Floreat Primary School	Gr1	66
Metro South	Grassy Park Ec Primary School	Gr1	19
Metro South	Harmony Primary School	Gr1	52
Metro South	Harvester Primary School	Gr1	74
Metro South	Hazeldene Primary School	Gr1	82
Metro South	Heathfield Primary School	Gr1	58
Metro South	Heinz Park Primary School	Gr1	57
Metro South	Highlands Primary School	Gr1	150
Metro South	Hillside Primary School (M/Plain)	Gr1	57
Metro South	Hillwood Primary School	Gr1	43
Metro South	Hlengisa Primary School	Gr1	2
Metro South	Huguenot Primary School	Gr1	169
Metro South	Hyacinth Primary School	Gr1	112
Metro South	Hyde Park Primary School	Gr1	28
Metro South	Imbasa Primary School	Gr1	28
Metro South	Imperial Primary School	Gr1	153
Metro South	Ithemba Primary School	Gr1	185
Metro South	Jamaicaweg Primary School	Gr1	80
Metro South	John Pama Primary School	Gr1	6
Metro South	Jupiter Street Primary School	Gr1	218
Metro South	Kannemeyer Primary School	Gr1	31
Metro South	Khanya Primary School	Gr1	72
Metro South	Kirstenhof Primary School	Gr1	243
Metro South	Kleinberg Primary School	Gr1	249
Metro South	Klipfontein Met Primêre Skool	Gr1	29
Metro South	Kommetjie Primary School	Gr1	50
Metro South	Kuyakhanya Primary	Gr1	11

District	School Name		Total Applications
Metro South	Kwa-Faku Primary School	Gr1	36
Metro South	Lantana Primary School	Gr1	112
Metro South	Levana Primary School	Gr1	21
Metro South	Liesbeeck Primary School	Gr1	63
Metro South	Linge Primary School	Gr1	10
Metro South	Littlewood Primary School	Gr1	249
Metro South	Liwa Primary School	Gr1	4
Metro South	Lotus River Primary School	Gr1	8
Metro South	Lourier Primary School	Gr1	26
Metro South	Mandalay Primary School	Gr1	300
Metro South	Marine Primary School	Gr1	217
Metro South	Masivuke Primary School	Gr1	57
Metro South	Meadowridge Primary School	Gr1	125
Metro South	Merrydale Primary School	Gr1	111
Metro South	Mitchell Heights Primary School	Gr1	211
Metro South	Mitchell's Plain Prim	Gr1	176
Metro South	Mkhanyiseli Primary School	Gr1	5
Metro South	Montagu Drive Primary School	Gr1	132
Metro South	Montagu's Gift Primary School	Gr1	3
Metro South	Muhammadiyah Mos Primary School	Gr1	61
Metro South	Muizenberg Junior School	Gr1	154
Metro South	Mvula Primary School	Gr1	4
Metro South	Mzamomhle Primary School	Gr1	37
Metro South	Nal'uxulo Primary School	Gr1	71
Metro South	Nobantu Primary School	Gr1	1
Metro South	Nomlinganiselo Primary School	Gr1	3
Metro South	Northwood Primary School	Gr1	119
Metro South	Ottery Road (Meth) Primary School	Gr1	107
Metro South	Parkhurst Primary School	Gr1	216
Metro South	Parkwood Primary School	Gr1	14
Metro South	Paul Greyling Primère Skool	Gr1	11
Metro South	Pelican Park Primary	Gr1	41
Metro South	Perivale Primary School	Gr1	3
Metro South	Perserverance Primary School	Gr1	114
Metro South	Plantation Primary School	Gr1	31
Metro South	Plumstead Preparatory	Gr1	180
Metro South	Portland Primary School	Gr1	98
Metro South	Prince George Primary School	Gr1	13
Metro South	Ridgeville Primary School	Gr1	62
Metro South	Rocklands Primary School	Gr1	107
Metro South	Samora Machel Primary School	Gr1	61
Metro South	Searidge Park Primary School	Gr1	159
Metro South	Seaview Primary School	Gr1	95
Metro South	Sid G. Rule Primary School	Gr1	92
Metro South	Sigcawu Public Primary School	Gr1	7
Metro South	Sikelela Imizamo Primary School	Gr1	16
Metro South	Simon Van Der Stel Primère Skool	Gr1	37
Metro South	Simon's Town School	Gr1	105
Metro South	Siyazakha Primary School	Gr1	57
Metro South	Sonwabo Primary School	Gr1	12
Metro South	Southfield Primary School	Gr1	35

District	School Name		Total Applications
Metro South	Spine View Primary School	Gr1	149
Metro South	Springdale Primary School	Gr1	99
Metro South	Square Hill Primary School	Gr1	168
Metro South	St. Anne's Primary School	Gr1	60
Metro South	St. Anthony's Rc Primary School	Gr1	76
Metro South	St. Augustine's Rc Primary School	Gr1	196
Metro South	St. Clements Rc Primary School	Gr1	5
Metro South	St. James Rc Primary School	Gr1	159
Metro South	St. Mary's (Rc) Primary (Nyanga)	Gr1	31
Metro South	St. Mary's Rc Primary School(Retreat)	Gr1	44
Metro South	Star Of The Sea Convent Primary School	Gr1	68
Metro South	Steenberg Primary	Gr1	146
Metro South	Stephenweg Primary School	Gr1	4
Metro South	Strandfontein Primary School	Gr1	57
Metro South	Sullivan Primary School	Gr1	15
Metro South	Sun Valley Primary School	Gr1	180
Metro South	Sweet Valley Primary School	Gr1	211
Metro South	Tafelsig Primary School	Gr1	233
Metro South	Thomas Wildschutt Junior Primary School	Gr1	133
Metro South	Timour Hall Primary School	Gr1	236
Metro South	Ukhanyo Primary School	Gr1	100
Metro South	Vukani Primary School	Gr1	53
Metro South	Walter Teka Public Primary School	Gr1	4
Metro South	Washington Drive Primary School	Gr1	104
Metro South	Wavecrest Primary School	Gr1	53
Metro South	Weltevreden Valley Core Primary	Gr1	82
Metro South	Wespoort Primary School	Gr1	120
Metro South	West End Primary School	Gr1	107
Metro South	Westcott Primary School	Gr1	158
Metro South	Westlake Primary School	Gr1	101
Metro South	Westville Primary School	Gr1	104
Metro South	Woodville Primary School	Gr1	71
Metro South	Wynberg Boys' Junior	Gr1	195
Metro South	Wynberg Girls' Junior School	Gr1	213
Metro South	Yellowwood Primary School	Gr1	92
Metro South	Zanemfundo Primary School	Gr1	19
Metro South	Zeekoevlei Primary School	Gr1	11
Metro South	Zerilda Park Primary School	Gr1	35
Metro South	Zwaanswyk Academy/Akademie	Gr1	169
Metro South	A.Z. Berman High School	Gr8	873
Metro South	Aloe Secondary School	Gr8	732
Metro South	Beacon Hill Sekondêr	Gr8	935
Metro South	Bergvliet High School	Gr8	1 794
Metro South	Cape Academy for Maths, Science and Technology	Gr8	986
Metro South	Cedar Secondary School	Gr8	1 490
Metro South	Crestway Secondary School	Gr8	676
Metro South	Dr. Nelson R. Mandela High School	Gr8	483
Metro South	Fairmount Secondary School	Gr8	415
Metro South	Fish Hoek High School	Gr8	867
Metro South	Glendale Secondary School	Gr8	1 098
Metro South	Grassdale Hoërskool	Gr8	833

District	School Name		Total Applications
Metro South	Grassy Park Secondary School	Gr8	809
Metro South	Heathfield High School	Gr8	807
Metro South	Imbasa Primary School	Gr8	1
Metro South	Immaculata Rk Secondary School	Gr8	574
Metro South	Intsebenziswano Secondary School	Gr8	1 097
Metro South	Kuyakhanya Primary	Gr8	8
Metro South	Lavender Hill High School	Gr8	437
Metro South	Lentegeur Secondary School	Gr8	794
Metro South	Lotus Sekondêr	Gr8	83
Metro South	Masiphumelele High School	Gr8	261
Metro South	Mitchell's Plain High School	Gr8	984
Metro South	Mondale High School	Gr8	3 091
Metro South	Muizenberg High School	Gr8	1 161
Metro South	Mvula Primary School	Gr8	2
Metro South	Mzamomhle Primary School	Gr8	2
Metro South	New Eisleben Secondary School	Gr8	1 091
Metro South	Nomlinganiselo Primary School	Gr8	2
Metro South	Norman Henshilwood High School	Gr8	1 970
Metro South	Ocean View Secondary School	Gr8	449
Metro South	Oscar Mpetha High School	Gr8	773
Metro South	Oval North Secondary School	Gr8	1 038
Metro South	Pelican Park High School	Gr8	653
Metro South	Phakama Secondary School	Gr8	282
Metro South	Phandulwazi High School	Gr8	598
Metro South	Phillipi Secondary School	Gr8	1 092
Metro South	Plumstead High School	Gr8	1 502
Metro South	Portland Secondary School	Gr8	2 849
Metro South	Princeton Secondary School	Gr8	959
Metro South	Rocklands Secondary School	Gr8	2 280
Metro South	Sibelius Hoërskool	Gr8	737
Metro South	Simon Van Der Stel Primêre Skool	Gr8	1
Metro South	Simon's Town School	Gr8	469
Metro South	Sinethemba Secondary School	Gr8	1 339
Metro South	Sithembele Matiso Secondary School	Gr8	714
Metro South	Siyazakha Primary School	Gr8	2
Metro South	Sophumelela Secondary School	Gr8	1 154
Metro South	South Peninsula High School	Gr8	1 849
Metro South	Spine Road High School	Gr8	3 417
Metro South	Steenberg Secondary School	Gr8	902
Metro South	Strandfontein Sekonder	Gr8	456
Metro South	Summerdale High School	Gr8	445
Metro South	Tafelsig Primary School	Gr8	1
Metro South	Tafelsig Sekondêr	Gr8	672
Metro South	Thomas Wildschutt Primary School	Gr8	1
Metro South	Vuyiseka Secondary School	Gr8	800
Metro South	Westridge Secondary School	Gr8	1 183
Metro South	Wittebome High School	Gr8	1 110
Metro South	Woodlands Secondary School	Gr8	434
Metro South	Wynberg Boys' High School	Gr8	1 442
Metro South	Wynberg Girls' High School	Gr8	1 756
Metro South	Wynberg Sekondêr	Gr8	1 076

District	School Name		Total Applications
Metro South	Zeekoevlei Secondary School	Gr8	306
Metro South	Zisukhanyo Secondary School	Gr8	865
Metro South	Zwaanswyk Academy/Akademie	Gr8	1
Metro South	Zwaanswyk High School	Gr8	1 443
Overberg	Akkerboom Primêre Skool	Gr1	2
Overberg	Arieskraal Sskv Primêre Skool	Gr1	4
Overberg	B.F. Oosthuizen Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Overberg	Barrydale Hoërskool	Gr1	1
Overberg	Berea Mor Primêre Skool	Gr1	2
Overberg	Bissetsdraif Primêre Skool	Gr1	2
Overberg	Bontebok Primêre Skool	Gr1	3
Overberg	Boontjieskraal Primêre Skool	Gr1	6
Overberg	Botrivier Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Overberg	Bredasdorp Primary School	Gr1	23
Overberg	Buffeljagsrivier Laerskool	Gr1	2
Overberg	Daniel Le Roux Primêre Skool	Gr1	9
Overberg	De Heide Primary School	Gr1	70
Overberg	De Rust Futura Akademie	Gr1	12
Overberg	De Villiers Graaff Primary School	Gr1	14
Overberg	Dennegeur Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	2
Overberg	Die Bron Primary School	Gr1	2
Overberg	Elim Mor Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Overberg	Gansbaai Laerskool	Gr1	15
Overberg	Gansbaai Primêre Skool	Gr1	3
Overberg	Glen Elgin Mor Primêre Skool	Gr1	2
Overberg	Grabouw Hoërskool	Gr1	29
Overberg	Greyton Primêre Skool	Gr1	4
Overberg	Hawston Primêre Skool	Gr1	7
Overberg	Hermanus Primary School	Gr1	197
Overberg	Kathleen Murray Primêre Skool	Gr1	53
Overberg	Kleinmond Laerskool	Gr1	54
Overberg	Kleinmond Primary School	Gr1	37
Overberg	Kosie De Wet Primary School	Gr1	20
Overberg	Lukhanyo Primary School	Gr1	5
Overberg	Masakhane Primary School	Gr1	4
Overberg	Maxonia Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Overberg	Mount Pleasant Primêre Skool	Gr1	26
Overberg	Okkie Smuts Primary School	Gr1	15
Overberg	Ouplaas Ek Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
Overberg	Overberg Laerskool	Gr1	88
Overberg	Pineview Primêre Skool	Gr1	63
Overberg	Protea Primêre Skool	Gr1	3
Overberg	St. Michael's Ek Primêre Skool	Gr1	19
Overberg	St. Paul's Laerskool	Gr1	2
Overberg	Swartberg Primêre Skool	Gr1	27
Overberg	Swellendam Laerskool	Gr1	9
Overberg	The Glebe Primêre Skool	Gr1	19
Overberg	Uitkyk Laerskool	Gr1	2
Overberg	Umyezo Wama Apile Primary School	Gr1	64
Overberg	Vrt Pitt Primary School	Gr1	7
Overberg	Zwelihle Primary School	Gr1	7

District	School Name		Total Applications
Overberg	Albert Myburgh Sekondêre Skool	Gr8	187
Overberg	Barrydale Hoërskool	Gr8	39
Overberg	Bissetsdriфт Primêre Skool	Gr8	1
Overberg	Botrivier Primêre Skool	Gr8	1
Overberg	Bredasdorp Hoërskool	Gr8	156
Overberg	De Rust Futura Akademie	Gr8	36
Overberg	De Villiers Graaff Hoërskool	Gr8	117
Overberg	Emil Weder Sekondêr	Gr8	163
Overberg	Gansbaai Academia	Gr8	374
Overberg	Grabouw Hoërskool	Gr8	67
Overberg	Groenberg Sekondêr	Gr8	292
Overberg	Hawston Sekondêr	Gr8	182
Overberg	Hermanus Hoërskool	Gr8	377
Overberg	Overberg High School	Gr8	282
Overberg	Qhayiya Secondary School	Gr8	290
Overberg	Riviersonderend Hoërskool	Gr8	5
Overberg	Riviersonderend Primêre Skool	Gr8	1
Overberg	Swartberg Sekondêr	Gr8	186
Overberg	Swellendam Hoërskool	Gr8	127
Overberg	Swellendam Sekondêr	Gr8	235
Overberg	Umyezo Wama Apile High School	Gr8	242
Overberg	Villiersdorp Sekondêr	Gr8	165
West Coast	Anne Pienaar Gedenk Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
West Coast	Augsburg Landbougimnasium	Gr1	29
West Coast	Bloemendal Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	2
West Coast	Brandenburg Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
West Coast	Breevlei Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
West Coast	Carl Schreve (Mor) Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
West Coast	Chatsworth Ame Primary School	Gr1	24
West Coast	Citrusdal Primêre Skool	Gr1	2
West Coast	Darling Laerskool	Gr1	35
West Coast	Diazville Primary School	Gr1	21
West Coast	Dirkie Uys Laerskool	Gr1	19
West Coast	Ebenhaeser Primêre Skool	Gr1	7
West Coast	Eden Primary School	Gr1	101
West Coast	Elizabethfontein Mor Primêre Skool	Gr1	8
West Coast	Goedehoop Primêre Skool	Gr1	2
West Coast	Graafwater Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
West Coast	Grootkloof Primêre Skool	Gr1	2
West Coast	H.P. Williams Laerskool	Gr1	22
West Coast	Hopefield Hoërskool	Gr1	55
West Coast	Hopefield Primêre Skool	Gr1	28
West Coast	Jurie Hayes Primary School	Gr1	72
West Coast	Klawer Laerskool	Gr1	52
West Coast	Kleinrivier Vgk Laerskool	Gr1	1
West Coast	Koranrug Primêre Skool	Gr1	2
West Coast	Koringberg Primêre Skool	Gr1	2
West Coast	Langebaan Primêre Skool	Gr1	29
West Coast	Langebaanweg Laerskool	Gr1	145
West Coast	Laurie Hugo Primêre Skool	Gr1	15
West Coast	Liebenberg Primary School	Gr1	152

District	School Name		Total Applications
West Coast	Lutzville Hoërskool	Gr1	53
West Coast	Lutzville Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
West Coast	Masiphathisane Primary School	Gr1	49
West Coast	Maskam Primêre Skool	Gr1	2
West Coast	Meiring Primêre Skool	Gr1	3
West Coast	Middelpos Primary School	Gr1	15
West Coast	Morning Star Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
West Coast	Naastdrift Primêre Skool	Gr1	2
West Coast	Naphakade Primary School	Gr1	8
West Coast	Nieuwoudt Primêre Skool	Gr1	9
West Coast	Noordhoek Primêre Skool	Gr1	3
West Coast	Nuwefontein Primêre Skool	Gr1	3
West Coast	O.J. Erasmus Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	9
West Coast	Olifantsvallei Primêre Skool	Gr1	40
West Coast	Panorama Primêre Skool (Vredenburg)	Gr1	36
West Coast	Piketberg Hoërskool	Gr1	32
West Coast	Porterville Hoërskool	Gr1	40
West Coast	Porterville Primêre Skool	Gr1	9
West Coast	Riebeeck-Kasteel Laerskool	Gr1	8
West Coast	Riebeeck-Wes Primêre Skool	Gr1	14
West Coast	Riverlands Primêre Skool	Gr1	13
West Coast	Saldanha Laerskool	Gr1	237
West Coast	Sederberg Primêre Skool	Gr1	75
West Coast	Spruitdrift Primêre Skool	Gr1	1
West Coast	St. Andrew's Primêre Skool	Gr1	89
West Coast	St. Augustine's Primêre Skool	Gr1	7
West Coast	St. Helenabaai Intermediate School	Gr1	8
West Coast	St. Michael's Primêre Skool	Gr1	32
West Coast	St. Thomas Primêre Skool	Gr1	88
West Coast	Steenberg's Cove Primêre Skool	Gr1	4
West Coast	Steilhoogte Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	39
West Coast	Steynville Primêre Skool	Gr1	13
West Coast	Swartland Laerskool	Gr1	118
West Coast	Trawal Primêre Skool	Gr1	3
West Coast	Uitkyk Primêre Skool	Gr1	9
West Coast	Vanrhynsdorp Hoërskool	Gr1	12
West Coast	Velddrif Hoërskool	Gr1	5
West Coast	Vergenoeg Rk Primêre Skool	Gr1	32
West Coast	Vooruitsig Primêre Skool	Gr1	92
West Coast	Vredenburg Laerskool	Gr1	276
West Coast	Vredendal Laerskool	Gr1	87
West Coast	Vredendal-Noord Primêre Skool	Gr1	31
West Coast	Welgemeend Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	7
West Coast	Weltevreden Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	2
West Coast	Augsburg Landbougimnasium	Gr8	104
West Coast	Aurora Hoërskool	Gr8	28
West Coast	Cederberg Academy	Gr8	143
West Coast	Clanwilliam Sekondêr	Gr8	137
West Coast	Diazville Hoërskool	Gr8	478
West Coast	Dirkie Uys Hoërskool	Gr8	254
West Coast	Ebenhaeser Primêre Skool	Gr8	44

District	School Name		Total Applications
West Coast	Hopefield Hoërskool	Gr8	442
West Coast	Hopefield Primêre Skool	Gr8	6
West Coast	Ilinglethu Secondary School	Gr8	38
West Coast	Jurie Hayes Primary School	Gr8	1
West Coast	Lamberts Bay High School	Gr8	30
West Coast	Laurie Hugo Primêre Skool	Gr8	26
West Coast	Louwville Hoërskool	Gr8	586
West Coast	Lutzville Hoërskool	Gr8	121
West Coast	Middelpos Primary School	Gr8	1
West Coast	New Vredenburg High School	Gr8	98
West Coast	Nieuwoudt Primêre Skool	Gr8	66
West Coast	Noordhoek Primêre Skool	Gr8	3
West Coast	Nuwerus Hoërskool	Gr8	110
West Coast	P.W. De Bruin Primêre Skool	Gr8	3
West Coast	Piketberg Hoërskool	Gr8	177
West Coast	Porterville Hoërskool	Gr8	94
West Coast	Porterville Primêre Skool	Gr8	2
West Coast	Schoonspruit Sekondêr	Gr8	756
West Coast	St. Boniface (Rk) Primêre Skool	Gr8	1
West Coast	St. Helenabaai Intermediate School	Gr8	2
West Coast	Steynville Sekondêr	Gr8	290
West Coast	Swartland Hoërskool	Gr8	634
West Coast	Uitkyk Primêre Skool	Gr8	59
West Coast	Vanrhynsdorp Hoërskool	Gr8	360
West Coast	Velddrif Hoërskool	Gr8	44
West Coast	Vooruitsig Primêre Skool	Gr8	4
West Coast	Vredenburg Hoërskool	Gr8	648
West Coast	Vredendal Hoërskool	Gr8	320
West Coast	Vredendal Sekondêr	Gr8	373
West Coast	Wesbank Sekondêr	Gr8	674
West Coast	Weston Sekondêr	Gr8	519

(3) (i) education district – data for Grade 1 & 8 applications

District	By 15 April	After 15 April
Cape Winelands	21 926	1 391
Eden & Central Karoo	12 027	1 148
Central	62 599	2 465
East	64 100	3 906
North	64 568	4 402
South	70 396	2 292
Overberg	4 027	437
West Coast	9 292	836

(ii) schools (data for Grade 1 & 8 applications; not all schools received late applications and some schools received late applications only.)

District	School Name	Grade	By 15/4	After 15/4
Cape Winelands	A.F. Louw Laerskool	Gr1	48	3
Cape Winelands	Alfons Primêre Skool	Gr1	2	
Cape Winelands	Alfred Stamper Public Primary School	Gr1	1	
Cape Winelands	Amstelhof Primêre Skool	Gr1	3	
Cape Winelands	Ashbury Primêre Skool	Gr1	6	
Cape Winelands	Ashbury Primêre Skool	Gr8	1	
Cape Winelands	Ashton Laerskool	Gr1	11	1
Cape Winelands	Ashton Public Combined School	Gr8	1	
Cape Winelands	Ashton Sekondêre Skool	Gr8	27	1
Cape Winelands	Avian Park Primêre Skool	Gr1	4	
Cape Winelands	Baden Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	3	
Cape Winelands	Bella Vista Hoërskool	Gr8	34	16
Cape Winelands	Bella Vista Primêre Skool	Gr1	3	2
Cape Winelands	Bergrivier Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	2	1
Cape Winelands	Bergrivier Sekondêr	Gr8	668	29
Cape Winelands	Bloemhof Hoërskool	Gr8	413	3
Cape Winelands	Boland Landbouskool	Gr8	224	11
Cape Winelands	Bonnievale Hoërskool	Gr1	20	20
Cape Winelands	Bonnievale Hoërskool	Gr8	49	11
Cape Winelands	Bonnievale Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
Cape Winelands	Boy Muller Primêre Skool	Gr8	10	6
Cape Winelands	Breerivier Laerskool	Gr1	7	
Cape Winelands	Breërvier Hoërskool	Gr8	332	5
Cape Winelands	Bruckner De Villiers Primêre Skool	Gr1	3	1
Cape Winelands	Ceres Primêre Skool	Gr1	2	
Cape Winelands	Ceres Sekondêr	Gr8	16	4
Cape Winelands	Charleston Hill Primary School	Gr1	72	4
Cape Winelands	Charleston Hill Sekondêr	Gr8	562	26
Cape Winelands	Charlie Hofmeyr Hoërskool	Gr8	51	6
Cape Winelands	Cloetesville Hoërskool	Gr8	319	20
Cape Winelands	Cloetesville Primêre Skool	Gr1	5	1
Cape Winelands	Concordia Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
Cape Winelands	Courtrai Primary School	Gr1	54	5
Cape Winelands	Dal Josaphat Primêre Skool	Gr1	5	
Cape Winelands	Dalweide Primêre Skool	Gr1	26	1
Cape Winelands	De Doorns Primary School	Gr1	6	1
Cape Winelands	De Kruine Sekondêr	Gr8	2	
Cape Winelands	De Meul Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
Cape Winelands	De Tuinen Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
Cape Winelands	De Villiers Laerskool	Gr1	1	
Cape Winelands	Desmond Mpilo Tutu Secondary	Gr8	561	43
Cape Winelands	Devonvallei Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	1
Cape Winelands	Drakenstein Primêre Skool	Gr1	24	
Cape Winelands	Drostdy Hts.	Gr8	610	13
Cape Winelands	Drostdy Sskv Primêre Skool	Gr1	4	

District	School Name	Grade	By 15/4	After 15/4
Cape Winelands	Ebenezer Primary School	Gr1	81	3
Cape Winelands	Eikestad Laerskool	Gr1	56	1
Cape Winelands	Errie Moller Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
Cape Winelands	Esselenpark Primêre Skool	Gr1	5	1
Cape Winelands	Esselenpark Sekondêr	Gr8	155	34
Cape Winelands	F.D. Conradie Laerskool	Gr1	9	
Cape Winelands	F.J. Conradie Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
Cape Winelands	Franschhoek Hoërskool	Gr1	27	3
Cape Winelands	Franschhoek Hoërskool	Gr8	148	14
Cape Winelands	Gericke Laerskool	Gr1	11	1
Cape Winelands	Gimnasium Primêre Skool	Gr1	32	2
Cape Winelands	Goudini Hoërskool	Gr8	21	1
Cape Winelands	Groendal Primêre Skool	Gr1	6	1
Cape Winelands	Groendal Sekondêr	Gr8	85	124
Cape Winelands	Groenheuwel Primary School	Gr1	19	2
Cape Winelands	H. Venter Primêre Skool	Gr1	5	
Cape Winelands	Hexvallei Hoërskool	Gr8	9	1
Cape Winelands	Hexvallei Sekondêr	Gr8	46	35
Cape Winelands	Hillcrest Primêre Skool	Gr1	35	1
Cape Winelands	Hoër Jongenskool Paarl	Gr8	560	21
Cape Winelands	Hoërskool Gimnasium Paarl	Gr8	873	11
Cape Winelands	Hugenote Hoërskool	Gr8	570	8
Cape Winelands	Hugenote Primary School	Gr1	54	1
Cape Winelands	Hugo Rust Laerskool	Gr1	11	1
Cape Winelands	Huguenoot Vgk Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
Cape Winelands	Idasvallei Primary School	Gr1	32	3
Cape Winelands	Ihlumelo Junior Secondary School	Gr8	530	34
Cape Winelands	Iingcinga Zethu Secondary School	Gr8	11	
Cape Winelands	Ikaya Primary School	Gr1	7	
Cape Winelands	Imboniselo Primary School	Gr1	37	5
Cape Winelands	J.J. Rhode Primêre Skool	Gr1	3	
Cape Winelands	Jakes Gerwel Technical School	Gr8	16	39
Cape Winelands	Joostenberg Sskv Primêre Skool	Gr1	3	
Cape Winelands	Kayamandi Primary School	Gr1	6	1
Cape Winelands	Kayamandi Secondary School	Gr8	226	82
Cape Winelands	Kersboslaagte Sskv Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
Cape Winelands	Klapmuts Primêre Skool	Gr1	2	
Cape Winelands	Klein Nederburg Sekondêr	Gr8	1368	31
Cape Winelands	Kylemore Sekondêr	Gr8	205	27
Cape Winelands	L.K. Zeeman Primêre Skool	Gr1	3	
Cape Winelands	L.K. Zeeman Primêre Skool	Gr8	13	
Cape Winelands	La Rochelle Girls Primary School	Gr1	45	3
Cape Winelands	La Rochelle Meisies Hoërskool	Gr8	532	7
Cape Winelands	Labori Hoërskool	Gr8	497	6
Cape Winelands	Langabuya Primary School	Gr1	40	6

District	School Name	Grade	By 15/4	After 15/4
Cape Winelands	Langeberg Sekondêr	Gr8	39	14
Cape Winelands	Lingomso Primary School	Gr1	2	
Cape Winelands	Luckhoff Sekondêr	Gr8	378	31
Cape Winelands	Magnolia Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
Cape Winelands	Magnolia Primêre Skool	Gr8	1	
Cape Winelands	Makupula Secondary School	Gr8	191	66
Cape Winelands	Mbekweni Primary School	Gr1	33	5
Cape Winelands	Mcgregor Primêre Skool	Gr1	2	
Cape Winelands	Mcgregor Primêre Skool	Gr8	2	
Cape Winelands	Montagu Hoërskool	Gr8	51	1
Cape Winelands	Montagu Laerskool	Gr1	56	3
Cape Winelands	Montana Hoërskool	Gr8	348	13
Cape Winelands	Montrouge Vgk Primêre Skool	Gr1	8	
Cape Winelands	Mooi-Uitsig Primêre Skool	Gr1	2	
Cape Winelands	Morrisdale Primêre Skool	Gr1	3	2
Cape Winelands	Nduli Primary School	Gr8	1	
Cape Winelands	New Orleans Primêre Skool	Gr1	32	
Cape Winelands	New Orleans Sekondêr	Gr8	1454	34
Cape Winelands	Newton Primêre Skool	Gr1	52	
Cape Winelands	Nieuwe Drift Primary School	Gr1	4	1
Cape Winelands	Nkqubela Primary School	Gr1	1	
Cape Winelands	Nondzame Primary School (S.A.)	Gr1	1	
Cape Winelands	Noord-Eind Primêre Skool	Gr1	10	2
Cape Winelands	Noorder-Paarl Sekondêr	Gr8	1453	37
Cape Winelands	Orleansvale Primêre Skool	Gr1	4	
Cape Winelands	P.J.B. Cona Primary School	Gr1	1	
Cape Winelands	Paarl Boys' Primary School	Gr1	57	4
Cape Winelands	Paarl Girls Hoërskool	Gr1	16	3
Cape Winelands	Paarl Girls Hoërskool	Gr8	556	13
Cape Winelands	Paarlzicht Primêre Skool	Gr1	24	1
Cape Winelands	Paul Roos Gimnasium	Gr8	969	20
Cape Winelands	Paulus Joubert Primêre Skool	Gr1	14	1
Cape Winelands	Paulus Joubert Sekondêr	Gr8	572	27
Cape Winelands	Pauw Gedenk Primary School	Gr1	44	
Cape Winelands	Pieter Langeveldt Primêre Skool	Gr1	10	5
Cape Winelands	Pniel Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
Cape Winelands	Raithby Primêre Skool	Gr1	5	
Cape Winelands	Rhenish Girls' High School	Gr8	703	11
Cape Winelands	Rhenish Primary	Gr1	127	4
Cape Winelands	Rietenbosch Primêre Skool	Gr1	2	1
Cape Winelands	Robertson Hoërskool	Gr8	154	1
Cape Winelands	Robertson Voorbereidingskool	Gr1	19	
Cape Winelands	Ronwe Primêre Skool	Gr1	2	
Cape Winelands	Roodewal Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
Cape Winelands	Roodezandt Sekondêr	Gr8	92	47

District	School Name	Grade	By 15/4	After 15/4
Cape Winelands	Saron Primêre Skool	Gr1	5	
Cape Winelands	Sibabalwe Primary School	Gr1	5	1
Cape Winelands	Simondium Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
Cape Winelands	Siyafuneka Primary School	Gr1	2	
Cape Winelands	Skurweberg Sekondêre Skool	Gr8	16	1
Cape Winelands	Slot van die Paarl Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
Cape Winelands	Somerset High School	Gr8	174	18
Cape Winelands	St. Albans Primêre Skool	Gr1	24	
Cape Winelands	St. Idas Rk Primêre Skool	Gr1	35	1
Cape Winelands	St. Vincent Rc Primary School	Gr1	50	4
Cape Winelands	Stellenbosch Hoërskool	Gr8	814	16
Cape Winelands	Stellenbosch Laerskool	Gr1	40	1
Cape Winelands	Stellenzicht Sekondêr	Gr8	92	9
Cape Winelands	Stockwell Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
Cape Winelands	Tandfontein Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
Cape Winelands	Tulbagh Hoërskool	Gr1	2	1
Cape Winelands	Tulbagh Hoërskool	Gr8	115	22
Cape Winelands	Twee Jonge Gezellen Vgk Primêre	Gr1	9	
Cape Winelands	Van Cutsem Combined School	Gr8	89	41
Cape Winelands	Van Wyksvlei Primary School	Gr1	76	2
Cape Winelands	Vergesig Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	1
Cape Winelands	Vergesig Primêre Skool	Gr8	1	
Cape Winelands	Victoriapark Primary School	Gr1	5	1
Cape Winelands	Vlottenburg Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	1
Cape Winelands	Vusisizwe Secondary School	Gr8	13	
Cape Winelands	W.A. Joubert Primêre Skool	Gr1	14	
Cape Winelands	W.A. Rossouw Primêre Skool	Gr1	4	
Cape Winelands	W.A. Rossouw Primêre Skool	Gr8	2	
Cape Winelands	W.F. Loots Primary School	Gr1	2	
Cape Winelands	Wakkerstroom-Wes Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
Cape Winelands	Waveren Hoërskool	Gr1	28	4
Cape Winelands	Waveren Hoërskool	Gr8	3	
Cape Winelands	Weber Gedenk Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	3	1
Cape Winelands	Wellington Primary School	Gr1	38	
Cape Winelands	Wellington Secondary School	Gr8	721	21
Cape Winelands	Weltevrede Ngk Primêr (Worcester)	Gr1	2	
Cape Winelands	Weltevrede Sekondêr	Gr8	403	14
Cape Winelands	Wemmershoek Primêre Skool	Gr1	5	
Cape Winelands	Wes-Eind Primêre Skool	Gr1	2	2
Cape Winelands	William Lloyd Primary School	Gr1	92	3
Cape Winelands	Windmeul Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	1
Cape Winelands	Winelands Primary	Gr1	86	8
Cape Winelands	Witzenberg Primêre Skool	Gr1	19	7
Cape Winelands	Wolseley Laerskool	Gr1	6	
Cape Winelands	Wolseley Sekondêr	Gr8	49	2

District	School Name	Grade	By 15/4	After 15/4
Cape Winelands	Worcester Gimnasium	Gr8	525	19
Cape Winelands	Worcester Laerskool	Gr1	69	4
Cape Winelands	Worcester Ngk Oefen Primêre Skool	Gr1	8	1
Cape Winelands	Worcester Rk Primary School	Gr1	8	3
Cape Winelands	Worcester Sekondêr	Gr8	76	58
Cape Winelands	Worcester-Noord Primêre Skool	Gr1	16	3
Cape Winelands	Worcester-Oos Laerskool	Gr1	46	3
Cape Winelands	Zwelethemba High School	Gr8	31	25
Eden & Central Karoo	A.H. Barnard Primêre Skool	Gr1	2	
Eden & Central Karoo	Acacia Primêre Skool	Gr1	10	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Albertinia Hoërskool	Gr1	2	
Eden & Central Karoo	Albertinia Hoërskool	Gr8	74	15
Eden & Central Karoo	Aurial College	Gr8	298	28
Eden & Central Karoo	Avontuur Lb Primêre Skool	Gr1	3	
Eden & Central Karoo	Baartmansfontein Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	2	
Eden & Central Karoo	Bastiaanse Sekondêre Skool	Gr8	19	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Beaufort Wes Voorbereidingskool	Gr1	3	2
Eden & Central Karoo	Beaufort West Primêre Skool	Gr1	3	
Eden & Central Karoo	Beaufort-Wes Sekondêr	Gr8	95	6
Eden & Central Karoo	Bergsig Primêre Skool	Gr1	30	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Bertie Barnard Laerskool	Gr1	8	
Eden & Central Karoo	Blanco Laerskool	Gr1	33	
Eden & Central Karoo	Bongolethu Primary School	Gr1	35	8
Eden & Central Karoo	Brakfontein Ek Primêre Skool	Gr1	5	2
Eden & Central Karoo	Bridgton Sekondêr	Gr8	547	37
Eden & Central Karoo	Calitzdorp Hoërskool	Gr8	2	
Eden & Central Karoo	Chris Nissen Primary School	Gr1	10	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Colridge Primêre Skool	Gr1	25	3
Eden & Central Karoo	Concordia High School	Gr8	39	10
Eden & Central Karoo	Concordia Primêre Skool	Gr1	10	
Eden & Central Karoo	Conville Primary School	Gr1	20	
Eden & Central Karoo	De Rust Sekondêr	Gr8	11	30
Eden & Central Karoo	De Villiers Primêre Skool	Gr1	23	
Eden & Central Karoo	De Waalville Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
Eden & Central Karoo	Dellville Park Primary School	Gr1	60	2
Eden & Central Karoo	Denneoord Laerskool	Gr1	136	10
Eden & Central Karoo	Denneprag Primêre Skool	Gr1	3	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Diaz Primêre Skool	Gr1	8	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Dieprivier Vgk Primêre Skool	Gr1	14	
Eden & Central Karoo	Dirk Boshoff Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
Eden & Central Karoo	Dirk Boshoff Primêre Skool	Gr8	1	
Eden & Central Karoo	Dysselsdorp Sekondêr	Gr8	54	88
Eden & Central Karoo	Eden Technical High School	Gr8	702	12
Eden & Central Karoo	Erika Primary School	Gr1	54	3
Eden & Central Karoo	Excelsior Vgk Primêre Skool	Gr1	3	16

District	School Name	Grade	By 15/4	After 15/4
Eden & Central Karoo	Excelsior Vgk Primêre Skool	Gr8	2	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Fezekile Secondary School	Gr8	87	2
Eden & Central Karoo	Formosa Primêre Skool	Gr1	15	
Eden & Central Karoo	Fraaisig Primary School	Gr1	19	5
Eden & Central Karoo	Franken Vgk Primêre Skool	Gr8	3	
Eden & Central Karoo	Garden Route Primary School	Gr1	12	
Eden & Central Karoo	George Fredericks Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
Eden & Central Karoo	George Sekondêr	Gr8	716	43
Eden & Central Karoo	George Voorbereidingskool	Gr1	224	12
Eden & Central Karoo	George-Suid Laerskool	Gr1	110	3
Eden & Central Karoo	Gerrit Du Plessis Sekondêr	Gr8	240	31
Eden & Central Karoo	Groot Brakrivier Primêre Skool	Gr1	8	
Eden & Central Karoo	Groot-Brakrivier Sekondêre Skool	Gr8	48	8
Eden & Central Karoo	Haarlem Sekondêre Skool	Gr8	6	4
Eden & Central Karoo	Harkerville Ek Primêre Skool	Gr1	9	
Eden & Central Karoo	Hartenbos Laerskool	Gr1	33	6
Eden & Central Karoo	Heatherlands High School	Gr8	288	17
Eden & Central Karoo	Heidedal Primêre Skool	Gr1	4	
Eden & Central Karoo	Heidelberg Hoërskool	Gr1	7	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Heidelberg Hoërskool	Gr8	94	25
Eden & Central Karoo	Herold Laerskool	Gr1	1	
Eden & Central Karoo	Hibernia Vgk Primêre Skool	Gr1	38	7
Eden & Central Karoo	Hillcrest Sekondêr	Gr8	369	53
Eden & Central Karoo	Hoekwil Laerskool	Gr1	4	
Eden & Central Karoo	Holy Cross Primary School (George)	Gr1	157	8
Eden & Central Karoo	Hornlee Primêre Skool	Gr1	8	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Imekhaya Primary School	Gr1	1	3
Eden & Central Karoo	Imizamo Yethu Secondary School	Gr8	221	13
Eden & Central Karoo	Indwe Secondary School	Gr8	77	2
Eden & Central Karoo	Isalathiso Primary School	Gr1	5	
Eden & Central Karoo	John D Crawford Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
Eden & Central Karoo	Jonga Street Secondary School	Gr8	251	48
Eden & Central Karoo	Kairos Sekondêr	Gr8	69	21
Eden & Central Karoo	Karatar Laerskool	Gr1	1	
Eden & Central Karoo	Knysna Hoërskool	Gr8	238	19
Eden & Central Karoo	Knysna Primary School	Gr1	107	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Knysna Sekondêr	Gr8	116	46
Eden & Central Karoo	Kretzenshoop Primêre Skool	Gr1	3	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Kwanokuthula Primary School	Gr1	30	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Ladismith Hoërskool	Gr1	1	
Eden & Central Karoo	Ladismith Hoërskool	Gr8	7	
Eden & Central Karoo	Ladismith Sekondêr	Gr8	43	4
Eden & Central Karoo	Laingsburg Hoërskool	Gr8	58	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Langenhoven Gimnasium	Gr8	270	10
Eden & Central Karoo	Langenhoven Hoërskool	Gr8	342	15

District	School Name	Grade	By 15/4	After 15/4
Eden & Central Karoo	Laurus Primere Skool	Gr1	14	1
Eden & Central Karoo	M M Mateza Primary School	Gr1	3	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Mandlenkosi Secondary School	Gr8	3	
Eden & Central Karoo	Melkhoutfontein Primêre Skool	Gr8	5	2
Eden & Central Karoo	Merweville Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
Eden & Central Karoo	Milkwood Primary School	Gr1	65	4
Eden & Central Karoo	Morester Sek	Gr8	278	30
Eden & Central Karoo	Mosselbaai Ek Primêre Skool	Gr1	5	
Eden & Central Karoo	Murray High School	Gr8	91	62
Eden & Central Karoo	Murraysburg Hoërskool	Gr8	59	2
Eden & Central Karoo	Murraysburg Primary School	Gr1	1	
Eden & Central Karoo	Mzoxolo Primary School	Gr1	4	
Eden & Central Karoo	New Dawn Park Primêre Skool	Gr1	7	
Eden & Central Karoo	Oakdale Landbouskool	Gr8	223	7
Eden & Central Karoo	Oker Primêre Skool	Gr8	2	
Eden & Central Karoo	Oudtshoorn Hoërskool	Gr8	205	8
Eden & Central Karoo	Outeniqua Hoërskool	Gr8	833	18
Eden & Central Karoo	Pacaltsdorp Primêre Skool	Gr1	83	5
Eden & Central Karoo	Pacaltsdorp Sekondêr	Gr8	273	21
Eden & Central Karoo	Panorama Primêre Skool (Riversdal)	Gr1	7	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Park Laerskool Mosselbaai	Gr1	32	2
Eden & Central Karoo	Parkdene Primêre Skool (George)	Gr1	18	13
Eden & Central Karoo	Parkdene Sekondêr	Gr8	357	23
Eden & Central Karoo	Percy Mdala High School	Gr8	21	5
Eden & Central Karoo	Phakamisani Primary School	Gr1	1	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Plettenberg Bay Primary School	Gr1	45	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Plettenbergbaai Sekondêr	Gr8	110	3
Eden & Central Karoo	Prins Albert Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
Eden & Central Karoo	Protea Hoërskool	Gr8	198	16
Eden & Central Karoo	Punt Hoërskool	Gr8	475	8
Eden & Central Karoo	Ridgeview Primary School	Gr1	32	2
Eden & Central Karoo	Rooiheuvel Vgk Primêre Skool	Gr1	6	
Eden & Central Karoo	Rosemoor Primêre Skool	Gr1	5	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Sacred Heart Rk Primêre Skool	Gr1	40	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Sao Bras Sekondêr	Gr8	283	56
Eden & Central Karoo	Saturnus Primêre Skool	Gr1	63	2
Eden & Central Karoo	Sedgefield Laerskool	Gr1	15	
Eden & Central Karoo	Sedgefield Primêre Skool	Gr1	6	3
Eden & Central Karoo	Sentraal Hoërskool	Gr8	22	
Eden & Central Karoo	Slangrivier Primêre Skool	Gr1	2	
Eden & Central Karoo	St. Blaize Rk Primêre Skool	Gr1	5	
Eden & Central Karoo	St. Luke's (Ec) School	Gr1	1	
Eden & Central Karoo	St. Mary's Rk Primêre Skool (George)	Gr1	30	5
Eden & Central Karoo	St. Matthews Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
Eden & Central Karoo	St. Paul's Ek Primêre Skool (George)	Gr1	61	4

District	School Name	Grade	By 15/4	After 15/4
Eden & Central Karoo	Sunridge Primêre Skool	Gr1	9	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Tabatha Primary School	Gr1	8	9
Eden & Central Karoo	The Craggs Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Thembalethu Secondary School	Gr8	276	97
Eden & Central Karoo	Thembalethu Primary School	Gr1	6	
Eden & Central Karoo	Thembelitsa Primary School	Gr1	7	
Eden & Central Karoo	Touwsrante Vgk Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
Eden & Central Karoo	Towerkop Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
Eden & Central Karoo	Towerkop Primêre Skool	Gr8	1	4
Eden & Central Karoo	Tyholora Primary School	Gr1	5	1
Eden & Central Karoo	Uniondale Hoërskool	Gr8	4	2
Eden & Central Karoo	Van Der Hoven Laerskool	Gr1	11	
Eden & Central Karoo	Van Reede Laerskool	Gr1	39	4
Eden & Central Karoo	Volschenk Laerskool	Gr1	66	4
Eden & Central Karoo	Voorbedag Primêre Skool	Gr1	15	
Eden & Central Karoo	Voorwaarts Primêre Skool	Gr1	8	5
Eden & Central Karoo	Vorentoe Laerskool	Gr1	15	1
Eden & Central Karoo	W.J. Le Roux Lb Primêre Skool	Gr1	10	2
Eden & Central Karoo	Wesbank Laerskool	Gr1	97	5
Eden & Central Karoo	Wittedrif Primêre Skool	Gr1	11	
Eden & Central Karoo	Wittedrift Hoërskool	Gr1	1	
Eden & Central Karoo	Wittedrift Hoërskool	Gr8	124	6
Eden & Central Karoo	York High School	Gr1	1	
Eden & Central Karoo	York High School	Gr8	569	7
Eden & Central Karoo	Zwartberg Hoërskool	Gr8	59	1
Central	Akasiapark Laerskool	Gr1	13	1
Central	Alexander Sinton Secondary	Gr8	1580	43
Central	Alicedale Primary School	Gr1	84	7
Central	Arcadia Primary School	Gr1	19	
Central	Arcadia Senior Sekondêre Skool	Gr8	237	60
Central	Athlone North Primary School	Gr1	68	5
Central	Athlone Secondary School	Gr8	1085	56
Central	Athwood Primary School	Gr1	14	
Central	Belgravia Secondary	Gr8	1224	41
Central	Belmor Primary School	Gr1	21	
Central	Belthorn Primary School	Gr1	35	
Central	Bergsig Primary School	Gr1	18	
Central	Blomvlei Primary School	Gr1	26	
Central	Blossom Street Primary School	Gr1	74	3
Central	Blossom Street Primary School	Gr8	1	
Central	Bokmakierie Primary School	Gr1	4	
Central	Bonga Lower Primary School	Gr1	11	4
Central	Bonteheuwel Sekondêr	Gr8	370	65
Central	Boundary Primary School	Gr1	1	1
Central	Bramble Way Primary School	Gr1	12	

District	School Name	Grade	By 15/4	After 15/4
Central	Bridgetown Secondary	Gr8	855	58
Central	Bridgeville Primary School	Gr1	22	1
Central	Camps Bay High School	Gr8	862	42
Central	Camps Bay Primary School	Gr1	120	2
Central	Cape Town High School	Gr8	2019	81
Central	Cathkin Secondary School	Gr8	286	17
Central	Cecil Road Primary School	Gr1	38	6
Central	Cedar Primary School	Gr1	11	1
Central	Central Park Primary School	Gr1	6	
Central	Chapel Street Primary School	Gr1	58	2
Central	Claremont High School	Gr8	3921	76
Central	Claremont Primary School	Gr1	280	11
Central	Crystal Sekondêr	Gr8	314	32
Central	Cypress Primary School	Gr1	9	
Central	Dagbreek Primary School	Gr1	21	1
Central	Disa Primary School	Gr1	10	3
Central	Disa Primary School (Hout Bay)	Gr1	166	6
Central	Downeville Primary School	Gr1	8	3
Central	Dryden Street Primary School	Gr1	27	4
Central	E. A. Janari Primary School	Gr1	7	
Central	Easter Peak Primary School	Gr1	1	
Central	Edendale Primêre Skool	Gr1	10	1
Central	Ellerton Primary School	Gr1	58	5
Central	Factreton Primary School	Gr1	20	2
Central	Fezeka Secondary School	Gr8	1379	86
Central	Garden Village Primary School	Gr1	39	3
Central	Gardens Commercial High School	Gr8	1636	55
Central	Garlandale Primary School	Gr1	75	2
Central	Garlandale Sekondêr	Gr8	707	32
Central	Golden Grove Primary School	Gr1	319	9
Central	Good Hope Seminary High School	Gr8	723	23
Central	Good Hope Seminary Junior	Gr1	45	5
Central	Greenfield Girls' Primary School	Gr1	97	1
Central	Groenvlei Secondary School	Gr8	711	19
Central	Groote Schuur High School	Gr8	2213	37
Central	Groote Schuur Primary School	Gr1	308	5
Central	Grove Primary School	Gr1	326	10
Central	H.J. Kroneberg Junior Primary School	Gr1	19	4
Central	Habibia Primary School	Gr1	301	5
Central	Harfield Preprimary School	Gr1	11	
Central	Harold Cressy High School	Gr8	787	34
Central	Hazendal Primary School	Gr1	90	6
Central	Heatherdale Primary School	Gr1	30	3
Central	Heideveld Primary School	Gr1	113	3
Central	Heideveld Sekondêr	Gr8	691	39

District	School Name	Grade	By 15/4	After 15/4
Central	Holy Cross Rc Primary School	Gr1	105	8
Central	Hout Bay Primary School	Gr1	79	3
Central	Houtbaai Sekondêr	Gr8	155	21
Central	I. D. Mkize Sen Secondary	Gr8	1076	76
Central	Ikamvalethu Secondary School	Gr8	130	11
Central	Intshinga Primary School	Gr1	22	6
Central	Intshukumo Secondary School	Gr8	594	33
Central	Isilimela Secondary School	Gr8	531	37
Central	Jan Van Riebeeck Hoërskool	Gr8	214	7
Central	Jan Van Riebeeck Primêre Skool	Gr1	18	2
Central	Jan Van Riebeeck Primêre Skool	Gr8	1	
Central	Kenmere Primary School	Gr1	40	6
Central	Kensington Secondary School	Gr8	680	26
Central	Kenwyn Primary School	Gr1	205	2
Central	Kewtown Primary School	Gr1	27	1
Central	Klipfontein Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
Central	Koeberg Primary School	Gr1	92	4
Central	Kronendal Primary School	Gr1	106	4
Central	Kulani Secondary School	Gr8	211	13
Central	Langa Secondary School	Gr8	365	23
Central	Lehlohonolo Primary School	Gr1	2	
Central	Litha Primary School	Gr1	13	1
Central	Litha Primary School	Gr8	1	
Central	Livingstone High School	Gr8	2497	40
Central	Llandudno Primary School	Gr1	52	1
Central	Luzuko Primary School	Gr1	2	
Central	Lwazi Primary School	Gr1	49	2
Central	Maitland High School	Gr8	901	62
Central	Manenberg Primary School	Gr1	15	3
Central	Manenberg Sekondêr	Gr8	455	17
Central	Mimosa Primary School	Gr1	6	
Central	Modderdam Sekondêr	Gr8	446	83
Central	Mokone Primary School	Gr1	3	
Central	Montana Primary School	Gr1	24	2
Central	Montevideo Primary School	Gr1	142	7
Central	Morgenson Primary School	Gr1	6	
Central	Moshesh Primary School	Gr1	5	
Central	Mount View Secondary School	Gr8	369	19
Central	Mountain Road Primary School	Gr1	68	4
Central	Mseki Primary School	Gr1	9	1
Central	Ned Doman High School	Gr8	407	13
Central	Nerina Primary School	Gr1	9	
Central	Newfields Primary School	Gr1	15	1
Central	Norma Road Primary School	Gr1	70	
Central	Oakhurst Girls' Primary School	Gr1	81	3

District	School Name	Grade	By 15/4	After 15/4
Central	Oaklands Sekondêr	Gr8	1358	31
Central	Observatory Junior	Gr1	168	8
Central	Oranjekloof Mor Primary School	Gr1	49	4
Central	Oude Molen Hts.	Gr8	809	22
Central	Parkfields Primary School	Gr1	10	
Central	Peak View Sekondêr	Gr8	279	23
Central	Phoenix Sekondêr	Gr8	477	22
Central	Pinehurst Primary School	Gr1	230	7
Central	Pinelands High School	Gr8	1859	38
Central	Pinelands North Primary School	Gr1	262	12
Central	Portavue Primary School	Gr1	87	6
Central	Portia Primary School	Gr1	124	5
Central	Prestwich Street Primary School	Gr1	79	5
Central	Primrose Park Primary School	Gr1	47	2
Central	Protea Primary School (Bonteheuwel)	Gr1	1	
Central	Queens Park High School	Gr8	486	20
Central	Rahmaniyeh Primary School	Gr1	17	1
Central	Red River Primary School	Gr1	6	
Central	Regina Coeli Rc Primary School	Gr1	44	
Central	Rhodes High School	Gr8	1531	48
Central	Rio Grande Primary School	Gr1	10	
Central	Rondebosch Boys' High School	Gr8	1210	27
Central	Rondebosch Boys' Preparatory	Gr1	248	15
Central	Rondebosch East Primary School	Gr1	299	7
Central	Rondebosch East Primary School	Gr8	2	
Central	Rosebank Junior	Gr1	123	4
Central	Rosewood Primary School	Gr1	15	
Central	Rosmead Central Primary School	Gr1	197	6
Central	Rustenburg Girls' High School	Gr8	1061	17
Central	Rustenburg Girls' Junior School	Gr1	151	5
Central	Rylands High School	Gr8	1568	34
Central	Rylands Primary School	Gr1	236	5
Central	S.A. College High School	Gr8	1036	11
Central	S.A. College Junior School	Gr1	127	3
Central	Saambou Primêre Skool	Gr1	7	
Central	Salt River Secondary School	Gr8	320	17
Central	Sans Souci Girls' High School	Gr8	543	17
Central	Schotschekloof Mos Primary School	Gr1	10	1
Central	Sea Point High School	Gr8	900	40
Central	Sea Point Primary School	Gr1	133	4
Central	Sentinel Primary School	Gr1	107	3
Central	Silikamva High School	Gr8	197	38
Central	Silverlea Primary School	Gr1	119	6
Central	Silverstream Primary School	Gr1	17	
Central	Siyabulela Primary School	Gr1	28	1

District	School Name	Grade	By 15/4	After 15/4
Central	Siyazingisa Primary School	Gr1	20	4
Central	Sokhanyo Primary School	Gr1	9	1
Central	Sonderend Primary School	Gr1	50	8
Central	Spes Bona High School	Gr8	573	25
Central	St. Agnes's Primary School	Gr1	59	2
Central	St. John's Rc Primary School	Gr1	19	4
Central	St. Mary's Primary School (Gardens)	Gr1	77	2
Central	St. Paul's Primary School (Bo-Kaap)	Gr1	31	2
Central	St. Raphael's Rc Primary School	Gr1	69	2
Central	St. Theresa R.C. Primary School	Gr1	53	1
Central	Starling Primary School	Gr1	21	2
Central	Summit Primary School	Gr1	14	1
Central	Sunderland Primary School	Gr1	46	2
Central	Sunlands Primary School	Gr1	196	4
Central	Sunnyside Primary School	Gr1	64	4
Central	Surrey Primary School	Gr1	100	5
Central	Talfalah Primary School	Gr1	59	5
Central	Tamboerskloof Primary School	Gr1	74	4
Central	Thandokhulu Secondary School	Gr8	1471	73
Central	The Pinelands Primary School	Gr1	161	2
Central	Thembani Primary School	Gr1	16	2
Central	Thornton Primary School	Gr1	107	3
Central	Thorntonweg Primary School	Gr1	11	
Central	Trafalgar Secondary School	Gr8	712	34
Central	Turfhall Primary School	Gr1	379	13
Central	Vanguard Primary School	Gr1	68	4
Central	Vista High School	Gr8	169	18
Central	Voorspoed Primary School	Gr1	20	2
Central	Voortrekker Hoërskool	Gr8	843	19
Central	Vukukhanye Primary School	Gr1	1	
Central	Vuyani Primary School	Gr1	16	1
Central	Walmer Estate Primary School	Gr1	34	
Central	Walmer Secondary School	Gr8	277	11
Central	Welcome Primary School	Gr1	34	1
Central	Wesley Methodist Practising School	Gr1	14	3
Central	Westerford High School	Gr8	2459	45
Central	Willows Primary School	Gr1	73	2
Central	Windermere Primary School	Gr1	54	5
Central	Windermere Sekondêr	Gr8	303	11
Central	Windsor High School	Gr8	1370	24
Central	Windsor Preparatory	Gr1	168	5
Central	Wingfield Primary School	Gr1	29	1
Central	Woodlands Primary School	Gr1	27	
Central	Xolani Primary School	Gr1	50	5
Central	York Road Primary School	Gr1	163	6

District	School Name	Grade	By 15/4	After 15/4
Central	Zimasa Primary School	Gr1	30	2
Central	Zimasa Primary School	Gr8	3	
Central	Zonnebloem Boys Primary School	Gr1	43	1
Central	Zonnebloem Girls Prac. School	Gr1	50	1
Central	Zonnebloem Nest Senior School	Gr8	378	15
East	A.C.J. Phakade Primary School	Gr1	162	7
East	Academia Primary School	Gr1	205	2
East	Altena Primary School	Gr1	350	8
East	Apex High School	Gr8	1891	61
East	Apex Primary School	Gr1	615	14
East	Aristea Primary School	Gr1	235	10
East	Aristea Primary School	Gr8	1	
East	Bastion Primary School	Gr1	253	4
East	Beaumont Primary School	Gr1	436	10
East	Beaumont Primary School	Gr8	1	
East	Bellpark Primary School	Gr1	172	6
East	Bellville Hoër Tegniese Skool	Gr8	1479	54
East	Bellville Hoërskool	Gr8	1132	35
East	Bellville Primary School	Gr1	176	6
East	Bellville Primary School	Gr8	1	
East	Bellville-Noord Primêre Skool	Gr1	37	1
East	Bernadino Heights Sekondêr	Gr8	1025	73
East	Beverley Park Primary School	Gr1	70	2
East	Blackheath Primary School	Gr1	336	19
East	Blackheath Sekondêr	Gr8	493	62
East	Bloekombos Primary School	Gr1	11	3
East	Bloekombos Secondary School	Gr8	459	123
East	Blue Downs Primary School	Gr1	315	11
East	Bottelary Primêre Skool	Gr1	4	1
East	Brackenfell Hoërskool	Gr8	1363	30
East	Brackenfell Primary School	Gr1	313	10
East	Brooklands Primary School	Gr1	136	5
East	Bulumko Secondary School	Gr8	457	65
East	Cavalleria Primary School	Gr1	87	8
East	Centre Of Science And Technology	Gr8	1401	58
East	Chris Hani Secondary School	Gr8	1434	90
East	Christmas Tinto Primary School	Gr1	60	3
East	Chuma Public Primary School	Gr1	25	1
East	Chumisa Primary School	Gr1	34	
East	Danie Ackermann Primary School	Gr1	265	6
East	De Hoop Laerskool	Gr1	412	10
East	De Kuilen Hoërskool	Gr8	1597	46
East	De Kuilen Primary School	Gr1	375	6
East	Dennemere Primary School	Gr1	206	10
East	Dr. G.J. Joubert Primêre Skool	Gr1	113	20

District	School Name	Grade	By 15/4	After 15/4
East	Eben Donges Hoërskool	Gr8	608	39
East	Eersterivier Sekondêr	Gr8	572	33
East	Eikendal Primary School	Gr1	294	7
East	Eikendal Primary School	Gr8	1	
East	Ekuthuleni Primary School	Gr1	6	
East	Eluxolweni Primary School	Gr1	41	
East	Emithini Primary School	Gr1	72	35
East	Emithini Primary School	Gr8	1	
East	Encotsheni Primary School	Gr1	3	
East	Enkululekweni Primary School	Gr1	9	
East	Esangweni Secondary School	Gr8	276	24
East	Excelsior Primary School (Bellville)	Gr1	176	5
East	False Bay Primary School	Gr1	88	12
East	Fanie Theron Primary School	Gr1	154	8
East	Firgrove Primary School	Gr1	133	3
East	Forest Heights Hoërskool	Gr8	658	37
East	Forest Heights Primary School	Gr1	267	9
East	Forest Village Leadership Academy	Gr1	448	11
East	Forest Village Leadership Academy	Gr8	1	
East	Gordon Sekondêr	Gr8	1179	54
East	Gordonsbaai Laerskool	Gr1	148	3
East	Gordonsbaai Laerskool	Gr8	1	
East	Happy Valley Primary School	Gr1	146	11
East	Harry Gwala Secondary School	Gr8	1147	63
East	Hector Peterson Secondary School	Gr8	476	185
East	Helderkrui Primary School	Gr1	109	3
East	Hendrik Louw Laerskool	Gr1	278	6
East	Highbury Primary School	Gr1	205	6
East	Homba Primary School	Gr1	7	
East	Homba Primary School	Gr8	5	2
East	Hoofweg Primary School	Gr1	66	2
East	Hoplang Primary School	Gr1	3	3
East	Hoplang Primary School	Gr8	3	
East	Hottentots-Holland Hoërskool	Gr8	1330	35
East	Ikhusi Primary School	Gr1	12	2
East	Ikhwezi Lesizwe Primary School	Gr1	32	2
East	Impendulo Public Primary School	Gr1	188	7
East	Imvumelwano Primary School	Gr1	5	1
East	Injongo Primary School	Gr1	53	5
East	Inkanini Primary School	Gr1	52	2
East	Intlanganiso Secondary School	Gr8	393	41
East	Intshayelelo Primary School	Gr1	96	1
East	Iqhayiya Secondary School	Gr8	379	44
East	Irista Primary School	Gr1	39	18
East	Isikhokelo Primary School	Gr1	30	6

District	School Name	Grade	By 15/4	After 15/4
East	Isiphiwo Primary School	Gr1	144	10
East	Joe Slovo Secondary School	Gr8	417	57
East	Kalkfontein Primary School	Gr1	16	
East	Khanyolwethu Secondary School	Gr8	1010	22
East	Kleinvlei Sekondêr	Gr8	211	35
East	Kraaifontein Ame Primêre Skool	Gr1	22	1
East	Kraaifontein High School	Gr8	596	53
East	Kuils River Primary School	Gr1	352	14
East	Kuils River Primary School	Gr8	1	
East	Kuils River Technical Secondary	Gr8	1280	86
East	Kukhanyile Public Primary School	Gr1	27	
East	Kuyasa Primary School	Gr1	111	6
East	Kwamfundo Secondary School	Gr8	617	42
East	Labiance Primary School	Gr1	217	3
East	Lawencia Primêre Skool	Gr1	3	
East	Lochnerhof Laerskool	Gr1	112	4
East	Loreto Primary School	Gr1	169	4
East	Ludwe Ngamlana Primary School	Gr1	55	4
East	Luhlaza Secondary School	Gr1	1	
East	Luhlaza Secondary School	Gr8	1869	130
East	Luleka Primary School	Gr1	167	7
East	Lwandle Primary School	Gr1	40	
East	Macassar Primêre Skool	Gr1	65	5
East	Macassar Sek	Gr8	351	32
East	Malibu Sekondêr	Gr8	1596	61
East	Manyano High School	Gr8	2056	110
East	Marvin Park Primary School	Gr1	137	45
East	Marvin Park Primary School	Gr8	1	
East	Masibambane Secondary School	Gr8	539	118
East	Masiphumelele Primary School	Gr1	91	4
East	Masiyile Senior Secondary School	Gr8	968	113
East	Matthew Goniwe Memorial High	Gr8	515	50
East	Melton Primary School	Gr1	69	2
East	Mikro Laerskool	Gr1	43	1
East	Monument Park Hoërskool	Gr8	788	38
East	Nkazimlo Primary School	Gr1	175	10
East	Nolungile Primary School	Gr1	14	2
East	Nomsa Mapongwana Primary	Gr1	26	1
East	Nomzamo High School	Gr8	984	18
East	Nomzamo Primary School	Gr1	130	7
East	Northpine Primary School	Gr1	243	7
East	Northpine Technical High School	Gr8	359	26
East	Noxolo Xauka Primary School	Gr1	168	10
East	Ntwasahlobo Primary School	Gr1	4	2
East	Oklahomastraat Primêre Skool	Gr1	34	3

District	School Name	Grade	By 15/4	After 15/4
East	Palm Park Primary School	Gr1	164	5
East	Parel Vallei Hoërskool	Gr8	1172	14
East	Parkdene Primary School (Bellville)	Gr1	90	70
East	Petunia Primary School	Gr1	61	3
East	Protea Heights Academy	Gr8	845	17
East	R.R. Franks Primêre Skool	Gr1	27	2
East	Rainbow Primary School	Gr1	54	
East	Rouxville Primary School	Gr1	206	5
East	Rusthof Primêre Skool	Gr1	111	19
East	Rusthof Sekondêr	Gr8	562	25
East	Sakumlandela Primary School	Gr1	7	
East	Sarepta Primary School	Gr1	114	3
East	Sarepta Sekondêr	Gr8	702	48
East	Scottsdene High School	Gr8	378	100
East	Scottsville Primary School	Gr1	146	3
East	Scottsville Sekondêr	Gr8	169	22
East	Silukhanyo Primary School	Gr1	54	1
East	Silversands Primary School	Gr1	275	16
East	Silversands Secondary School	Gr8	779	83
East	Simanyene Secondary School	Gr8	991	14
East	Simonsberg Primary School	Gr1	274	13
East	Simonsberg Primary School	Gr8	2	
East	Sinako High School	Gr8	203	22
East	Siphamandla Secondary School	Gr8	1269	60
East	Sir Lowry's Pass Primêre Skool	Gr1	31	3
East	Sivile Primary School	Gr1	9	2
East	Sivuyiseni Public Primary School	Gr1	25	1
East	Sizimisele Secondary School	Gr8	538	33
East	Sobambisana Primary School	Gr1	19	
East	Solomon Mahlangu Primary School	Gr1	6	3
East	Solomon Qatyana Primary School	Gr1	72	3
East	Somerset-Wes Laerskool	Gr1	371	22
East	Somerset-Wes Laerskool	Gr8	1	
East	Somerset-Wes Met Primary School	Gr1	442	14
East	Soneike High School	Gr8	1014	42
East	Sosebenza Primary School	Gr1	23	
East	Soyisile Primary School	Gr1	31	
East	Spurwing Primary School	Gr1	323	8
East	St. Paul's Primêre Skool	Gr1	5	
East	Strand Hoërskool	Gr8	872	22
East	Strand Mos Primary School	Gr1	65	1
East	Strand Sekondêr	Gr8	548	22
East	Stratford Primary School	Gr1	219	5
East	Temperance Town Primêre Skool	Gr1	105	21
East	Thembelihle High School	Gr8	313	15

District	School Name	Grade	By 15/4	After 15/4
East	Tuscany Glen Primary School	Gr1	304	9
East	Tuscany Glen Secondary School	Gr8	1283	55
East	Ummangaliso Primary School	Gr1	10	
East	Umnqophiso Primary School	Gr1	116	4
East	Umthawelanga Primary School	Gr1	42	1
East	Usasazo Secondary School	Gr8	702	72
East	Uxolo High School	Gr8	238	17
East	Vredeklouf Primary	Gr1	220	2
East	Vuselela Primary School	Gr1	8	
East	Vuzamanzi Public Primary School	Gr1	31	6
East	Wallacedene Primary School	Gr1	45	10
East	Wallacedene Secondary School	Gr8	224	70
East	Watsonia Primary School	Gr1	25	2
East	West Bank High School	Gr8	178	24
East	West Bank No.1 Primary School	Gr1	54	
East	Western Cape Sport School	Gr8	685	34
East	Yomelela Primary School	Gr1	25	1
East	Zandvliet Hoërskool	Gr8	392	30
East	Zola Senior Secondary School	Gr8	711	59
North	Abedare Primary School	Gr1	133	4
North	Accordionstraat Primary School	Gr1	75	5
North	Alpha Primêre Skool	Gr1	24	1
North	Alpha Primêre Skool	Gr8	25	8
North	Atlantis Sekondêre Skool	Gr8	778	112
North	Attie Van Wyk Vgk Primêre Skool	Gr1	10	
North	Avondale Primary School	Gr1	38	6
North	Balvenie Primary School	Gr1	8	
North	Bardale Primary School	Gr1	87	3
North	Bardale Primary School	Gr8	1	
North	Bardale Secondary School	Gr8	1273	113
North	Beauvallon Sekondêr	Gr8	165	30
North	Belhar Primary School	Gr1	203	6
North	Belhar Sekondêr	Gr8	1506	69
North	Bellville-Suid Primêre Skool	Gr1	16	1
North	Bellville-Suid Primêre Skool	Gr8	1	
North	Bellville-Suid Sekondêr	Gr8	666	40
North	Belvue Primary School	Gr1	78	5
North	Bergville Primêre Skool	Gr1	6	
North	Berzelia Primary School	Gr1	7	3
North	Berzelia Primary School	Gr8	1	
North	Bishop Lavis Sekondêr	Gr8	681	61
North	Blouberg Ridge Primary School	Gr1	375	13
North	Blouberg Secondary School	Gr8	716	49
North	Bosmansdam Hoërskool	Gr8	692	41
North	Bosmansdam Primary School	Gr1	127	10

District	School Name	Grade	By 15/4	After 15/4
North	Boston Primary School	Gr1	213	6
North	Bothasig High School	Gr8	431	29
North	Buren Hoërskool	Gr8	420	29
North	C.L. Wilmot Primary School	Gr1	7	1
North	Clarke Primêre Skool	Gr1	2	
North	Cravenby Secondary School	Gr1	32	2
North	Cravenby Secondary School	Gr8	467	18
North	D.F. Malan Hoërskool	Gr8	1030	14
North	De Tyger Laerskool	Gr1	34	
North	Delft High School	Gr8	1116	161
North	Delft Primary School	Gr1	124	4
North	Delft Technical High School	Gr8	1076	94
North	Delft-North Primary School	Gr1	164	3
North	Delft-South Primary School	Gr1	93	4
North	Dr. Van Der Ross Primary School	Gr1	53	3
North	Du Noon Primary School	Gr1	72	3
North	Durbanville Hoërskool	Gr8	1000	24
North	Durbanville Voorbereidingskool	Gr1	476	6
North	Edgemead High School	Gr8	1214	46
North	Edgemead Primary School	Gr1	359	10
North	Edward Primary School	Gr1	4	
North	Eindhoven Primary School	Gr1	49	
North	Eldene Primary School	Gr1	7	
North	Elnor Primary School	Gr1	6	1
North	Elsbury Primary School	Gr8	1	
North	Elsiesrivier Sekondêr	Gr8	1492	69
North	Elswood Primêre Skool	Gr1	3	46
North	Elswood Sekondêr	Gr8	207	
North	Erica Primary School	Gr1	95	4
North	Essenhout Primary School	Gr1	81	6
North	Eurecon Primary School	Gr1	8	
North	Eureka Primêre Skool	Gr1	2	
North	Eversdal Primary School	Gr1	614	11
North	Excelsior Sekondêr	Gr8	1269	59
North	Fairbairn College	Gr8	1416	21
North	Fairdale High School	Gr8	488	55
North	Fairdale No.2 High School	Gr8	116	26
North	Fairdale Primary School	Gr1	35	1
North	Fairmont High School	Gr8	1195	22
North	Fisantekraal High School	Gr8	78	178
North	Fisantekraal No.2 High School	Gr8	135	134
North	Fisantekraal Primary School	Gr1	122	7
North	Florida Sekondêr	Gr8	463	69
North	Gardenia Primary School	Gr1	106	7
North	Gateway Primary School	Gr1	69	2

District	School Name	Grade	By 15/4	After 15/4
North	Gene Louw Primary School	Gr1	540	9
North	Goeie Hoop Primêre Skool	Gr1	44	3
North	Goodwood Kollege	Gr8	913	24
North	Goodwood Park Primary School	Gr1	373	9
North	Goodwood Park Primary School	Gr8	1	
North	Greenlands Primary School	Gr1	9	
North	Grosvenor Primêre Skool	Gr1	5	
North	Helderberg Primary School	Gr1	29	1
North	Hermeslaan Primary School	Gr1	26	2
North	Hillside Primêre Skool	Gr1	2	1
North	Hindle High School	Gr8	1273	194
North	Hindle Road West Primary School	Gr1	201	6
North	Husseland Preprimary School	Gr1	1	
North	Inkwenkwezi Secondary School	Gr8	675	62
North	Itsitsa Primary School	Gr1	104	6
North	Itsitsa Primary School	Gr8	1	
North	J.G. Meiring Hoërskool	Gr8	1349	33
North	J.S. Klopper Primary School	Gr1	24	1
North	John Ramsay Hoërskool	Gr8	572	50
North	Kairos Primary School	Gr1	114	2
North	Kasselsvlei Komprehensiewe HS	Gr8	561	32
North	Kasselsvlei Primary School	Gr1	23	
North	Kasselsvlei Primary School	Gr8	1	
North	Kenridge Primary School	Gr1	560	10
North	Kerria Primary School	Gr1	27	6
North	Klipheuwel Primêre Skool	Gr1	23	
North	Koos Sadie Primary School	Gr1	234	7
North	Lavisrylaan Primary School	Gr1	1	
North	Leiden Avenue Primary School	Gr1	110	7
North	Leiden Primary School	Gr1	39	5
North	Leiden Secondary School	Gr8	877	142
North	Leonsdale Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
North	Mamre Primêre Skool	Gr1	9	
North	Manzomthombo Secondary School	Gr8	1382	103
North	Marconi Beam Primary School	Gr1	24	1
North	Marian Rc Secondary School	Gr8	147	10
North	Masibambisane Secondary School	Gr8	910	122
North	Masonwabe Primary School	Gr1	42	2
North	Matroosberg Holy Trinity Rc Primary	Gr1	2	
North	Matroosbergweg Primary School	Gr1	37	1
North	Matroosfontein Primary School	Gr1	14	
North	Melkbos High School	Gr8	922	34
North	Meulenhof Primary School	Gr1	1	
North	Mfuleni Primary School	Gr1	74	4
North	Mfuleni Primary School	Gr8	1	

District	School Name	Grade	By 15/4	After 15/4
North	Mfuleni Secondary School	Gr8	1320	130
North	Mfuleni Technical Academy	Gr8	318	17
North	Milnerton High School	Gr8	1670	56
North	Milnerton Primary School	Gr1	381	14
North	Monte Vista Primary School	Gr1	266	2
North	Mzamomtsha Primary School	Gr1	3	2
North	Mzamomtsha Primary School	Gr8	3	1
North	Nal'ikamva Primary School	Gr1	75	2
North	Nebo Primary School	Gr1	13	
North	Nooitgedacht Primary School	Gr1	5	2
North	Northway Primêre Skool	Gr1	14	
North	Norwood Sentraal Primary School	Gr1	14	
North	Nyameko Prim	Gr1	141	1
North	Nyameko Prim	Gr8	1	1
North	Panorama Laerskool	Gr1	263	5
North	Parkvale Primêre Skool	Gr1	5	
North	Parkview Primêre Skool	Gr1	9	
North	Parliament Street Primary School	Gr1	64	5
North	Parliament Street Primary School	Gr8	1	
North	Parow Hoërskool	Gr8	2356	81
North	Parow Inklusiewe Skool	Gr1	35	2
North	Parow-Noord Primary School	Gr1	191	7
North	Parow-Noord Primary School	Gr8	1	
North	Parow-Oos Laerskool	Gr1	123	3
North	Parow-Oos Laerskool	Gr8	1	
North	Parow-Wes Primary School	Gr1	110	7
North	Parow-Wes Primary School	Gr8	1	
North	Parowvallei Primêre Skool	Gr1	117	8
North	Parowvallei Primêre Skool	Gr8	1	
North	Pella Mor Primêre Skool	Gr1	4	
North	Perseverance Sek	Gr8	372	17
North	Philadelphia Primary School	Gr1	22	
North	Pinedene Primary School	Gr1	22	1
North	President Hoërskool	Gr8	1245	41
North	Protea Park Primêre Skool	Gr1	3	1
North	Proteus Sekondêr	Gr8	794	109
North	Range Sekondêr	Gr8	119	19
North	Ravensmead Sekondêr	Gr8	622	64
North	Reygersdal Primêre Skool	Gr1	5	1
North	Riebeeckstraat Primary School	Gr1	7	
North	Riverton Primêre Skool	Gr1	3	
North	Robinvale High School	Gr8	1007	107
North	Rosendaal Sekondêr	Gr8	1002	117
North	Rosendal Laerskool	Gr1	198	7
North	Ruyterwacht Voorbereidingskool	Gr1	38	

District	School Name	Grade	By 15/4	After 15/4
North	Saffier Primary School	Gr1	75	2
North	Saffier Primary School	Gr8	2	
North	Sandaalhout Primary School	Gr1	131	3
North	Saxonsea Primêre Skool	Gr1	18	1
North	Saxonsea Sekondêr	Gr8	670	123
North	Seamount Primary	Gr1	259	6
North	Silverleaf Primary School	Gr1	47	1
North	Simunye Sekondêr	Gr8	665	110
North	Sinenjongo High School	Gr8	833	71
North	Sophakama Primary School	Gr1	76	5
North	St. Andrew's Sekondêr	Gr8	518	67
North	St. Augustine's Rc Primary Parow	Gr1	63	2
North	Stellenberg Hoërskool	Gr8	1943	29
North	Sunningdale Primary School	Gr1	421	14
North	Sunray Primary School	Gr1	152	7
North	Sunridge Circle High School	Gr8	350	7
North	Sunridge Circle Primary School	Gr1	156	38
North	Symphony Primary School	Gr1	60	5
North	Symphony Sekondêr	Gr8	711	52
North	Table View Hoërskool	Gr8	998	53
North	Table View Primary School	Gr1	458	21
North	The Hague Primary School	Gr1	138	1
North	The Settlers High School	Gr8	1960	44
North	The Valley Primêre Skool	Gr1	8	
North	Totius Primêre Skool	Gr1	27	
North	Trevor Manuel Primary School	Gr1	44	25
North	Tygerberg Hoërskool	Gr8	1478	35
North	Tygerhof Primary School	Gr1	151	10
North	Tygersig Primêre Skool	Gr1	4	
North	Vaatjie Mor Primêre Skool	Gr1	2	1
North	Valhalla Primary School	Gr1	32	1
North	Valhalla Sekondêre Skool	Gr8	478	53
North	Valpark Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
North	Van Riebeeckstrand Laerskool	Gr1	194	5
North	Vergenoegd Primary School	Gr1	143	2
North	Vissershok Primêre Skool	Gr1	2	2
North	Voorbrug Sekondêr	Gr8	710	75
North	Vorentoe Primary School	Gr1	7	2
North	Vredelust Primary School	Gr1	130	5
North	Vrijzee Voorbereidingskool	Gr1	131	6
North	Webnerstraat Primêre Skool	Gr1	9	
North	Welgemoed Primary School	Gr1	263	6
North	Welwitsciha Primary School	Gr1	104	5
North	Wesfleur Primêre Skool	Gr1	37	6
North	West Riding Primary School	Gr1	148	8

District	School Name	Grade	By 15/4	After 15/4
North	Winsley Primêre Skool	Gr1	5	1
North	Witsand Primary School	Gr1	4	
North	Wolraad Woltemade Primary School	Gr1	46	5
North	Woodbridge Primary School	Gr1	239	8
North	Ysterplaat Junior Primary School	Gr1	86	5
North	Ysterplaat Primary School	Gr8	2	
South	A.Z. Berman High School	Gr8	833	40
South	A.Z. Berman Primary School	Gr1	209	10
South	Aloe Secondary School	Gr8	700	32
South	Alpine Primary School	Gr1	78	5
South	Andile Primary School	Gr1	4	
South	Battswood Oefen Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	41	1
South	Bay Primary School	Gr1	128	8
South	Beacon Hill Sekondêr	Gr8	904	31
South	Beacon View Primary School	Gr1	111	9
South	Bergvliet High School	Gr8	1774	20
South	Bergvliet Primary School	Gr1	237	7
South	Bongolethu Primary School (Nyanga)	Gr1	44	3
South	Buck Road Primary School	Gr1	27	3
South	Cape Academy for Maths, Science and Technology	Gr8	962	24
South	Capricorn Primary School	Gr1	168	3
South	Caradale Primary School	Gr1	147	8
South	Caravelle Primary School	Gr1	145	7
South	Cascade Primary School	Gr1	97	4
South	Cedar Secondary School	Gr1	2	
South	Cedar Secondary School	Gr8	1452	38
South	Christian David Mor Primêre Skool	Gr1	23	1
South	Constantia Primary School	Gr1	150	2
South	Cornflower Primary School	Gr1	253	10
South	Crestway Secondary School	Gr8	654	22
South	Delta Primary School	Gr1	16	
South	Dennegeur Primary School	Gr1	129	6
South	Die Duine Primary School	Gr1	4	2
South	Dietrich Mor Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
South	Douglas Road Primary School	Gr1	117	1
South	Dr. Nelson R. Mandela High School	Gr8	439	44
South	Duneside Primary School	Gr1	88	2
South	Eastville Primary School	Gr1	86	4
South	Eisleben Road Primary School	Gr1	75	4
South	Entshona Primary School	Gr1	26	3
South	Fairmount Secondary School	Gr8	403	12
South	Fairview Primary School	Gr1	84	2
South	Ferndale Primary School	Gr1	123	2
South	Fish Hoek High School	Gr8	862	5

District	School Name	Grade	By 15/4	After 15/4
South	Fish Hoek Primary School	Gr1	182	11
South	Floreat Primary School	Gr1	65	1
South	Glendale Secondary School	Gr8	1057	41
South	Grassdale Hoërskool	Gr8	807	24
South	Grassy Park Ec Primary School	Gr1	19	
South	Grassy Park Secondary School	Gr8	788	21
South	Harmony Primary School	Gr1	52	
South	Harvester Primary School	Gr1	71	3
South	Hazeldene Primary School	Gr1	76	6
South	Heathfield High School	Gr8	783	24
South	Heathfield Primary School	Gr1	58	
South	Heinz Park Primary School	Gr1	52	5
South	Highlands Primary School	Gr1	143	7
South	Hillside Primary School (M/Plain)	Gr1	54	3
South	Hillwood Primary School	Gr1	38	5
South	Hlengisa Primary School	Gr1	2	
South	Huguenot Primary School	Gr1	166	4
South	Hyacinth Primary School	Gr1	107	5
South	Hyde Park Primary School	Gr1	25	3
South	Imbasa Primary School	Gr1	27	1
South	Imbasa Primary School	Gr8	1	
South	Immaculata Rk Secondary School	Gr8	555	19
South	Imperial Primary School	Gr1	148	5
South	Intsebenziswano Secondary School	Gr8	1051	46
South	Ithemba Primary School	Gr1	183	2
South	Jamaicaweg Primary School	Gr1	75	5
South	John Pama Primary School	Gr1	5	1
South	Jupiter Street Primary School	Gr1	209	9
South	Kannemeyer Primary School	Gr1	29	2
South	Khanya Primary School	Gr1	67	5
South	Kirstenhof Primary School	Gr1	240	3
South	Kleinberg Primary School	Gr1	240	9
South	Klipfontein Met Primêre Skool	Gr1	29	
South	Kommetjie Primary School	Gr1	45	4
South	Kuyakhanya Primary	Gr1	11	
South	Kuyakhanya Primary	Gr8	7	1
South	Kwa-Faku Primary School	Gr1	33	3
South	Lantana Primary School	Gr1	109	3
South	Lavender Hill High School	Gr8	419	18
South	Lentegeur Secondary School	Gr8	749	45
South	Levana Primary School	Gr1	19	2
South	Liesbeeck Primary School	Gr1	63	
South	Linge Primary School	Gr1	10	
South	Littlewood Primary School	Gr1	245	4
South	Liwa Primary School	Gr1	4	

District	School Name	Grade	By 15/4	After 15/4
South	Lotus River Primary School	Gr1	8	
South	Lotus Sekondêr	Gr8	73	10
South	Lourier Primary School	Gr1	24	2
South	Mandalay Primary School	Gr1	285	15
South	Marine Primary School	Gr1	207	10
South	Masiphumelele High School	Gr8	247	14
South	Masivuke Primary School	Gr1	54	3
South	Meadowridge Primary School	Gr1	121	4
South	Merrydale Primary School	Gr1	103	8
South	Mitchell Heights Primary School	Gr1	205	7
South	Mitchell's Plain High School	Gr8	937	47
South	Mitchell's Plain Prim	Gr1	165	11
South	Mkhanyiseli Primary School	Gr1	3	2
South	Mondale High School	Gr8	3037	54
South	Montagu Drive Primary School	Gr1	131	1
South	Montagu's Gift Primary School	Gr1	2	1
South	Muhammadeyah Mos Primary	Gr1	60	1
South	Muizenberg High School	Gr8	1144	17
South	Muizenberg Junior School	Gr1	152	2
South	Mvula Primary School	Gr1	4	
South	Mvula Primary School	Gr8	2	
South	Mzamomhle Primary School	Gr1	35	2
South	Mzamomhle Primary School	Gr8	2	
South	Nal'uxulo Primary School	Gr1	68	3
South	New Eisleben Secondary School	Gr8	1018	73
South	Nobantu Primary School	Gr1	1	
South	Nomlinganiselo Primary School	Gr1	3	
South	Nomlinganiselo Primary School	Gr8	1	1
South	Norman Henshilwood High School	Gr8	1951	19
South	Northwood Primary School	Gr1	112	7
South	Ocean View Secondary School	Gr8	436	13
South	Oscar Mpetha High School	Gr8	723	50
South	Ottery Road (Meth) Primary School	Gr1	107	
South	Oval North Secondary School	Gr8	1007	31
South	Parkhurst Primary School	Gr1	207	9
South	Parkwood Primary School	Gr1	13	1
South	Paul Greyling Primêre Skool	Gr1	9	2
South	Pelican Park High School	Gr8	628	24
South	Pelican Park Primary	Gr1	27	14
South	Perivale Primary School	Gr1	2	1
South	Perserverance Primary School	Gr1	111	4
South	Phakama Secondary School	Gr8	261	21
South	Phandulwazi High School	Gr8	551	47
South	Phillipi Secondary School	Gr8	1052	40
South	Plantation Primary School	Gr1	27	4

District	School Name	Grade	By 15/4	After 15/4
South	Plumstead High School	Gr8	1481	21
South	Plumstead Preparatory	Gr1	175	5
South	Portland Primary School	Gr1	95	3
South	Portland Secondary School	Gr8	2770	79
South	Prince George Primary School	Gr1	13	
South	Princeton Secondary School	Gr8	930	29
South	Ridgeville Primary School	Gr1	59	3
South	Rocklands Primary School	Gr1	98	9
South	Rocklands Secondary School	Gr8	2219	60
South	Samora Machel Primary School	Gr1	57	4
South	Searidge Park Primary School	Gr1	154	5
South	Seaview Primary School	Gr1	85	10
South	Sibelius Hoërskool	Gr8	722	15
South	Sid G. Rule Primary School	Gr1	90	2
South	Sigcawu Public Primary School	Gr1	7	
South	Sikelela Imizamo Primary School	Gr1	16	
South	Simon Van Der Stel Primêre Skool	Gr1	37	
South	Simon Van Der Stel Primêre Skool	Gr8	1	
South	Simon's Town School	Gr1	100	5
South	Simon's Town School	Gr8	459	10
South	Sinethemba Secondary School	Gr8	1272	66
South	Sithembele Matiso Secondary School	Gr8	678	36
South	Siyazakha Primary School	Gr1	56	1
South	Siyazakha Primary School	Gr8	2	
South	Sonwabo Primary School	Gr1	11	1
South	Sophumelela Secondary School	Gr8	1126	28
South	South Peninsula High School	Gr8	1828	21
South	Southfield Primary School	Gr1	35	
South	Spine Road High School	Gr8	3346	71
South	Spine View Primary School	Gr1	140	9
South	Springdale Primary School	Gr1	95	4
South	Square Hill Primary School	Gr1	168	
South	St. Anne's Primary School	Gr1	59	1
South	St. Anthony's Rc Primary School	Gr1	76	
South	St. Augustine's Rc Primary School	Gr1	196	
South	St. Clements Rc Primary School	Gr1	5	
South	St. James Rc Primary School	Gr1	155	4
South	St. Mary's (Rc) Primary (Nyanga)	Gr1	28	3
South	St. Mary's Rc Primary School(Retreat)	Gr1	43	1
South	Star of the Sea Convent Primary	Gr1	66	2
South	Steenberg Primary	Gr1	143	3
South	Steenberg Secondary School	Gr8	873	29
South	Stephenweg Primary School	Gr1	4	
South	Strandfontein Primary School	Gr1	56	1
South	Strandfontein Sekonder	Gr8	449	7

District	School Name	Grade	By 15/4	After 15/4
South	Sullivan Primary School	Gr1	15	
South	Summerdale High School	Gr8	412	33
South	Sun Valley Primary School	Gr1	169	10
South	Sweet Valley Primary School	Gr1	210	1
South	Tafelsig Primary School	Gr1	228	6
South	Tafelsig Primary School	Gr8	1	
South	Tafelsig Sekondêr	Gr8	647	25
South	Thomas Wildschutt Junior Primary	Gr1	132	1
South	Thomas Wildschutt Primary School	Gr8	1	
South	Timour Hall Primary School	Gr1	228	8
South	Ukhanyo Primary School	Gr1	98	2
South	Vukani Primary School	Gr1	49	4
South	Vuyiseka Secondary School	Gr8	745	55
South	Walter Teka Public Primary School	Gr1	4	
South	Washington Drive Primary School	Gr1	97	7
South	Wavecrest Primary School	Gr1	50	3
South	Weltevreden Valley Core Primary	Gr1	80	2
South	Wespoort Primary School	Gr1	116	4
South	West End Primary School	Gr1	106	1
South	Westcott Primary School	Gr1	154	4
South	Westlake Primary School	Gr1	98	3
South	Westridge Secondary School	Gr8	1153	30
South	Westville Primary School	Gr1	102	2
South	Wittebome High School	Gr8	1080	30
South	Woodlands Secondary School	Gr8	390	44
South	Woodville Primary School	Gr1	70	1
South	Wynberg Boys' High School	Gr8	1414	28
South	Wynberg Boys' Junior	Gr1	189	6
South	Wynberg Girls' High School	Gr8	1725	31
South	Wynberg Girls' Junior School	Gr1	204	9
South	Wynberg Sekondêr	Gr8	1049	26
South	Yellowwood Primary School	Gr1	89	3
South	Zanemfundo Primary School	Gr1	17	2
South	Zeekoevlei Primary School	Gr1	10	1
South	Zeekoevlei Secondary School	Gr8	287	18
South	Zerilda Park Primary School	Gr1	35	
South	Zisukhanyo Secondary School	Gr8	842	23
South	Zwaanswyk Academy/Akademie	Gr1	167	2
South	Zwaanswyk Academy/Akademie	Gr8	1	
South	Zwaanswyk High School	Gr8	1424	19
Overberg	Akkerboom Primêre Skool	Gr1	2	
Overberg	Albert Myburgh Sekondêre Skool	Gr8	185	2
Overberg	Arieskraal Sskv Primêre Skool	Gr1	4	
Overberg	B.F. Oosthuizen Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
Overberg	Barrydale Hoërskool	Gr1	1	

District	School Name	Grade	By 15/4	After 15/4
Overberg	Barrydale Hoërskool	Gr8	37	2
Overberg	Bissetsdraft Primêre Skool	Gr1	2	
Overberg	Bissetsdraft Primêre Skool	Gr8	1	
Overberg	Bontebok Primêre Skool	Gr1	3	
Overberg	Boontjieskraal Primêre Skool	Gr1	5	1
Overberg	Botrivier Primêre Skool	Gr8	1	1
Overberg	Bredasdorp Hoërskool	Gr8	148	8
Overberg	Bredasdorp Primary School	Gr1	23	
Overberg	Buffeljagsrivier Laerskool	Gr1	2	
Overberg	Daniel Le Roux Primêre Skool	Gr1	8	1
Overberg	De Heide Primary School	Gr1	59	11
Overberg	De Rust Futura Akademie	Gr1	11	1
Overberg	De Rust Futura Akademie	Gr8	36	
Overberg	De Villiers Graaff Hoërskool	Gr8	98	20
Overberg	De Villiers Graaff Primary School	Gr1	14	
Overberg	Dennegeur Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	2	
Overberg	Die Bron Primary School	Gr1	2	
Overberg	Elim Mor Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
Overberg	Emil Weder Sekondêr	Gr8	139	24
Overberg	Gansbaai Academia	Gr8	365	9
Overberg	Gansbaai Laerskool	Gr1	12	3
Overberg	Gansbaai Primêre Skool	Gr1	3	
Overberg	Glen Elgin Mor Primêre Skool	Gr1	2	
Overberg	Grabouw Hoërskool	Gr1	27	2
Overberg	Grabouw Hoërskool	Gr8	67	
Overberg	Greyton Primêre Skool	Gr1	4	
Overberg	Groenberg Sekondêr	Gr8	292	
Overberg	Hawston Primêre Skool	Gr1	7	
Overberg	Hawston Sekondêr	Gr8	172	10
Overberg	Hermanus Hoërskool	Gr8	372	5
Overberg	Hermanus Primary School	Gr1	189	8
Overberg	Kathleen Murray Primêre Skool	Gr1	36	17
Overberg	Kleinmond Laerskool	Gr1	51	3
Overberg	Kleinmond Primary School	Gr1	37	
Overberg	Kosie De Wet Primary School	Gr1	20	
Overberg	Lukhanyo Primary School	Gr1	5	
Overberg	Masakhane Primary School	Gr1	3	1
Overberg	Maxonia Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
Overberg	Mount Pleasant Primêre Skool	Gr1	25	1
Overberg	Okkie Smuts Primary School	Gr1	14	1
Overberg	Ouplaas Ek Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
Overberg	Overberg High School	Gr8	268	14
Overberg	Overberg Laerskool	Gr1	86	2
Overberg	Pineview Primêre Skool	Gr1	59	4
Overberg	Protea Primêre Skool	Gr1	3	

District	School Name	Grade	By 15/4	After 15/4
Overberg	Qhayiya Secondary School	Gr8	243	47
Overberg	Riviersonderend Hoërskool	Gr8	5	
Overberg	Riviersonderend Primêre Skool	Gr8	1	
Overberg	St. Michael's Ek Primêre Skool	Gr1	15	4
Overberg	St. Paul's Laerskool	Gr1	2	
Overberg	Swartberg Primêre Skool	Gr1	23	4
Overberg	Swartberg Sekondêr	Gr8	167	19
Overberg	Swellendam Hoërskool	Gr8	125	2
Overberg	Swellendam Laerskool	Gr1	9	
Overberg	Swellendam Sekondêr	Gr8	205	30
Overberg	The Glebe Primêre Skool	Gr1	17	2
Overberg	Uitkyk Laerskool	Gr1	2	
Overberg	Umyezo Wama Apile High School	Gr8	103	139
Overberg	Umyezo Wama Apile Primary School	Gr1	53	11
Overberg	Villiersdorp Sekondêr	Gr8	143	22
Overberg	Vrt Pitt Primary School	Gr1	2	5
Overberg	Zwelihle Primary School	Gr1	6	1
West Coast	Anne Pienaar Gedenk Ngk Primêr	Gr1	1	
West Coast	Augsburg Landbougimnasium	Gr1	27	2
West Coast	Augsburg Landbougimnasium	Gr8	85	19
West Coast	Aurora Hoërskool	Gr8	28	
West Coast	Bloemendal Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	2	
West Coast	Brandenburg Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
West Coast	Breevlei Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
West Coast	Carl Schreve (Mor) Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
West Coast	Cederberg Academy	Gr8	91	52
West Coast	Chatsworth Ame Primary School	Gr1	24	
West Coast	Citrusdal Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	1
West Coast	Clanwilliam Sekondêr	Gr8	52	85
West Coast	Darling Laerskool	Gr1	34	1
West Coast	Diazville Hoërskool	Gr8	421	58
West Coast	Diazville Primary School	Gr1	20	1
West Coast	Dirkie Uys Hoërskool	Gr8	220	34
West Coast	Dirkie Uys Laerskool	Gr1	19	
West Coast	Ebenhaeser Primêre Skool	Gr1	7	
West Coast	Ebenhaeser Primêre Skool	Gr8	41	3
West Coast	Eden Primary School	Gr1	97	4
West Coast	Elizabethfontein Mor Primêre Skool	Gr1	8	
West Coast	Goedehoop Primêre Skool	Gr1	2	
West Coast	Graafwater Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
West Coast	Grootkloof Primêre Skool	Gr1	2	
West Coast	H.P. Williams Laerskool	Gr1	18	4
West Coast	Hopefield Hoërskool	Gr1	54	1
West Coast	Hopefield Hoërskool	Gr8	429	13
West Coast	Hopefield Primêre Skool	Gr1	28	

District	School Name	Grade	By 15/4	After 15/4
West Coast	Hopefield Primêre Skool	Gr8	6	
West Coast	Ilingeethu Secondary School	Gr8	34	4
West Coast	Jurie Hayes Primary School	Gr1	69	3
West Coast	Jurie Hayes Primary School	Gr8	1	
West Coast	Klawer Laerskool	Gr1	52	
West Coast	Kleinrivier Vgk Laerskool	Gr1	1	
West Coast	Koranrug Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	1
West Coast	Koringberg Primêre Skool	Gr1	2	
West Coast	Lamberts Bay High School	Gr8	8	22
West Coast	Langebaan Primêre Skool	Gr1	29	
West Coast	Langebaanweg Laerskool	Gr1	144	1
West Coast	Laurie Hugo Primêre Skool	Gr1	10	5
West Coast	Laurie Hugo Primêre Skool	Gr8	22	4
West Coast	Liebenberg Primary School	Gr1	143	9
West Coast	Louwville Hoërskool	Gr8	512	74
West Coast	Lutzville Hoërskool	Gr1	53	
West Coast	Lutzville Hoërskool	Gr8	118	3
West Coast	Lutzville Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
West Coast	Masiphathisane Primary School	Gr1	47	2
West Coast	Maskam Primêre Skool	Gr1	2	
West Coast	Meiring Primêre Skool	Gr1	2	1
West Coast	Middelpos Primary School	Gr1	15	
West Coast	Middelpos Primary School	Gr8	1	
West Coast	Morning Star Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
West Coast	Naastdrift Primêre Skool	Gr1	2	
West Coast	Naphakade Primary School	Gr1	8	
West Coast	New Vredenburg High School	Gr8	87	11
West Coast	Nieuwoudt Primêre Skool	Gr1	9	
West Coast	Nieuwoudt Primêre Skool	Gr8	63	3
West Coast	Noordhoek Primêre Skool	Gr1	3	
West Coast	Noordhoek Primêre Skool	Gr8	3	
West Coast	Nuwefontein Primêre Skool	Gr1	3	
West Coast	Nuwerus Hoërskool	Gr8	110	
West Coast	O.J. Erasmus Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	9	
West Coast	Olifantsvallei Primêre Skool	Gr1	28	12
West Coast	P.W. De Bruin Primêre Skool	Gr8	3	
West Coast	Panorama Primêre Skool (Vredenburg)	Gr1	34	2
West Coast	Piketberg Hoërskool	Gr1	31	1
West Coast	Piketberg Hoërskool	Gr8	167	10
West Coast	Porterville Hoërskool	Gr1	40	
West Coast	Porterville Hoërskool	Gr8	80	14
West Coast	Porterville Primêre Skool	Gr1	9	
West Coast	Porterville Primêre Skool	Gr8	1	1
West Coast	Riebeeck-Kasteel Laerskool	Gr1	7	1
West Coast	Riebeeck-Wes Primêre Skool	Gr1	13	1

District	School Name	Grade	By 15/4	After 15/4
West Coast	Riverlands Primêre Skool	Gr1	13	
West Coast	Saldanha Laerskool	Gr1	233	4
West Coast	Schoonspruit Sekondêr	Gr8	729	27
West Coast	Sederberg Primêre Skool	Gr1	69	6
West Coast	Spruitdrift Primêre Skool	Gr1	1	
West Coast	St. Andrew's Primêre Skool	Gr1	87	2
West Coast	St. Augustine's Primêre Skool	Gr1	7	
West Coast	St. Boniface (Rk) Primêre Skool	Gr8	1	
West Coast	St. Helenabaai Intermediate School	Gr1	6	2
West Coast	St. Helenabaai Intermediate School	Gr8	1	1
West Coast	St. Michael's Primêre Skool	Gr1	15	17
West Coast	St. Thomas Primêre Skool	Gr1	84	4
West Coast	Steenberg's Cove Primêre Skool	Gr1	4	
West Coast	Steilhoogte Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	39	
West Coast	Steynville Primêre Skool	Gr1	13	
West Coast	Steynville Sekondêr	Gr8	205	86
West Coast	Swartland Hoërskool	Gr8	613	21
West Coast	Swartland Laerskool	Gr1	115	3
West Coast	Trawal Primêre Skool	Gr1	3	
West Coast	Uitkyk Primêre Skool	Gr1	9	
West Coast	Uitkyk Primêre Skool	Gr8	57	2
West Coast	Vanrhynsdorp Hoërskool	Gr1	12	
West Coast	Vanrhynsdorp Hoërskool	Gr8	353	7
West Coast	Velddrif Hoërskool	Gr1	4	1
West Coast	Velddrif Hoërskool	Gr8	43	1
West Coast	Vergenoeg Rk Primêre Skool	Gr1	21	11
West Coast	Vooruitsig Primêre Skool	Gr1	81	11
West Coast	Vooruitsig Primêre Skool	Gr8	2	2
West Coast	Vredenburg Hoërskool	Gr8	607	41
West Coast	Vredenburg Laerskool	Gr1	272	4
West Coast	Vredendal Hoërskool	Gr8	308	12
West Coast	Vredendal Laerskool	Gr1	86	1
West Coast	Vredendal Sekondêr	Gr8	360	13
West Coast	Vredendal-Noord Primêre Skool	Gr1	30	1
West Coast	Welgemeend Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	7	
West Coast	Weltevreden Ngk Primêre Skool	Gr1	2	
West Coast	Wesbank Sekondêr	Gr8	630	44
West Coast	Weston Sekondêr	Gr8	471	49

- (4) (a) 3 000
- (b) A weekly breakdown is not available.
- (5) (a) None, schools have until 23 May 2022 to finalise and sign off the status of their applications.
Parents must confirm acceptance of the places at schools between 27 May and 17 June 2022.
- After 17 June 2022, parents/guardians only have 3 days to accept a place if they are offered a place at a school.
- Certified hardcopies must be submitted to the school where the student will be attending within 7 days of the parent confirming the place at the school.
- (b) None.

Department of Human Settlements: irregular expenditure

13. Ms N D Nkondlo asked the Minister of Human Settlements:

(a) What are the details of the (i) irregular expenditure and (ii) fruitless and wasteful expenditure that has been incurred by his Department and its entity in (aa) 2019, (bb) 2020 and (cc) 2021, (b) how much was incurred as the result of not adhering to (i) National Treasury and (ii) Provincial Treasury instructions over the same period of time and (c) what are the (i) details of these instructions and (ii) reasons for not adhering to them?

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS:

13. (a) (i) **Fruitless and Wasteful expenditure**
- No fruitless and wasteful expenditure was incurred for the 2018/19, 2019/20 and 2020/21 financial years.
- (ii) **Irregular Expenditure 2018/19 (aa) 2019**

(b) Amount incurred as result of not adhering to (i) National Treasury Instructions	Amount incurred as result of not adhering to (ii) Provincial Treasury Instructions	(c) (i) details of these instructions	(ii) reasons for not adhering to them	Departmental response
R 3 278 000		Non-compliance with regulation 9 (1) of the Preferential Procurement Regulations of 2011 resulted in irregular expenditure being incurred.	The payments were irregular because the contractor commenced work without a valid contract.	<p>This irregular expenditure was caused due to Blizzard Trading commenced work during the 2017/18 financial year without a valid contract with the Department of Human Settlement according to the KPMG report. Blizzard Trading were one of those contractors that was appointed by the Peoples' Housing Projects (PHP) Support Organizations during the 2016/2017 financial year whereby contractors commenced work without formal contracts. Settlements did not suffer any losses because the contractor carried out the construction work in terms of the requirement. No malice or negligence could be determined. Hence no disciplinary actions were considered.</p> <p>Irregular expenditure amount condoned by PT.</p>

Irregular Expenditure 2019/20 (aa) 2020

(b) Amount incurred as result of not adhering to (i) National Treasury Instructions	Amount incurred as result of not adhering to (ii) Provincial Treasury Instructions	(c) (i) details of these instructions	(ii) reasons for not adhering to them	Departmental response
R135 071 000 (prior years) R127 457 000 (2019/20)		Treasury Regulation (TR) 16A.3.2 (a) states: "A supply chain management system referred to in paragraph 16A3.1 must— (a) be fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost effective".	Specifications in its nature restricted other potential suppliers to respond to the tender invitation as the specifications stated that bidders that do not have an office in the Western Cape will not be considered. The specifications were drafted in a biased manner as they did not allow all potential suppliers to offer their services.	The irregular expenditure was caused due to non-compliance to Treasury Regulation (TR) 16A.3.2 (a). The fact that the advertisement stated only suppliers that have an office in the Western Cape will be considered was part of Department's procurement strategy to promote professional service providers of the Western Cape. The irregular expenditure was subsequently condoned by Provincial Treasury. Irregular expenditure amount condoned by PT.
R2 227 000		Treasury Regulation (TR) 16A.9.1 (c) states: "The accounting officer or accounting authority must — (c) Check National Treasury database prior to awarding any contract to ensure that no recommended bidder, nor any of its directors, are listed as companies or persons prohibited from	The department extended the contract with Comwezi Security Services who at the date of award of the extension was listed on National Treasury's (NT) database of restricted suppliers	This irregular expenditure was caused since the department extended the contract with Comwezi Security Services who at the date of award of the extension was listed on National Treasury's (NT) database of restricted suppliers. At the time of the extension Department of Human Settlements was not aware of the non-compliance status of

(b) Amount incurred as result of not adhering to (i) National Treasury Instructions	Amount incurred as result of not adhering to (ii) Provincial Treasury Instructions	(c) (i) details of these instructions	(ii) reasons for not adhering to them	Departmental response
		doing business with the public sector".		<p>the appointed service provider. The department appointed the service provider from the security framework of the Department of Community Safety as custodian of provincial security services. The non-compliance should be seen as an administrative compliance oversight. No malice or negligence could be determined. Hence no disciplinary actions were considered.</p> <p>Irregular expenditure amount condoned by PT.</p>
sesurityreemenR401000		In terms of section 17(1) of the Division of Revenue Act (Act 16 of 2019 (DoRA) "Despite a provision of other legislation to the contrary, an allocation referred to in Schedules 4 to 7 may only be used for the purpose stipulated in the Schedule concerned and in accordance with the applicable framework."	Payment made from the Human Settlements Development Grant relating to a Bulk Infrastructure (Electrical services) project of the City of Cape Town should have been paid using the Urban Settlement Development Grant. The payment made from the Human Settlements Development Grant was not budgeted for in terms of the grants schedule.	<p>This irregular expenditure was caused due to transfers and subsidies payment that was paid from the Human Settlements Development Grant relating to a Bulk Infrastructure (Electrical services) project of the City of Cape Town. It should have been paid using the Urban Settlement Development Grant. This was done to expedite the project as we had a contractor on site.</p> <p>The non-compliance should be seen as an administrative</p>

(b) Amount incurred as result of not adhering to (i) National Treasury Instructions	Amount incurred as result of not adhering to (ii) Provincial Treasury Instructions	(c) (i) details of these instructions	(ii) reasons for not adhering to them	Departmental response
				oversight and internal control deficiency as the wrong funding vote was used for the allocation of the expenditure. No officials were found guilty of negligence and subjected to disciplinary action. Hence no disciplinary actions were instituted. Irregular expenditure amount condoned by PT.

Irregular Expenditure 2020/21 (aa) 2021

(b) Amount incurred as result of not adhering to (i) National Treasury Instructions	Amount incurred as result of not adhering to (ii) Provincial Treasury Instructions	(c) (i) details of these instructions	(ii) reasons for not adhering to them	Departmental response
R89 095 000		Treasury Regulation (TR) 16A.3.2 (a) states: "A supply chain management system referred to in paragraph 16A3.1 must— (a) be fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost effective".	Specifications in its nature restricted other potential suppliers to respond to the tender invitation as the specifications stated that bidders that do not have an office in the Western Cape will not be considered for the tender. The specifications were drafted in a biased	The irregular expenditure was caused due to non-compliance to Treasury Regulation (TR) 16A.3.2 (a). The fact that the advertisement stated only suppliers that have an office in the Western Cape will be considered was part of Department's procurement strategy to promote professional service providers of

(b) Amount incurred as result of not adhering to (i) National Treasury Instructions	Amount incurred as result of not adhering to (ii) Provincial Treasury Instructions	(c) (i) details of these instructions	(ii) reasons for not adhering to them	Departmental response
			manner as they did not allow all potential suppliers to offer their services.	the Western Cape No malice or negligence could be determined. However, Provincial Treasury already condoned Irregular expenditure to the amount of R78 090 940. Awaiting condonement from PT to the amount of R11 004 060
R1 036 000		Treasury Regulation (TR) 16A9.1 (d) states:" The accounting officer or accounting authority must reject any bid from a supplier who fails to provide written proof from the South African Revenue Service that the supplier either has no outstanding tax obligations or has made arrangements to meet outstanding tax obligations".	It was an administrative oversight as these awards were done on an urgent basis by using the emergency delegations.	Corrective measures were put in place to ensure compliance in future. Awaiting condonement from PT.
R189 061 000		Treasury Regulation (TR) 16A.6.1 states:"	Non-compliance was identified in relation to the	This was done to assist other organs of state to safeguard

(b) Amount incurred as result of not adhering to (i) National Treasury Instructions	Amount incurred as result of not adhering to (ii) Provincial Treasury Instructions	(c) (i) details of these instructions	(ii) reasons for not adhering to them	Departmental response
		procurement of goods and services, either by way of quotations or through a bidding process, must be within the threshold values as determined by the National Treasury"	contract with Red Ants. Payments to the security company were irregular because security services were not for the department's properties as per the original terms of reference of the tender. Services delivered falls outside the scope of the contract entered between the department and the security company.	<p>their assets given the scourge of land invasions during covid. All expenditure incurred on behalf of the other organs of state was reimbursed to the Department.</p> <p>A new tender to address the short coming was advertised and is in effect from 1 April 2021.</p> <p>No malice or negligence could be determined.</p> <p>Awaiting condonement from PT.</p>
R5 360 000		National Treasury regulation 16A6.3 (a) (iii) states that "The accounting officer or authority must ensure that bid documentation and the general conditions of a contract are in accordance with the	Due to the replacement of the initial contractor and the urgency of the services required, resulted in the department not applying the applicable Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) requirements by appointing another service provider to finalize	<p>The irregular expenditure was caused due to non-compliance of stipulating the relevant CIDB grading in an invitation to quote.</p> <p>The department invited the services subcontractor that had a CIDB grading of 7 CE as per the main contract to complete the contract for the services and did not find it necessary to</p>

(b) Amount incurred as result of not adhering to (i) National Treasury Instructions	Amount incurred as result of not adhering to (ii) Provincial Treasury Instructions	(c) (i) details of these instructions	(ii) reasons for not adhering to them	Departmental response
		prescripts of the Construction Development Board, in the case of a bid relating to the construction industry."	the project.	stipulate the CIDB grading (7CE) required to do the services. The non-compliance should be seen as an administrative compliance oversight and internal control deficiency. The department did not suffer any loss and the contracts was completed within the timeframes and within budget. Hence no malice was intended and does not warrant any disciplinary action. Awaiting condonement from PT.

*Department of Health: irregular expenditure***14. Ms N D Nkondlo asked the Minister of Health:**

(a) What are the details of the (i) irregular expenditure and (ii) fruitless and wasteful expenditure that has been incurred by her Department in (aa) 2019, (bb) 2020 and (cc) 2021, (b) how much was incurred as the result of not adhering to (i) National Treasury and (ii) Provincial Treasury instructions over the same period of time and (c) what are the (i) details of these instructions and (ii) reasons for not adhering to them?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

14. See below response.

6670

FRIDAY, 22 APRIL 2022

Sum of Irregular amount (already expended)	Column Labels								
Row Labels	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Grand Total	b(i) NTR	b(ii)PTI	c(i) Details of instruction	c(ii) Reasons for not adhering	
Additional charges not covered by contract	12 150	36 662		48 812		PTI 7.3	To approve the expansion/extension of a contract with original value below R500 000.	Misinterpretation of delegations	
Award made to wrong bidder	1 348 192	1 023 567	46 474	2 418 233		PTI 7.3	To approve the expansion/extension of a contract with original value below R500 000.	Misinterpretation of applicable policies	
Contract Expanded without approval	4 346	9 379	7 341	21 066		PTI 7.3	To approve the expansion/extension of a contract with original value below R500 000.	Misinterpretation of delegations	
Contract extended without approval	296 269	1 403 988	363 862	2 064 120		PTI 7.3	To approve the expansion/extension of a contract with original value below R500 000.	Misinterpretation of delegations	
Emergency delegation incorrectly applied	80 482		253 038	333 520	NTR 16A6.1	PTI 4.6.1-4.6.4, PTI 5.2.1.3(g), PTI 5.2.1.6	To award a bid for the emergency procurement of goods, services and works when it is impractical to utilize the ePS	Misinterpretation of delegations	
Incorrect bidding process followed < R 500 000	3 125 562	626 559	9 500	3 761 621	NTR 16 A 6.1	PTI 5.3.1	Procurement of goods and services, either by way of quotations or through a bidding process, must be within the threshold values as determined by the National Treasury	Misinterpretation of applicable policies	
Incorrect delegatee making award	376 188	67 577		443 765	PFMA S44 (1)(a)		The accounting officer for a department, trading entity or constitutional institution may— (a) in writing delegate any of the powers entrusted or delegated to the accounting officer in terms of this Act, to an official in that department, trading entity or constitutional institution	Misinterpretation of delegations	
Insufficient proof for not using IPS	50 755			50 755	NTR 16A6.1	PTIs 4.6.1 -4.6.4, PTI 5.2.1.1, 5.3.1 (b) & 5.3.1 ©	To award a bid for the procurement of supplies and services, the hiring or letting of anything or the acquisition or granting of any right for or on behalf of the Department by using the Electronic Procurement Solution	Misinterpretation of delegations	

Sum of Irregular amount (already expended)	Column Labels								
Row Labels	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Grand Total	b(i) NTR	b(ii)PTI	c(i) Details of instruction	c(ii) Reasons for not adhering	
							(ePS).		
Invalid/No quotations attached	104 605	64 091		168 696	NTR 16A6.1,	PTI 5.5.2(a)&(b)	To award a bid for the procurement of supplies and services, the hiring or letting of anything or the acquisition or granting of any right for or on behalf of the Department by means of informal quotations	Misinterpretation of delegations	
Item purchased not on contract	20 473	79 218	63 574	163 265		PTI 7.3	To approve the expansion/extension of a contract with original value below R500 000.	Misinterpretation of delegations	
Items on contract procured via IPS without valid reasons	68 810	97 163		165 972	PTI 7.2		To approve the procurement outside of the contract in instances where the contractor is unable to deliver and will be held responsible for the difference in price.	Lack of oversight when procuring goods	
Less than 3 quotations obtained (no reason provided)	1 350	5 997		7 347	NTR 16A6.1,	PTI 5.5.2(a)&(b)	To award a bid for the procurement of supplies and services, the hiring or letting of anything or the acquisition or granting of any right for or on behalf of the Department by means of informal quotations	Misinterpretation of delegations	
Local content not applied	857 283	139 414		996 696	PPR 2011 and PPPFA 5/2000		To make provision for the in the case of designated sectors, bids must be advertised with a bidding condition that only locally produced or manufactured goods with a stipulated minimum threshold for local production and content will be considered	Misinterpretation of local content requirements	
Local content policy applied incorrectly		6 798		6 798	PPR 2011 and PPPFA 5/2000		To make provision for the in the case of designated sectors, bids must be advertised with a bidding condition that only locally produced or manufactured goods with a stipulated minimum threshold for local production and content will be considered	Misinterpretation of local content requirements	

Sum of Irregular amount (already expensed)	Column Labels								
Row Labels	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Grand Total	b(i) NTR	b(ii)PTI	c(i) Details of instruction	c(ii) Reasons for not adhering	
No declaration of interest	171 701	138 680	3 607 165	3 917 546	PFMA section 50 3a	PTI 2019 3.8	Disclose to the accounting authority any direct or indirect personal or private business interest that that member or any spouse partner or close family member may have in any matter before the accounting authority	Department unable to determine conflict of interest at time of award	
No formal bidding process followed > R 500 000	13 834	15 613	719 063	748 510	NTR 16A6.1,	PTI 5.4.1(b) & 5.5.2 (a) & (b)	To award a bid for the procurement of supplies and services, the hiring or letting of anything or the acquisition or granting of any right for or on behalf of the Department by using the Electronic Procurement Solution (ePS).	Misinterpretation of delegations	
No proof to substantiate Sole Supplier	72 232	2 520		74 752	NTR 16A 6.4	PTI 5.5.4	To approve that selective bidding instead of open/ competitive bidding can be applied for bids below R500 000.	Lack of oversight when making awards	
No valid tax clearance certificate/ CSD Tax Status	1 321 822	2 316 881	950 598	4 589 301	NTI SCM 4A of 2016/17	PTC 28/2017	To approve the utilisation of a supplier not duly registered on the Western Cape Supplier Evidence Bank	Purchases from large pharmaceutical companies who are sole suppliers of critical items. Department has no control over their tax status	
Pass overs not properly documented	17 271			17 271	NTR 16A6.1,	PTI 5.4.1(b) & 5.5.2 (a) & (b)	To award a bid for the procurement of supplies and services, the hiring or letting of anything or the acquisition or granting of any right for or on behalf of the Department by using the Electronic Procurement Solution (ePS).	Misinterpretation of delegations	
Petty Cash Purchase above R2000.00			1 181 983	1 181 983	NTR 16A6.1,	PTI 5.5.1	To approve the utilisation of petty cash for the purchase of supplies and services, the hiring or letting of anything or the acquisition or granting of any right for or on behalf of the Department.	This was in response to the pandemic and could not have been avoided	
Quantity on invoice more than approved order		3 842		3 842		PTI 7.3	To approve the expansion/extension of a contract with original value below R500 000.	Lack of oversight when placing orders and managing commitments	

Sum of Irregular amount (already expensed)	Column Labels								
Row Labels	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Grand Total	b(i) NTR	b(ii)PTI	c(i) Details of instruction	c(ii) Reasons for not adhering	
Supplier not registered on relevant database	4 936 303	79 351	16 202 060	21 217 715	NTI SCM 4A of 2016/17	PTC 28/2017	To approve the utilisation of a supplier not duly registered on the Western Cape Supplier Evidence Bank	Purchases from large pharmaceutical companies who are sole suppliers of critical items. Companies refusing to register	
Used invalid contract (incl purchase outside valid contract/item not on contract).	7 864	354 750		362 614		PTI 7.3	To approve the expansion/extension of a contract with original value below R500 000.	Lack of oversight when placing orders	
Grand Total	12 887 492	6 472 051	23 404 659	42 764 202					

*Department of the Premier: irregular expenditure***15. Ms N D Nkondlo asked the Premier:**

(a) What are the details of the (i) irregular expenditure and (ii) fruitless and wasteful expenditure that has been incurred by his Department in (aa) 2019, (bb) 2020 and (cc) 2021, (b) how much was incurred as the result of not adhering to (i) National Treasury and (ii) Provincial Treasury instructions over the same period of time and (c) what are the (i) details of these instructions and (ii) reasons for not adhering to them?

The PREMIER:

15. The details of irregular expenditure and fruitless and wasteful expenditure incurred by the Department of the Premier are attached on the Excel document as follows;

- (a) (i) (ii) (aa) Please refer to Annexure A (Excel document)
 - (bb) Please refer to Annexure A (Excel document)
 - (cc) Please refer to Annexure A (Excel document)
- (b) (i) (ii) Please refer to Annexure A (Excel document)
- (c) (i) (ii) Please refer to Annexure A (Excel document)

(i)(aa) - IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE - 01 APRIL 2018 - 31 MARCH 2019

No.	Supplier	Payment Number	Details	(b)(i) and (ii) Details of the National Treasury / Provincial Treasury Instructions not adhered to	(c)(i) and (ii) Reasons for non-adherence	Amount
1	The Auditor - General South Africa	BAS 2408993	Payment authorised by the incorrect level of authority. The BAS Creditor sundry form was authorised for payment by an ASD which should have been a Director.	NTR 8.2.2 Before approving expenditure or incurring a commitment to spend, the delegated or authorised official must ensure compliance with any limitations or conditions attached to the delegation or authorisation. NTR 8.2.1 An official of an institution may not spend or commit public money except with the approval (either in writing or by duly authorised electronic means) of the accounting officer or authorised officer.	Oversight by the Assistant Director. The official received corrective counselling and has endeavoured to consult the Financial Delegations when approving future payments to ensure that they only authorise such payments where they are within the limits detailed in the Financial Delegations.	1 107 267,87
2	University of Cape Town	LOGIS 2409866	An official was required to attend a course in respect of understanding poverty and inequality in South Africa presented by the University of Cape Town. The submission was not approved by the Branch Head.	NTR 03 of 2017/18 - Cost Containment Measures Accounting officers and accounting authorities may consider appropriate benchmark costs with other professional bodies or regulatory bodies prior to granting approval for an employee to attend a conference or event within the borders of South Africa. Such benchmark costs may not exceed R2,500 per employee per day. The National Treasury may periodically review this amount. If the amount referred to above exceeds R2,500 per employee per day, the accounting officer or accounting authority may consider granting approval for employees of their respective institutions to attend. The Accounting Officer sub-delegated the above to the Branch Head.	The former Chief Director indicated that reliance was placed on the assurance that his staff had confirmed with Finance that the signatories were correct rather than checking the delegation first hand. Furthermore, the error was made in good faith due to the weaknesses in the controls above. The Chief Director subsequently requested that his staff print the relevant delegation to accompany future submissions for ease of reference of signatories and to confirm that the delegation is appropriate and that the correct signatories are on the submission.	12 000,00
3	Learning Cape Initiative	LOGIS 2411544	Supplier was not actively registered on the CSD. The payment related to the facilitation of a compulsory skills development programme by Chief Directorate: People Training and Employment whereby the programme was presented by the Learning Cape Initiative as part of the Premiers Advancement of Youth Project.	Provincial Treasury Circular No. 29/2019 3.2 National Treasury implemented the CSD since 01 April 2016 to serve as the master data source of all supplier information for all spheres of Government. It is currently a mandatory requirement for suppliers to be registered on the CSD. 5.2.3 It is essential to ensure that persons conducting business with the State are tax compliant at the time of award of price quotations or competitive bids as no price quotations or competitive bids may be awarded to persons who are not tax compliant.	Only one Education Training and Development Training Programme Practitioner was available to present the Compulsory Skills Development Training Programme as all the ETDPs were already programmed to present PTE learning programmes. Orders were placed with George High School and Gardens Commercial High School to utilise their venues to deliver the training and Departments made arrangements that their interns attend the training. Some of those interns were rural interns. Learning Cape Initiative was found to be suspended on the CSD when the order was generated and was only active on the system again on 07 July 2018. Therefore only the first two weeks of training was deemed irregular as in the third week the supplier was CSD compliant. If the training was cancelled it would have led to fruitless and wasteful expenditure as the Departments already made arrangements for their interns to attend the training and the venue hosts made arrangements for their facility managers, catering staff and cleaners to be onsite during the school holidays as they are normally off during that time.	98 780,00
4	XL Nexus Travel	LOGIS 2412823	No prior approval to disburse an additional amount for Car Hire for official purposes	NTR 8.2.1 An official of an institution may not spend or commit public money except with the approval (either in writing or by duly authorised electronic means) of the accounting officer or authorised officer.	An official utilised car rental services for official purposes. The cost of the car hire fees varied between the quoted amount approved by the delegated authority and the tax invoice amount (which is more than the quoted amount), due to variances such as e-toll fees, petrol costs, and refuelling fees. No prior approval was obtained by the delegated authority to disburse the additional cost of a co-driver, e-toll fee and petrol fee.	577,19
5	Linda Jacobs Promotions	LOGIS 2414038	Corporate Branding Clothing for the Better Together Games do not form part of uniforms as per the Standard Chart of Accounts - branded shirts purchased limited to new employees appointed between October 2017 and September 2018	NTR 03 of 2017/18 - Cost Containment Measures 8.18 - Expenditure may not be incurred by departments, constitutional institutions and public entities on corporate branded items of clothing or goods for personal use of employees (other than uniforms, office supplies and tools of trade) unless costs related thereto are recovered from those employees that are availed the items.	The Western Cape Provincial Government wished to procure and issue corporate branded items of clothing to all the participating institutions in a multitude of sporting codes which will facilitate the management and identification of the different teams representing the various institutions; and provide for a competitive spirit that is core to the success of an event such as the Better Together Games. The Western Cape Provincial Treasury viewed the supply of branded clothing to staff as equivalent to supplying staff with a uniform for the day, which can be reused at future departmental functions and that the recovery of the cost for those corporate branded items of clothing will result in an administrative burden and a disincentive for participants. The practice to provide corporate wear has been in place since 1998. However, the National Treasury was of the view that corporate branded items of clothing for the Better Together Games do not form part of uniforms.	6 115,13

(ii)(bb) - IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE - 01 APRIL 2019 - 31 MARCH 2020

No.	Supplier	Payment Number	Details	(b)(i) and (ii) Details of the National Treasury / Provincial Treasury Instructions not adhered to	(c) (i) and (ii) Reasons for non-adherence	Amount
1	Fatima Adraff Caterers CC	LOGIS 2418868	No prior approval was obtained from the delegated authority (Branch Head) for the Catering Expense in respect of MINTECH HRIM & D Working Group Meeting.	NTR 03 of 2017/18 - Cost Containment Measures Catering expenses - Departments, constitutional institutions and public entities may not incur catering expenses for internal meetings, unless approved otherwise by the relevant accounting officer or accounting authority. The Accounting Officer sub-delegated the above to the Branch Head.	When requesting the procurement of catering services, the official utilised the incorrect SCM delegation and the Director approved the procurement instead of the Branch Head which was an oversight as the cost containment measures were not considered upon approval.	9 153,30
2	XL Nexus Travel	LOGIS 2418216	No prior approval to disburse an additional amount for Car Hire for the Interprovincial State Law Adviser's Forum	NTR 8.2.1 An official of an institution may not spend or commit public money except with the approval (either in writing or by duly authorised electronic means) of the accounting officer or authorised officer.	An official utilised car rental services to attend the Interprovincial State Law Adviser's Forum in Bronkhorsts Gauteng. The cost of the car hire fees varied between the quoted amount approved by the delegated authority and the tax invoice amount (which is more than the quoted amount), due to variances such as e-toll fees, petrol costs, and refuelling fees. No prior approval was obtained by the delegated authority to disburse the additional cost related to these variances.	166,11
3	XL Nexus Travel	LOGIS 2419805	No prior approval to disburse an additional amount for Car Hire for official purposes	NTR 8.2.1 An official of an institution may not spend or commit public money except with the approval (either in writing or by duly authorised electronic means) of the accounting officer or authorised officer.	An official utilised car rental services for official purposes. The cost of the car hire fees varied between the quoted amount approved by the delegated authority and the tax invoice amount (which is more than the quoted amount), due to variances such as e-toll fees, petrol costs, and refuelling fees. No prior approval was obtained by the delegated authority to disburse the additional cost related to these variances.	261,33
4	University of Cape Town	BAS 2419262	An official was required to attend a course in respect of the Professional development project presented by the University of Cape Town. The official attended the course however, the agreement was approved by the Chief Director and not the Branch Head.	NTR 03 of 2017/18 - Cost Containment Measures Accounting officers and accounting authorities may consider appropriate benchmark costs with other professional bodies or regulatory bodies prior to granting approval for an employee to attend a conference or event within the borders of South Africa. Such benchmark costs may not exceed R2500 per employee per day. The National Treasury may periodically review this amount. If the amount referred to above exceeds R2500 per employee per day, the accounting officer or accounting authority may consider granting approval for employees of their respective institutions to attend. The Accounting Officer sub-delegated the above to the Branch Head.	The irregular expenditure was caused by a delay in the finalisation of the order, resulting in the service provider being non-compliant in respect of the tax status on the CSD. Both officials involved in the procurement of the training course acknowledged the administrative oversight and were cautioned in order to ensure that it does not recur. Officials, as a rule, are not allowed to attend any training courses unless an order number has been received prior to the start of the course.	7 500,00
5	XL Nexus Travel	LOGIS 2419487	No prior approval to disburse an additional petrol amount for Car Hire for the NSG launch - valid expense subsequent to year end	Not applicable	An official utilised car rental services to attend the NSG launch. The cost of the car hire fees varied due to an additional sundry and e-toll charge; however, it was found subsequent to year end that the total cost paid did not exceed the total cost approved (Car Hire, Accommodation & Air Travel). This was therefore deemed as a valid expense subsequent to year end and is therefore not irregular.	264,33
6	XL Nexus Travel	LOGIS 2419455	No prior approval to disburse an additional amount for Car Hire for the G&A Working Session	NTR 8.2.1 An official of an institution may not spend or commit public money except with the approval (either in writing or by duly authorised electronic means) of the accounting officer or authorised officer.	An official utilised car rental services to attend the G&A Working Session in Pretoria. The cost of the car hire fees varied between the quoted amount approved by the delegated authority and the tax invoice amount (which is more than the quoted amount), due to variances such as e-toll fees, petrol costs, and refuelling fees. No prior approval was obtained by the delegated authority to disburse the additional cost related to these variances.	287,18
7	XL Nexus Travel	LOGIS 2420536	No prior approval to disburse an additional petrol amount for Car Hire - valid expense subsequent to year end	Not applicable	An official utilised car rental services for official purposes. The cost of the car hire fees varied due to an additional petrol cost. This was therefore deemed as a valid expense subsequent to year end and is therefore not irregular.	111,51
8	An official	BAS 2421798	No prior approval to purchase IT Consumables was obtained	Not applicable	Subsequent to year end the delegated authority confirmed that verbal approval was given for the official to procure the IT consumables out of pocket and that the official did not request approval to pay for the IT consumables (post procurement) but only requested approval to be reimbursed in this regard. This was therefore deemed as a valid expense subsequent to year end and is therefore not irregular.	1 877,00
9	An official	BAS 2421255	No prior approval for domain names was obtained	Not applicable	Subsequent to year end the delegated authority confirmed that verbal approval was given for the official to procure the domain names out of pocket and that the official did not request approval to pay the domain renewal invoices (post procurement) but only requested approval to be reimbursed in this regard. This was therefore deemed as a valid expense subsequent to year end and is therefore not irregular.	594,00

(i)(cc) - IRREGULAR EXPENDITURE - 01 APRIL 2020 - 31 MARCH 2021

No.	Supplier	Payment Number	Details	(b)(i) and (ii) Details of the National Treasury / Provincial Treasury Instructions not adhered to	(c)(i) and (ii) Reasons for non-adherence	Amount
1	Aesphoria Partners (Pty) Ltd	BAS 2427346	The training took place in the absence of a valid contract being in place for the Accreditation training in the Enneagram and Maturity and generation of combined reports for seven internal employees	NTR 8.2.1 An official of an institution may not spend or commit public money except with the approval (either in writing or by duly authorised electronic means) of the accounting officer or authorised officer.	The line function fast-tracked the procurement of the training as there was only one sole-service provider; the training was pivotal to the implementation of the go-five pilot of the Values-Based Leadership Development Programme as it had to be completed before the pilot launched in April 2020, and it was directed and instructed by senior management that we were to collaborate with The City of Cape Town (CCT) as we could learn from each other. The City of Cape Town (CCT) confirmed the training date without consulting the Department; thus the Department had to act quickly and decisively in order to fulfil the mandate from senior management.	120 709,75
2	State Information Technology Agency (SITA) SOC Ltd	LOGIS 2426947	Renewal of TeamMate Licences - Software for the period 01 January 2020 – 07 April 2020 was utilised in the absence of an approved contract.	NTR16.6.3 The accounting officer or accounting authority must ensure that contracts relating to information technology are prepared in accordance with the State Information Technology Act, 1998 (Act No. 88 of 1998) and any regulations made in terms of that Act. NTR 8.2.1 An official of an institution may not spend or commit public money except with the approval (either in writing or by duly authorised electronic means) of the accounting officer or authorised officer.	The Chief Directorate: Internal Audit uses the TeamMate Audit Management System as the main operating tool to document all internal audit working papers supporting reports issued, as well as time capturing and project scheduling for the unit. This is where all templates and libraries are maintained in support of the Western Cape Government Internal Audit Services. The annual maintenance fee is paid to secure the ongoing technical maintenance and support from the service agent to resolve any problems that arise with the software; access to relevant upgrades of the software to ensure that the software remain compatible within the broader IT environment. The renewal of the maintenance and licence fees ensures continued support and licencing from the service provider. The process for the renewal of the 3-year contract was unclear between SITA and DOP and no indication provided that it would be more time consuming than the normal renewal process performed in previous years as new documentation / templates were required to be submitted and although requested, the documentation was not received from SITA. Continued availability of this software is imperative for the delivery of an effective internal audit service in the Western Cape Government.	136 982,58
3	Park Avenue Stationers (Cape) CC	LOGIS 2429671	Specifications referred to specific brands namely Redfern, Colop and Trodat without indicating the wording "similar" or "equivalent" for the procurement of labels and stamps	National Treasury Supply Chain Management Guide for Accounting Officers / Authorities (2004) 3.4.2 Specifications should be based on relevant characteristics and/or performance requirements. References to brand names, catalogue numbers, or similar classifications should be avoided. If it is necessary to quote a brand name or catalogue number of particular manufacturer to clarify an otherwise incomplete specification, the words "or equivalent" should be added after such reference. The specification should permit the acceptance of offers for goods which have similar characteristics and which provide performance at least equivalent to those specified. The quality of goods/services required should, however, not be over specified to the extent that it will be impossible for others to offer such a product. It must be noted that Section 38(1)(a)(ii) of the PFMA prescribes that "the accounting officer for a department, trading entity or constitutional institution must ensure that that department, trading entity or constitutional institution has and maintains an appropriate procurement and provisioning system which is fair, equitable, transparent, competitive and cost-effective"	The unit ordered similar items in the past, and were disappointed when the final products, as quoted, were not satisfactory. The labels that were received previously, was another brand, and were thinner than the Redfern make. When used in the photocopier machine, it repeatedly caused the photocopier to jam, which often resulted in a call-out from the supplier. Therefore the preferred brand was Redfern, which is a common brand, stocked by most suppliers. The Colop and Trodat stamps are additional stamps required to ensure effective and efficient service delivery in the office. The size of both stamps were measured and the codes provided as these are the exact ones required. The concern was that if another brand was received, the sizes and quality would differ.	1 632,82
4	Liquid Telecommunication South Africa (Pty) Ltd	BAS 2427386 BAS 2427512	Additional expenditure in respect of the extra / top-up data was incurred without the prior approval of the Director-General	NTR 8.2.1 An official of an institution may not spend or commit public money except with the approval (either in writing or by duly authorised electronic means) of the accounting officer or authorised officer.	The procurement of a mobile data service and routers was vital to ensure that essential staff and new health facilities worked remotely during and after the COVID19 pandemic. In order for staff to work remotely they required data connectivity to access the internet, relevant applications and to collaborate via the Teams solutions in order to do video-conferencing. The routers, APN and data services were procured for a period of 12 months and would then be used as back-up connectivity at the Department's most vulnerable facilities who are often faced with connectivity outages due to vandalism. Although the quotation provided by LTSA (service provider) indicated a line item "Top Up @15c per MB, this description was erroneously omitted from the submission approved by the Accounting Officer and due to the oversight all amounts paid to LTSA expressly for the extra / top-up data (i.e. data beyond the data comprising the agreed monthly 500GB bundle) was considered irregular expenditure, as such expenditure was not incurred with the approval of the Accounting Officer as required by Regulation 8.2 of the NTRs.	277 990,48

Total **537 315,63**

Summary	
2020/21 - Irregular Expenditure - National Treasury Regulations / Framework / Guide not adhered to:	537 315,63
2020/21 - Irregular Expenditure - Provincial Treasury Instructions / Circulars not adhered to:	-
2020/21 - Irregular Expenditure - Public Finance Management Act not adhered to:	-
2020/21 - Not applicable - The expenses were valid or were recovered from the supplier or the official and were therefore deemed not irregular	-

FRIDAY, 22 AUGUST 2021

6677

(U) (a) - FRUITLESS & WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE - 01 APRIL 2018 - 31 MARCH 2019

No.	Supplier / Official	Payment / Claim Number	Details	(b)(i) and (ii) Details of the National Treasury / Provincial Treasury instructions not adhered to	(c) (i) and (ii) Reasons for non-adherence	Amount
1	XL Nexus Travel	LOGS 240981	Interview candidate - due to unforeseen circumstances the after hour service had to be utilised by the interview candidate - valid expense	Not applicable	An interview candidate's interview was concluded as per the scheduled time. However, due to traffic congestion the interview candidate missed the scheduled flight and the Travel Agent activated the after hour service fee to reschedule the flights as per the agreed upon contract with the Department. The expense was therefore deemed as a valid expense and is therefore not fruitless and wasteful.	114,00
2	XL Nexus Travel	LOGS 240980	Interview candidate - due to unforeseen circumstances the service had to be utilised by the interview candidate - valid expense	Not applicable	Due to traffic congestion caused by a car accident the interview candidate missed their scheduled flight and the Travel Agent activated the service fee to reschedule the flights as per the agreed upon contract with the Department. The expense was therefore deemed as a valid expense and is therefore not fruitless and wasteful.	114,00
3	XL Nexus Travel	LOGS 241040	Interview candidate - due to unforeseen circumstances the service had to be utilised by the interview candidate - valid expense	Not applicable	Due to a lack of public transportation the interview candidate missed their scheduled flight and the Travel Agent activated the service fee to reschedule the flights as per the agreed upon contract with the Department. The expense was therefore deemed as a valid expense and is therefore not fruitless and wasteful.	115,00
4	XL Nexus Travel	LOGS 241121	Flight cancelled due to the postponement of a meeting - valid expense	Not applicable	An official was scheduled to attend the President's Coordinating Council meeting, however, the meeting was postponed until further notice. The Travel Agent cancelled the flight arrangements however, the outbound flight with SAFair was non-refundable. The expense was therefore deemed as a valid expense and is therefore not fruitless and wasteful.	3 646,36
5	XL Nexus Travel	LOGS 241125	Due to unforeseen circumstances the after hour service had to be utilised by the interview candidate - valid expense	NTR 8.2.1 An official of an institution may not spend or commit public money except with the approval (either in writing or by duly authorised electronic means) of the accounting officer or authorised officer.	Due to unforeseen circumstances the interview candidate missed their scheduled flight and the Travel Agent activated the after hour service fee to reschedule the flights as per the agreed upon contract with the Department. The expense was therefore deemed as a valid expense and is therefore not fruitless and wasteful.	114,00
6	XL Nexus Travel	LOGS 241024	Cancellation of shuttle service due to meeting duration	Not applicable	An official attended a wage negotiation meeting at the PSBC office; however, the meeting carried on longer than expected and the official did not make use of the booked shuttle service. The Travel Agent was notified accordingly to change the shuttle service time and notified the service provider, however, they failed to inform the driver timely. The service provider committed to reimburse the cost charged with a credit note. The expense was therefore deemed as recoverable and is therefore not fruitless and wasteful.	775,00
7	An official	T&S Claim 18-19/0466	Parking Fees claimed by an official - recovered from the official	National Treasury Travel Policy Framework April 2017 11.4.3.2 Any journey between an Official's residence and normal place of work constitutes a private journey. [Private journey's are not claimable.]	An official was authorised to utilise a GG vehicle for official purposes and parked the GG vehicle in the off-street parking area outside of her normal place of work. The official claimed the off-street parking cost for their commute to work which constitutes a private journey. The official indicated that this was due to health reasons (chronic illness). As this practice is in contravention of the travel policy framework the expense was recovered from the official and is therefore not fruitless and wasteful.	598,40
8	National School of Government (NSG)	BAS 241787	SCOA Training - no officials attended the course	Public Finance Management Act No. 1 of 1999 Fruitless and wasteful expenditure means expenditure which was made in vain and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised.	SCOA Training was booked with the course facilitator; however, due to an oversight by the official's responsible for confirming the training with the respective official's no attendees arrived for the class and the facilitator dispatched by the NSG for the course had to drive back to East London. The official forgot to cancel with the supplier, a sanction of a verbal warning was issued to the official for the oversight as the expense was indeed in vain and therefore fruitless and wasteful and would have been avoided had reasonable care been exercised.	22 587,00
9	XL Nexus Travel	LOGS 241585	Fees charged for hired vehicle as a result of a "no show"	Not applicable	An official utilised the car hire service for official purposes, but was erroneously indicated as a "no show" on the Tax Invoice received from the Travel Agent. The expense was therefore deemed as a valid expense and is therefore not fruitless and wasteful.	402,89
10	XL Nexus Travel	LOGS 241304	Damages incurred to a hired vehicle - unknown to the official	Not applicable	An official utilised a hired vehicle to attend the launch of the Pilot Workshop - Coaching for Leadership Development in Pretoria and returned the vehicle without damages. The vehicle was reported to have windscreen damage, however, the official was not responsible for the damages and did not act negligently. The expense was therefore deemed as a valid expense and is therefore not fruitless and wasteful.	73,91
11	XL Nexus Travel	LOGS 2412061	Booked shuttle service was not utilised by an official	Not applicable	An official was scheduled to utilise a shuttle service to attend a meeting at the National School of Government. The official fell ill and could not attend the meeting or inform the travel agent to cancel the shuttle service as a result of their condition. A doctor's certificate was submitted in this regard. The expense was therefore deemed as a valid expense and is therefore not fruitless and wasteful.	1 277,50
12	Government Printing Works	LOGS 2417018	Cancellation Fees charged - Tender Bulletin Notice (Advert) was cancelled	Not applicable	The department was billed for cancellation fees for a Tender Bulletin Notice which was cancelled. The cancellation was as a result of the bid evaluation committee evaluating the bids received and no compliant bidder being found. Therefore, it was recommended that specification be revised and re-advertised. The expense was therefore deemed as a valid expense and is therefore not fruitless and wasteful.	219,30
13	XL Nexus Travel	BAS 2417095	Administration fee charged in respect of traffic fines	Not applicable	A traffic fine administration fee was charged by the Travel Agent as the official was issued with a traffic fine for speeding. The fines are sent to the service provider who then needs to determine who the traveler is and this results in a traffic administration fee being charged. As this traffic administration fee could have been avoided if reasonable care was exercised by the official, it was deemed as fruitless and wasteful and recovered from the official.	325,00
14	XL Nexus Travel	BAS 241705	Administration fee charged in respect of traffic fines	Not applicable	A traffic fine administration fee was charged by the Travel Agent as the official was issued with a traffic fine for speeding. The fines are sent to the service provider who then needs to determine who the traveler is and this results in a traffic administration fee being charged. As this traffic administration fee could have been avoided if reasonable care was exercised by the official, it was deemed as fruitless and wasteful and recovered from the official.	325,00

(ii)(cc) - FRUITLESS & WASTEFUL EXPENDITURE - 01 APRIL 2020 - 31 MARCH 2021

No.	Supplier	Payment Number	Details	National Treasury / Provincial Treasury Instructions not adhered to and details of these instructions	Reasons for non-adherence	Amount
0			Not Applicable - The 2020/21 financial year fruitless and wasteful expense was zero.			-

Total - The 2020/21 financial year fruitless and wasteful expense was zero.

Summary:

2020/21 - Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure - National Treasury Regulations / Framework / Guide not adhered to:	-
2020/21 - Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure - Provincial Treasury Instructions / Circulars not adhered to:	-
2020/21 - Not applicable - The expenses were valid or were recovered from the supplier or the official and were therefore deemed not fruitless and wasteful	-

*Department of Transport and Public Works: irregular expenditure***16. Mr L L Mvimbi asked the Minister of Transport and Public Works:**

(a) What are the details of the (i) irregular expenditure and (ii) fruitless and wasteful expenditure that has been incurred by his Department and its entity in (aa) 2019, (bb) 2020 and (cc) 2021, (b) how much was incurred as the result of not adhering to (i) National Treasury and (ii) Provincial Treasury instructions over the same period of 70 time and (c) what are the (i) details of these instructions and (ii) reasons for not adhering to them?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC WORKS:

16. The following Annexures provide for the response to Mr LL Mvimbi's question posed to the Minister of Transport and Public Works:

Annexure A - Irregular Expenditure

Annexure B - Fruitless and Wasteful Expenditure

ANNEXURE A

Irregular expenditure

Year	(a)(i) Details	(b)(i) National Treasury Instructions	(b)(ii) Provincial Treasury Instruction	(c)(i) Detail of instructions	(c)(ii) Reasons for non-adherence
(a)(i)(aa) 2019	R 640.00			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Departmental Finance Instruction 4 of 2014 (Amendment 1 of 2017) – Catering expenditure. S45 of the PFMA 	Exceeding of threshold value.
(a)(i)(bb) 2020	R 117 881.44	Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-adherence to Regulation 8(5) of the PPR, 2017 in terms of Local Content. 	Minimum stipulated threshold for local production not adhered too with regard to the supply of protective clothing and safety boots.
(a)(i)(cc) 2021	R 16 810.00	National Treasury SCM Instruction Note 3 of 2016/2017		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paragraph 8.1: The Accounting Officer/Accounting Authority must only deviate from inviting competitive bids in cases of emergency and sole supplier status. Paragraph 8.2: An emergency procurement may occur when there is a serious and unexpected situation that poses an immediate risk to health, life, property or environment which calls an agency to action and there is insufficient time to invite competitive bids. 	IPS not utilised and approval to utilise emergency procurement not obtained.
	R8 014 528.87	** Preferential Procurement Regulations, 2017		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-compliance to Regulation 6(8), of the PPR, 2017 	VAT removed from calculation of the preference points to make the bids more comparable.

To note:

** The Constitutional Court declared the PPR, 2017 unconstitutional. It is therefore necessary to obtain confirmation that if non-compliance occurred in terms of unconstitutional legislation, the expenditure incurred was in actual fact irregular in the first place.

ANNEXURE B

Fruitless and Wasteful expenditure

Year	(a)(ii) Details	(b)(i) National Treasury Instructions	(b)(ii) Provincial Treasury Instruction	(c)(i) Detail of instructions	(c)(ii) Reasons for non- adherence
(a)(ii)(aa) 2019	R 0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA
(a)(ii)(bb) 2020	R 0.00	NA	NA	NA	NA
(a)(ii)(cc) 2021	R15 089.00	NA	NA	NA	Fraud, forgery and theft with regard to the acquisition of diesel.

*Department of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development
Planning: advertised position*

17. Mr P Marran asked the Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning:

- (1) What position does a certain person, whose name has been furnished to his Department for the purpose of his reply, hold in his Department;
- (2) with regard to the position held by a certain person, whose name has been furnished to his Department for the purpose of his reply, in his Department, (a) when (i) was the position advertised and (ii) did applications for the position close, (b) where was the position advertised, (c) what is the number of applications received, (d) what are the details of the qualifications and experience for each applicant, (e) what are the details of shortlisted applicants, including (i) details of their (aa) qualifications and (bb) experience and (ii) what were the scores received by each applicant;
- (a) (a) what are the details of the officials who formed part of the shortlisting and interview process and (b) what positions do they occupy in his Department;
- (4) how does his Department deal with cases of conflict of interest in filling senior management positions?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPING PLANNING:

17. (1) Head of Ministry to the Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning.
- (2) (a)
 - (i) the post was advertised on 12 November 2021 and;
 - (ii) the closing date of the advertisement was 13 December 2021
- (b) the position was advertised on the western Cape Government Jobs Portal, the CSC vacancy Circular, the DPSA Vacancy Circular, the Sunday Times and Western Cape Government Social Media Platforms. Subsequent to the position being advertised, a headhunting process was followed due to no suitable candidates being identified and Mr A Barnes withdrew his application.

The headhunted candidates were:

- Mr Gerhard Gerber
- Mr JD Lodi

- Mr O Asmal
- Mr S Boshoff - declined

(c) the advertisement received 96 applicants

(d) please refer to attached spreadsheet

(e) (i),(aa),(bb), (ii) please refer to attached spreadsheet highlighting the shortlisted applicants in yellow

EADP 17/2021				20		
HEAD OF DEPARTMENT: ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING						
				Minimum Requirements		
				100		
No.	Forename	Surname	Highest Qualification Completed	Appropriate Postgraduate Degree (NQF 8)	Minimum of 8 years' senior management experience, 3 years of which must be with any organ of state as defined in the Constitution, Act 108 of 1996.	Panel Score
3	Anthony	Barnes	Masters Degree	Yes	Yes	80
12	Hamida	Fakira	Masters Degree	Yes	Yes	46
19	Beston	Silungwe	Masters Degree	Yes	Yes	44
15	Hilton	Fisher	Doctoral Degree	Yes	Yes	38
1	Davis	Sadiki	Masters Degree	Yes	Yes	37
17	Helen	North	Masters Degree	Yes	Yes	33
25	SIMON JACOB	MASILELA	Masters Degree	Yes	Yes	33
10	Andries	Louw	Masters Degree	Yes	Yes	26
2	Sandile Felicity	Maseko	Post Graduate Diploma	Yes	No	0
4	Gift	Mafunga	Masters Degree	Yes	No	0
5	Shaylin	Nundlal	Masters Degree	Yes	No	0
6	Farida	Khan	Masters Degree	Yes	No	0
7	Ameen	Benjamin	Masters Degree	Yes	No	0
8	Andisile	Best	Honours Degree	Yes	No	0
9	Gift	Mafunga	Masters Degree	Yes	No	0
11	Tozama	Ogunleye	Doctoral Degree	Yes	No	0
13	Igenicious Nicholas	Hlerema	Doctoral Degree	Yes	No	0
14	Kevin	Williams	Masters Degree	Yes	No	0
16	Misho	Ndleve	Masters Degree	Yes	No	0
18	Lyndon	Metcalfe	B Tech Degree	No	No	0
20	Winifred Nsozi	Thebuho	Masters Degree	Yes	No	0
21	Tshikana	Rasehlomi	Masters Degree	Yes	No	0
22	Daniel	Marotholi	Honours Degree	Yes	No	0
23	Waheed	Arend	3-year B Degree	Yes	No	0
24	Mhleli	Vezi	Honours Degree	Yes	No	0
26	Adrienne	Harris	Certificate course	No	No	0
27	Paul Michael	Solomons	Masters Degree	Yes	No	0
28	JACOLETTE	ADAM	Masters Degree	Yes	No	0
KEY QUESTIONS NOT MET						
29	gugu	ndlovu	4-year B Degree	No	No	0
30	moscow	marumo	Doctoral Degree	Yes	Yes	39
31	Zaheer	Fakir	4-year B Degree	No	No	0
32	Makwande	Mziba	B Tech Degree	No	No	0
33	nonhlahla	Maluleke	Honours Degree	Yes	No	0
34	Denzhe	Netshitungulu	3-year B Degree	No	No	0
35	Nokuthula Prosperity	Karelse	Masters Degree	Yes	No	0
36	Pierre	Schoonraad	Masters Degree	No	Yes	0
37	Priscilla	Mitchell	4-year B Degree	No	No	0
38	Nokulunga	Ngcukana	Masters Degree	Yes	No	0
39	Warren	Manuel	Masters Degree	Yes	No	0
40	Sumeeth	Heera	3-year B Degree	No	No	0
41	Penelope Nosihle siwu	siwuma	National 3-year Diploma	No	No	0
42	Sibusiso	Majola	Masters Degree	Yes	No	0
43	Tineyi	Pindura	Masters Degree	Yes	No	0
44	Mohamed	Seedat	4-year B Degree	Yes	No	0
45	Lebona	Nkhahle	Doctoral Degree	Yes	No	0
46	Andrea	Lawrence	4-year B Degree	Yes	No	0
47	Nosiyamcela Zintle	Soyekwa	National 3-year Diploma	No	No	0
48	marlin	moodley	B Tech Degree	No	No	0
49	Robert	Hashe	3-year B Degree	No	No	0
50	Ben	Greyling	Masters Degree			0
51	Haroon	Mahomed	Masters Degree			0
52	Funanani Innocentia	Raluswanga	Honours Degree			0
53	Alan	Tennant	B Tech Degree			0
54	Makhudu Lebogang	Mamabolo	Honours Degree			0

55	Hlayiseka	Yingwani	Masters Degree			0
56	Zanele	Jordaan	B Tech Degree			0
57	Nikiel	Balkishoon	B Tech Degree			0
58	Corinne	De Kock	Masters Degree			0
59	Ndumiso Ian	Dlamini	Honours Degree			0
60	Abdul	Sayed	3-year B Degree			0
61	Fatgiyah	Bardien	3-year B Degree			0
62	Kussing	Malaka	Honours Degree			0
63	Kagiso	Tsie	B Tech Degree			0
64	Sihaam	Van Der Schyff	Masters Degree			0
65	Crous	Hamman	Certificate course			0
66	Meshack	Monaki	3-year B Degree			0
67	Marianca	Louw	Doctoral Degree			0
68	Florence	Maluleke	Honours Degree			0
69	Khodani	Musandiwa	3-year B Degree			0
70	Sakeena	Banderker	National 3-year Diploma			0
71	Lordwick Mmaletsema	Mokgohlwa	Honours Degree			0
72	Marion	McGregor	National 3-year Diploma			0
73	Phumeza	Qeqe	Post Graduate Diploma			0
74	khutso	malatji	Honours Degree			0
75	Aashiq	Poole	Grade 12 (Senior Certificate)			0
76	Nomava	Malandle	National 3-year Diploma			0
77	peter	petersen	4-year B Degree			0
78	Khanyisa	Muluse	Honours Degree			0
79	Ismail	Sheik	Masters Degree			0
80	Glendyrr	Fick	Honours Degree			0
81	Emihle	Fodo	Grade 12 (Senior Certificate)			0
82	Rilwele Mikovhe Mudi	Tshikovi	Honours Degree			0
83	Fhatuwani	Bale	Masters Degree			0
84	Esmari	Esterhuisen	Post Graduate Diploma			0
85	Roefiat	Jacobs	National 3-year Diploma			0
86	Chantal	David	Advanced Diploma			0
87	Bontle	Moloinyane	Honours Degree			0
88	Saud	Edries	Honours Degree			0
89	Nkosiya	Shange	Honours Degree			0
90	Rushdi	Ariefdien	B Tech Degree			0
91	Ncomeka	Mkhize	3-year B Degree			0
92	Cindy	Abels	3-year B Degree			0
93	James	Moos	Honours Degree			0
94	Khathutshelo Knysna	Thovhakale	3-year B Degree			0
95	Azinzile	Manyaba	4-year B Degree			0
96	Marvin	Qhekwana	3-year B Degree			0
WITHDRAWN						
1						
2						

(3) (a) & (b)

Premier AR Winde (Observer)

Mr AW Bredell (Chairperson) (Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning)

Dr IH Meyer (Minister of Agriculture)

Mr DG Mitchell (Minister of Transport and Public Works)

Dr HC Malila (Director-General)

- (4) Panel members sign a declaration form which binds them to disclose any conflict of interest that may arise in any way to the full selection committee without delay should they become aware of an application by a family member or close friend, or any other possible conflict. They further undertake to abide by the decision of the selection committee in this regard.

Questions and replies as received from departments

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Mary Kihn School

1. Mr M K Sayed asked the Minister of Education:

With regard to the financial affairs of the Mary Kihn School:

- (1) (a) How much is charged for (i) school fees; (ii) transport, (iii) stationery and (iv) skills needs per learner at the school and (b)(i) what is the detailed breakdown of the funds that her Department gives to the school and (ii) for what are these funds used for;
- (2) whether she will investigate reports that learners who cannot pay the transport fees are put off the bus; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the relevant details and (b) what intervention is her Department going to put in place to address the matter?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

1. My department has informed me of the following:

- (a) (i) R3 000 per year
- (ii) The following charges are made:
 - R800 per child for Northern Suburbs bus route which includes Kraaifontein, Elsie's River, Bellville, Bishop Lavis to Mary Kihn School in Observatory and again home every day.
 - R600 for Southern Suburbs bus route, which includes Parkwood, Pelican Park, Grassy Park, Retreat, Diep River, Wittebome, to school in Observatory and home again.
 - The bus fetches students that are boarders at Eros school hostel in Athlone and returns the students daily at no cost for students. The school pays all expenses for 20 students.
- (iii) & (iv) Students are given a stationery list, but many students do not bring their own stationery. A request of R500 is asked for the year per child for stationery, paper, books, equipment and safety gear for the skill that they participate in, e.g. welding and motor mechanics. Each child needs safety boots and an overall.

Hospitality subject students require chef outfits, aprons and gloves and the nails, beauty and hairdressing subjects need specific aprons. Many students do not contribute, so the school also uses funds from fundraising initiatives to supplement these expenses.

- (b) (i) and (ii) The annual allocation breakdown is as follows:

SGB Subsidy	R2 932.00
School Feeding (NSNP)	R21 022.80
Annual Norms & Standards (April)	R573 876.00
Annual Norms & Standards (October)	R573 876.00
Total:	R1 147 751.00
Breakdown:	
• School allocation	• R788 942.00
• Salaries of class aids	• R142 889.00
• Transport allocation	• R251 920.00
Grade R subsidies	R316 800.00
Presidential Youth Employment Initiative	R242 755.46
Machinery and Equipment	R50 000.00
Additional mobile classrooms	R770 000.00

The R50 000 was given for skills equipment and divided between 10 skills departments and changed LTSM textbooks to resources appropriate for SID and Deaf students.

- (2) The member is requested to provide me with the reports to which he refers in (2) in relation to transport at the Mary Kihn School.

The WCED provides the school with a transport allocation, as seen above, however this subsidy does not cover all costs, such as petrol for example, and therefore students have to supplement the additional funds for transport.

While it entails additional costs for parents, it is also more cost effective than the price of private taxis and other transport providers. The students also come from various parts of the Peninsula. It is only the students from The Eros school hostel that are subsidized in full.

*Mary Kihn School: staffing***2. Mr M K Sayed asked the Minister of Education:**

With regard to the financial affairs of the Mary Kihn School:

- (1) (a) What is the number of staff members at the school, (b) what is the breakdown by (i) race, (ii) gender, (iii) religion and (iv) qualifications and (c)(i) how many are not permanently employed and (ii) what are the reasons for this;
- (2) what (a) is the number and (b) are the details of the substitute teachers who have been made permanent at the school in (i) 2020, (ii) 2021 and (iii) 2022?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

2. My department has informed me of the following:

- (1) (a) 43 staff members (including 10 Presidential Employment Initiative assistants.)
 - (b) (i) African 23
Coloured 12
White 8
 - (ii) Females 27
Males 16
 - (iii) The religion of the staff is not a prerequisite for recording purposes.
 - (iv) See attachment.
- (c) (i) 29 staff are not permanent.
- (ii) The staff breakdown is as follows:
 - 10 of the staff are assistants on the Presidential Employment Initiative on contract from 1 April 2022 to 30 September 2022.
 - 1 national school nutrition programme volunteer with stipend contract.
 - 2 substitutes – 1 teacher is currently on sick leave, 1 teacher is on unpaid leave after maternity leave.
 - 2 ECD contracts – only employed in 6 month contracts
 - 9 SGB posts – 3 or 6 month contracts for class assistants and Deaf assistants.
 - 1 Cleaning assistant - 6 month contract

- 1 skills teacher
- 1 teacher resigned end of year – teacher put in 6 month contract.
- 1 teacher is acting as an HOD, the HOD post has been placed in the vacancy list. The previous HOD was promoted to another school on 1 April 2022.
- 1 teacher is on contract in teacher's post of a teacher/counsellor who is Acting Counsellor, as post is in vacancy list, so the process will be done this term.

(2) (a) 1 teacher

(b) (i) 2020 - None

(ii) 2021 - 1 teacher sadly died in a hijacking incident. The substitute teacher was made permanent as she had qualifications and requirements for the needs of the class in 2021 and matched the criteria and requirements for the post advertised.

(iii) None.

Centralised Educational Management Information System (CEMIS) - WCED;

MARY KIHN SCHOOL - 0105309608
FUNCTION: EDUCATOR INFORMATION 2022

COMPLIANCY STATUS

QUALIFICATIONS GRADES LANGUAGES SUBJECTS R-9

SUBJECTS OTHER SUBJECTS SOS YR1-4

LIST OF EDUCATORS QUALIFICATIONS

QUALIFICATIONS

FOUR-YEAR HIGHER DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION
ADVANCED CERTIFICATE IN EDUCATION
HONOURS DEGREE (INCLUDING AN OLD ONE-YEAR B ED/BED HONOURS)
FOUR-YEAR BACHELOR'S DEGREE
HIGHER CERTIFICATE: EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT LEVEL 5
FOUR-YEAR BACHELOR'S DEGREE
THREE-YEAR TEACHERS' DIPLOMA/NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION
FURTHER DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION
HONOURS DEGREE (INCLUDING AN OLD ONE-YEAR B ED/BED HONOURS)
FOUR-YEAR BACHELOR'S DEGREE
HONOURS DEGREE (INCLUDING AN OLD ONE-YEAR B ED/BED HONOURS)
OTHER COUNSELLOR
NATIONAL N3 to N6 CERTIFICATES (NO PRACTICALS)
COMPLETED APPRENTICESHIP/PASSED TRADE TEST (N2 + PRACTICALS)
OTHER MOTOR MECHANICS
HIGHER DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION (POST-GRADUATE)/POST-GRADUATE CERTIFICATE IN EDUCATION
OTHER 3 YEAR HOSPITALITY DIPLOMA
HIGHER DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION (POST-GRADUATE)/POST-GRADUATE CERTIFICATE IN EDUCATION
THREE-YEAR BACHELOR'S DEGREE
FOUR-YEAR BACHELOR'S DEGREE
FOUR-YEAR BACHELOR'S DEGREE
ONE-YEAR POST-PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE (WITH SPECIALIZATION)
THREE-YEAR BACHELOR'S DEGREE
OTHER N1, N2 HAIRDRESSING
FOUR-YEAR BACHELOR'S DEGREE
FOUR-YEAR BACHELOR'S DEGREE
FOUR-YEAR HIGHER DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION
THREE-YEAR TEACHERS' DIPLOMA/NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION
THREE-YEAR NATIONAL DIPLOMA
HIGHER DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION (POST-GRADUATE)/POST-GRADUATE CERTIFICATE IN EDUCATION
FOUR-YEAR BACHELOR'S DEGREE
THREE-YEAR TEACHERS' DIPLOMA/NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION
FOUR-YEAR HIGHER DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION
DIPLOMA IN SPECIALIZED EDUCATION (FOR EXAMPLE, FOR SIGN LANGUAGE, REMEDIAL EDUCATION, BLIND AND VISUALLY IMPAIRED AND CHILD AND YOUTH CARE
FOUR-YEAR HIGHER DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION
DIPLOMA IN SPECIALIZED EDUCATION (FOR EXAMPLE, FOR SIGN LANGUAGE, REMEDIAL EDUCATION, BLIND AND VISUALLY IMPAIRED AND CHILD AND YOUTH CARE

*Mary Kihn School***3. Mr M K Sayed asked the Minister of Education:**

With regard to the financial affairs of the Mary Kihn School:

- (1) Whether she and her Department will investigate reports that staff members received two pay cheques at the school; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the relevant details and (b) what intervention is her Department going to put in place to address the matter;
- (2) (a) what is the number of artisans who were employed as skills teachers who are now teaching academic subjects and (b) at what level are academic subjects being taught at this school?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

3. (1) Yes. My Department has informed me of the following:

- (a) There is a case of a staff member on long leave after maternity leave and the WCED paid her for a few months. However, the error was reported and rectified. The staff member had to pay back the money. It was subtracted from her monthly salary.
- (b) The matter has been resolved.
- (2) (a) 1 artisan has been employed in a teacher post and is teaching integration of language and mathematics and life skills.

SGB part-time artisans have been employed, according to the needs of the skills subjects for the hours required. e.g. welding, woodwork and mechanics.

Each teacher has a class allocated to them, with a specific skill or two and integration of language, maths and life skills is integrated into that skill, as the outcome is to prepare the student for job placement or entrepreneurship. Our students do not only do 1 skill subject, but 2 or 3. It gives more opportunity for job shadowing and job placement, hence the time allocation per skill is shared in the week.

- (b) The DCAPS curriculum that Mary Kihn School follows for Deaf and SID students is on a level of Grade 4 and 5 over a 5-year skills programme from 14 years old to 18 years old. It is not an academic curriculum.

Many students have multiple disabilities and the school works on Individual Support Plans for each child with individualised programmes. The school used to be an academic school, but the academic stream was phased out over the past few years. The resources are transitioning. Charts and practical equipment are used according to each skill. Some students may be at a low level in language or mathematics e.g. Grade 1, but they are taught at their level on an individualised programme. The school leaver's certificate will reflect that individual level.

*Detectives: capacitation of***4. Mr R D Mackenzie asked the Minister of Police Oversight and Community Safety:**

With respect to the capacitation of detectives in the Western Cape:

- (1) Whether vehicles are allocated to detectives in order to carry out their duties; if not, why not; if so, how many have been allocated per cluster or police station;
- (2) whether detectives are given subsidies, if required, to use their personal vehicles; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether the use of personal vehicles has had a negative impact on the ability of detectives to interview their respective complainants; if so, what are the reasons;
- (4) how many interviews were conducted by detectives per police cluster in (a) 2017, (b) 2018, (c) 2019, (d) 2020 and (e) 2021?

The MINISTER OF POLICE OVERSIGHT AND COMMUNITY SAFETY:

The reply of the South African Police Service (SAPS):

4. (1) Yes.

Station	Detective vehicles	Station	Detective vehicles
Albertinia	2	Lutzville	1
Ashton	2	Lwandle	6
Athlone	13	Macassar	6
Atlantis	12	Maitland	4
Barrydale	3	Malmesbury	5
Beaufort West	12	Manenberg	23
Belhar	8	Mbekweni	6
Bellville	14	McGregor	2
Bellville South	6	Melkbosstrand	2
Bishop Lavis	15	Mfuleni	21
Bonnievale	3	Milnerton	17
Bothasig	4	Mitchells Plain	45
Brackenfell	8	Montagu	4
Bredasdorp	4	Moorreesburg	4
Caledon	6	Mossel Bay	5
Calitzdorp	5	Mowbray	4

Station	Detective vehicles	Station	Detective vehicles
Camps Bay	2	Muizenberg	9
Cape Town Central	29	Murraysburg	2
Ceres	8	Napier	2
Citrusdal	4	Nyanga	25
Clanwilliam	3	Ocean View	3
Claremont	14	Oudtshoorn	19
Cloetesville	5	Paarl	19
Conville	12	Paarl East	15
Da Gamaskop	9	Pacaltsdorp	4
Darling	2	Parow	13
De Doorns	3	Philadelphia	2
De Rust	3	Philippi	14
Delft	19	Philippi East	14
Dieprivier	6	Piketberg	3
Doring Bay	2	Pinelands	4
Durbanville	11	Plettenberg Bay	14
Dysselsdorp	4	Porterville	3
Eendekuil	2	Prince Albert	2
Elsies River	20	Prince Alfred Hamlet	4
Fish Hoek	6	Ravensmead	16
Franschhoek	3	Rawsonville	5
Gans Bay	4	Redelinghuys	2
Genadendal	3	Riebeek West	2
George	37	Riversdale	4
Goodwood	8	Riviersonderend	1
Gordons Bay	2	Robertson	7
Graafwater	1	Rondebosch	7
Grabouw	9	Saldanha	3
Grassy Park	16	Samora Machel	4
Groot Brakrivier	3	Saron	1
Groot-Drakenstein	2	Sea Point	7
Gugulethu	17	Simon's Town	3
Harare	21	Somerset West	12
Heidelberg(C)	3	St Helena Bay	3
Hermanus	11	Stanford	3
Hopefield	2	Steenberg	11
Hout Bay	5	Stellenbosch	21
Kensington	1	Still Bay	3
Khayelitsha	20	Strand	11
Kirstenhof	5	Strandfontein	3
Klapmuts	2	Struisbaai	3
Klawer	1	Suurbraak	1
Kleinmond	4	Swellendam	7
Kleinvlei	17	Table Bay Harbour	3
Knysna	13	Table View	10
Kraaifontein	23	Thembaletu	11

Station	Detective vehicles	Station	Detective vehicles
Kuilsrivier	16	Touws River	3
Kwanokuthula	4	Tulbagh	3
Kwanonqaba	7	Uniondale	4
Laaiplek	2	Vanrhynsdorp	2
Ladismith	2	Villiersdorp	2
Laingsburg	4	Vredenburg	15
Lambertsbaai	2	Vredendal	4
Langa	11	Wellington	12
Langebaan	3	Wolseley	2
Lansdowne	10	Woodstock	15
Leeu Gamka	1	Worcester	28
Lentegeur	14	Wynberg	15
Lingeletu-West	12		

(2) No. Specific vehicles are allocated to the detectives at each station.

(3) Not applicable.

(4) (a)

2017/2018	
District/Metro	Total interviews conducted
Cape Winelands	97 691
Central Karoo	13 472
City of Cape Town (Metro)	389 892
Garden Route	85 908
Overberg	35 072
West Coast	49 945

(b)

2018/2019	
District/Metro	Total interviews conducted
Cape Winelands	84 782
Central Karoo	11 783
City of Cape Town (Metro)	349 702
Garden Route	80 611
Overberg	31 927
West Coast	45 690

(c)

2019/2020	
District/ Metro	Total interviews conducted
Cape Winelands	78 874
Central Karoo	10 999
City of Cape Town Metro	319 931
Garden Route	77 567
Overberg	30 216
West Coast	44 728

(d)

2020/2021

District/Metro	Total interviews conducted
Cape Winelands	71 553
Central Karoo	11 889
City of Cape Town (Metro)	281 748
Garden Route	73 515
Overberg	33 088
West Coast	43441

(e)

2021/2022

District/Metro Grouping	Total interviews conducted
Cape Winelands	67 752
Central Karoo	11 773
City of Cape Town (Metro)	288 397
Garden Route	64 002
Overberg	30 901
West Coast	46 194

*Cederberg Nature Reserve***5. Mr A P van der Westhuizen asked the Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning:**

- (1) What is the (a) history and (b) age of the (i) Sleepad Hut, (ii) Sneeu-berg Hut, (iii) Sneeu-kop Hut, (iv) Heuningvlei Hut and (v) Boontjieskloof Hut in the Cederberg Nature Reserve;
- (2) (a) what is the importance of these structures from a heritage point of view and (b) what is their role in contributing to the safety of hikers in adverse conditions;
- (3) what is the policy of CapeNature regarding the maintenance and upkeep of these structures?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING:

5. (1) (a & b) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)

The construction of the Sleepad, Sneeu-berg, Sneeu-kop, Heuningvlei and Boontjieskloof Huts date to the early 1900s during the time of the early foresters in the Cederberg. Most of the huts were built out of local stone and clay. The huts (basic shelters) were mainly used for as fire lookouts and as a place for the staff to overnight when they were busy with firebreaks or jeep track maintenance deep in the Cederberg mountains. In later years, especially over weekends when the area became more popular among hikers, hikers would use the huts as shelter.

Anecdotal accounts indicate that the Sneeu-berg Hut (ii) was built by a Mr Phillip Olivier. It has burned down once and was later rebuilt.

- (2) (a) Since the huts are older than 60 years, they are recognised and protected under the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999) (SAHRA). Structures, although offered protection by their default location in the Cederberg Wilderness, have not yet been assessed for their significance in terms of the SAHRA, which requires the expertise of a registered heritage practitioner.
- (b) Huts are available to and used as shelters by hikers during adverse weather conditions or as an overnight resting place on a first come first serve basis while hiking any of the multiple routes in the vicinity. The location of huts plays a role in guiding mountain rescue efforts in the event that hikers are reported lost (hut locations help postulate a search and rescue radius).
- (3) CapeNature undertakes routine maintenance of the huts, but special permits are required for any structural changes.

CapeNature: waterless toilets

6. Mr A P van der Westhuizen asked the Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning:

- (1) (a) What is the general policy and experience of CapeNature regarding the preferred use of waterless toilets versus waterborne sanitation systems (i) at outdoor locations, such as at tourist viewpoints, and (ii) indoors in chalets and (b) what is the standard operating procedure to service, clean and dispose of the contents of these waterless toilets periodically;
- (2) whether there are any external entities contracted to assist with the servicing, cleaning and disposing of the contents of these waterless toilets periodically; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) (a) what are the reasons why some of the drying tanks of the waterless toilets become waterlogged, even during the summertime, and (b) what actions are then taken or what equipment is used to restore these installations to their intended dry state?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING:

- 6. (1) (a) (i and ii) Waterless toilets do not require connection to municipal bulk services and can be installed with minimal excavation or other disturbance/damage to protected areas. These are ideal for quick and effortless implementation at remote locations. The waterless solution is cheaper, less intrusive and more easily installed. These toilets also provide an effective solution to curtailing the wasting of water resource and it contributes to sustainable tourism efforts.

- (b) Standard operating procedures are as per the manufacturer's guidelines. Waste is disposed of at municipal dumping sites in accordance with the prescribed guidelines for disposal of human effluent.
- (2) CapeNature uses the ENVIROLOO C2020 at multiple locations across the conservation estate. The service provider, Enviro Loo, has been contracted to provide maintenance and support while the general cleaning is undertaken by reserve staff. Maintenance is undertaken on a quarterly basis.
- (3) (a & b)

Users often dispose of wastewater in the units or during cleaning. While the waterless system can manage typical water infiltration, its functioning is severely biased when excess water is present in the drying tanks. It is at this stage that excess water needs to be pumped out by certified wastewater professionals.

Table Mountain National Park: safety

7. Mr F C Christians asked the Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning:

Whether SANParks has implemented measures to improve and assure the safety of all those who make use of the hiking trails, parks and facilities of the Table Mountain National Park (TMNP); if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING:

- 7. CapeNature does not manage Table Mountain National Park. The question should be directed to the South African National Parks which is a Schedule 3(a) public entity under the jurisdiction of the national Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment.

QUESTIONS FOR ORAL REPLY

Questions standing over from Thursday 7 April 2022, as agreed to by the House:

Latest taxi violence in townships: cause of

1. Mr M Xego asked the Minister of Mobility:

(a) What is the cause of the latest taxi violence in townships such as Nyanga and (b) what are his plans to bring such instability to an end?

The MINISTER OF MOBILITY: Thank you very much, Chairperson, and thank you very much to the hon member for the question. The reply is as follows:

1. Part (a) of the question, Chair, but before I focus on the most recent incidents of taxi violence in Nyanga I need to make a few general remarks about the conflict and the instability within the minibus taxi environment.

Hon Chair, it is well-documented the main reason for conflict and instability in the minibus taxi industry is overtrading of illegal operators. This was confirmed by the Ntsebeza Commission of Inquiry in the Western Cape. Overtrading leads to aggressive competition for passengers; regression in vehicle standards; route invasion; violence, and ultimately the loss of lives.

Hon Chair, the indiscriminate recruitment of new members in excess of passenger demand, exacerbates the overtrading problem, but notwithstanding new residential and commercial developments, the City of Cape Town has reported that some 70% of existing minibus taxi routes are overtraded in respect of legal vehicles. Despite this, associations and so-called "mother bodies" continue to undertake recruitment drives to attract new members. These new members are charged membership fees well in excess of the legislated amount, and they are given permission to operate on the route of the association without the required operating licenses.

We have on many occasions cautioned the industry leadership not to recruit new members in excess of passenger demand given that this results in a supply-driven transport system. We have also cautioned them not to create a parallel regulatory system. This is a vicious cycle where industry leaders are killed because they cannot deliver on promises made to these new recruits about operating licenses.

What is happening in Nyanga is a microcosm of this general problem. Whenever the City of Cape Town does routine law enforcement operations in the greater Nyanga area, and vehicles are impounded for operating illegally, or contrary to the terms and conditions of operating licenses, the taxi industry in this area responds in a violent manner.

We have received reports that these violent actions are perpetuated by the largely unregulated Amapelas Taxi Industry that operates under the auspices of a mother body. The most recent events are not isolated. There is a history of this type of criminal behaviour in the Nyanga area. As part of these violent protests actions, Golden Arrow buses and other commercial vehicles have been torched; infrastructure has been damaged, and other public transport operators have been threatened and intimidated.

These illicit actions have left many commuters stranded and disrupted travel patterns. These actions, hon Chair, simply cannot go unchallenged. I have to point out for the report that the City of Cape Town, in partnership with my Department, has made a concerted effort to regulate and legalise the Amapela industry that mainly operates in the greater Nyanga area.

As part of this project, agreement was reached on a number of operating licenses needed to cater for the passenger demand, but sadly, hon Chair, many of these operating licenses were never uplifted because operators could not present roadworthy vehicles and could not meet some of the other requirements.

Infighting within a mother body and gatekeeping to decide who gets to be on the list submitted to the City of Cape Town, also contributed towards derailing this and the previous projects.

Hon Chair, I am informed that the City of Cape Town has indicated that they support 1 431 new applications for minibus taxi operating licenses as part of a special regulatory process. Furthermore over 533 proposed new taxi routes, as requested by the taxi associations, have been published in the *Government Gazette* as part of a public participation process.

Hon Chair, once these routes are approved in the prescribed manner, more new applications will be supported. Government therefore made a concerted effort to balance minibus taxi supply and demand, and there can be no justification for this type of violent behaviour from the taxi industry.

Hon Chair, law enforcement agencies have a mandate to enforce the law and to ensure a safe and dignified environment for public transport and other road users. The law is enforced consistently across the board, and these enforcement initiatives are not unique to the Nyanga area, and this type of violent response will not be tolerated.

Hon Chair, I want to move on to part (b) of the question. Hon Chair, since my appointment I have always made myself available to meet with industry leaders regarding critical challenges facing the minibus taxi industry, and to come up with workable solutions.

Hon Chair, this includes my meeting with the recently elected new leadership of SANTACO. I have also engaged municipalities on the industry's behalf to expedite regulatory processes as part of my duty to improve the planning, coordination and facilitation of land transport in the province.

Hon Chairperson, but I am, however, not prepared to enter into discussions under circumstances of violence and threats. These violent actions will not go unchallenged and unpunished.

Hon Chair, to stabilise the situation I could have declared the Nyanga residential area as a high risk in respect of taxi violence. This would have allowed me to invoke my powers in terms of Section 91 of the National Land Transport Act, and if the situation deteriorated any further, I could have consulted with the City of Cape Town to close certain routes and ranks in the area.

A transport contingency plan would then have to be developed and implemented to provide alternative transport solutions during this extraordinary period, if needed to be. Within the regulatory space, hon Chair, I have used the empowering legislation to ensure that offending associations and members are held accountable for their actions. The office of the Provincial Taxi Registrar has already sent out letters to all the affected associations to appear before a panel of assessors, and to answer the charges ranging from violation of the code of conduct, to non-compliance with operating license conditions.

Hon Chair, we have also requested that the South African Police Services prioritise the criminal investigation, and to dedicate adequate resources thereto. We will respond with sustained and integrated law enforcement initiatives to ensure that the safety of passengers, residents and other public transport operators and road users will not be compromised. The enforcement of law is a non-negotiable. Thank you, hon Chair.

Ms N MAKAMBA-BOTYA: Thank you very much, hon Chairperson. Thanks to the Minister. My question is in regard to the march by the taxi owners on 24 March 2022, to the Provincial Legislature. One of their demands, hon Chairperson, was that the Government should release the taxis that were impounded, and which are said to be operating illegally in the contested B97 route between [Inaudible] and Bellville, which was previously suspended for purposes of the taxis.

So I want to know from the Minister, and I also want to know what is the latest development on that route? Where will the suspension for taxis be lifted? And what is the latest with regards to engagements regarding all the stakeholders which are involved in this matter? Thank you very much.

The MINISTER OF MOBILITY: Thank you very much, hon Chairperson, and thank you very much for the question. Hon Chair, there were two questions instead of one, but let me address that. I want to on record state that if any operator operates outside of the operating license requirements, that vehicle will be impounded. I have just given a detailed response on the reasons why, and I want to on record state that we will not tolerate any illegal behaviour on the roads, or on our routes, because we work with municipalities ...

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Hon Minister, your sound has disappeared.

The MINISTER OF MOBILITY: Apologies, can you hear me now?

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: You are back on, thank you.

The MINISTER OF MOBILITY: Alright, yes. From a regulatory and law enforcement perspective we, and as Government we will not tolerate any illegal behaviour on our roads, and we have, I have made it categorically clear to the industry, and which most of the industry agrees that we need to ...

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Hon Minister, your sound again disappeared.

The MINISTER OF MOBILITY: My apologies, hon Chair, can you hear me now?

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Yes, you are back on.

The MINISTER OF MOBILITY: Thank you very much. With regards to B97. The route is still closed until 26 May, and I have not yet applied my mind pending 26 May. Thank you, hon Chair.

Mr D AMERICA: Thank you, hon Chair. Hon Minister, thank you for your response to the question. Can you share with the House, according to your knowledge, were arrests effected by the South African Police Services following the violence at the Nyanga taxi rank? Thank you.

The MINISTER OF MOBILITY: Thank you very much for that question. Hon Chair, I am not a hundred percent sure if there have been arrests, but I know that the South African Police Services has been investigating, but I think it is important to also note at this point, that although there might be arrests, the real concern is conviction rates after the arrests.

So with the indulgence of the hon member, we will get that information, and I will put that in writing to the House.

Mr MVIMBI: Thank you very much, hon Chairperson, and thank you very much to the Minister. I just want to check with the Minister whether with regard to the recent meeting that was held between SANTACO, CATA and CODETA, whether he and his Department played any role, or were they involved in facilitating the meeting? If not, why not? If so, what was the level of involvement, and how will he ensure that the peace and cooperation that this organisation committed to, are not broken?

The MINISTER OF MOBILITY: Thank you very much. Hon Chair, that is a new question, but in the interest of the question and the interest of the House, a week prior to that, or a couple of days before that engagement, I engaged the newly elected leadership of SANTACO. SANTACO being the body that Government works with. The associations are members of SANTACO, and the facilitation, or the meeting between the two so-called mother bodies, CATA and CODETA, was not facilitated by my office, and it was an initiative between the two associations. Thank you, hon Chair.

†Mnr P J MARAIS: Baie dankie, agb Voorsitter.

[Mr P J MARAIS: Thank you, hon Chair.]

†Ek dink dat die *taxi violence* is nou al holrug gery. Ek is nou moeg van hoor ons het 'n onbevoegde regering wat bang is vir die taxi-base. Elke keer kom ons hier en ons hoor dieselfde storie van taxi's wat mense seermaak; daar is verkragting in taxi's; hulle baklei oor roetes. Ek wil weet wat is die langtermynplan?

[Translation of Afrikaans paragraph follows.]

[I think that the taxi violence has been exhausted. I am tired of hearing that we have an incompetent Government that is afraid of the taxi bosses. Every time we come here and we hear the same story of taxi's injuring people; there are rapes in taxis; they fight over routes. I want to know what is the long term plan?]

The people that are in fear? Should there not be a Bill of Rights for behaviour of taxis, and that Bill of Rights accepted by this House, must be pasted in every taxi with a hotline number for people to report transgressions, or if they feel unsafe, and licenses are withdrawn.

We are acting like a government that is in the clutches of taxi bosses, and too fearful to act. Can the Minister tell me, will such a proposal be acceptable? And if not, why not? To stop this scourge of taxi violence between taxi operators?

The MINISTER OF MOBILITY: Thank you very much to the hon member Marais for that question, and I could not agree with him more. The reality is that as government we need to facilitate a safe and reliable public transport service. The taxi industry, being one of the modes of public transport that is available or should be available to citizens.

The problem that Government has, or that I have, is that my powers are only limited to the regulatory aspect thereof. Notwithstanding the fact that we have a close working relationship with the law enforcement agencies and the South African Police Services to try and address that, but absolutely I could not agree more with hon member Marais, that – I mean public transport, and in particular the taxi industry, cannot be a crime scene and the rights of other people violated because of invasion of routes, or because operators cannot agree on routes and the over-subscribing of membership in mother bodies, but I take note of that very valid input. Thank you, hon Chairperson.

Arcadia Place informal settlement: relocation

3. Ms M Makamba-Botya asked the Minister of Infrastructure:

Whether there are plans to relocate people staying in an informal settlement outside what was formally known as Arcadia Place in Observatory to a more suitable land; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF INFRASTRUCTURE: Thank you very much, House Chairperson. Through you to the hon member, the reply is as follows:

3. Firstly, thank you for the question hon member Makamba-Botya, but your question was sent to the City of Cape Town as they are the responsible sphere of government and I will now read the responses I received from them.

"The City has now informal settlement, as per definition, located in Observatory. However, there are several vagrants or displaced people who erected temporary shelters or tents on the pavements, in public parks and next to buildings. The City's Displaced People's Unit has recorded approximately 36 such temporary structures across Observatory. There are spaces available in the City's safe spaces and in various shelters for occupants, but they are accommodated on a voluntary basis."

Thank you, House Chair.

Mr P MARRAN: Thank, hon Chairperson, and good afternoon to you, everyone present. Hon Chair, through you to the [Inaudible] the MEC of Infrastructure, and we have also now been told that the question has been referred to the City of Cape Town. I just wanted to check with the MEC in referring this question to the [Inaudible] whether they have checked with the City of Cape Town, what basic services have been provided to those people; for how long they have been staying there, and whether basic services have been provided to them.

So I just want to check with the MEC whether he have taken it up or checked with the City of Cape Town, whether those people have been sorted with water and sanitation. Thanks.

The MINISTER OF INFRASTRUCTURE: Thank you very much, House Chairperson.

As much as I perceive that to be a new question, I wish to reiterate what hon member Makamba-Botya's question to me was and accordingly, as such, what I forwarded to the City. The hon member's question was whether there are plans to relocate people staying in an informal settlement outside what was formerly known as Arcadia, placed in Observatory, to a more suitable land. If not, why not? If so, what are the relevant details?

So as such, the City has responded accordingly, and if the hon member can put his question in writing, I will ascertain the response from him. The same way I have done to the hon member Makamba-Botya. Thank you.

Ms L M MASEKO: Thank you very much, House Chair. Hon Chair, I just want to ask the Minister, for this financial year, Minister, how many informal settlements is the Department supporting and in general, what are the community dynamics that the Department faces or the municipalities face when the relocation processes are in place?

The MINISTER OF INFRASTRUCTURE: Thank you, House Chairperson. The hon member refers to the plans in terms of informal settlements which relate directly to hon member Makamba-Botya's question, so I can respond to her question.

Hon member, the upgrading of informal settlements continues to be a priority for the province. As stated when I tabled my budget on 30 March. Now we have identified 50 informal settlements for a variety of upgrading interventions, of which 33 of them, hon House Chair, will see over 66 532 households benefiting from this targeted approach by our Department.

Obviously, this will be funded through the Informal Settlements Upgrading Partnership Grant, or the ISUPG grant. I can say to hon House Chairperson, through you to the member, that 99,47% of that specific grant will be used on phase 2 and 3 of informal settlement upgrading.

Obviously, part of the plan is premised that, and I think this House needs to take note, hon House Chairperson, that since 2016 the Western Cape Government households have always enjoyed the highest rate of access to basic services, compared to any other province, and also declared by the national averages.

Currently, hon member, our province has 958 informal settlements; 527 of those fall within the City of Cape Town region by definition of what an informal settlement is. The remaining 451 settlements are across the province. We have assessed them; we have categorised them; we have ranked them, and we have also prioritised per municipality, hon House Chairperson, through you to the member, exactly what needs to be done at those informal settlements because we do have an existing departmental informal settlement database, but obviously part of our plan will now shift to see if we cannot find innovative ways to address the issue of informality across the province.

Two of these options which we have conceptualised, and there are actually four, but two of the four we have engaged the national Department on and they are quite amicable to our solution moving forward. This [Inaudible] focus on incremental housing as a possible solution in terms of informal settlements, but also to address the ever-growing housing backlog across the Western Cape, and this is premised on developing a 40 square metre wet core, like we do in the Western Cape, hon House Chair, but the difference now is we will also [Inaudible] 20 square metre stop structure, and the remainder obviously the qualifying beneficiary can then develop at their own ease, because there will be a pre-approved plan provided with that specific structure, and also title deed transfer will be done to that specific qualifying beneficiary, but what further improves the dignity of our people, hon House Chair, is that this House, or the 20 square metre component, will have a bathroom with a toilet. There will be a wash trough inside the structure. Also, a multipurpose concrete floor [Inaudible]. Ultimately the integrity of the structure is of such quality that they can actually build a multi-storey structure. Thank you, Chair.

Ms N MAKAMBA-BOTYA: Okay, my question is with regards to the response from the Minister. I want to know if there are any timelines attached with regard to the relocation of these homeless people? Thank you very much.

The MINISTER OF INFRASTRUCTURE: Thank you very much, hon House Chair, and thank you to the hon member for the question. Once again, hon member, in my original response, as indicated, you know, there are spaces available in the City, safe spaces, and there are various shelters, which ultimately these 36 individuals that have been identified in Observatory can actually gain access to – but remember it is on a voluntary basis, so it is up to them. Thank you, hon House Chair.

New questions

Oxford Village: Kuils River

1. Mr F C Christians asked the Minister of Police Oversight and Community Safety:

Whether his Department has implemented any measures to safeguard the community of Oxford Village in Kuils River that is experiencing high levels of burglaries, hijackings and robberies; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF POLICE OVERSIGHT AND COMMUNITY SAFETY: Thank you so much, hon member Christians, for this particular question; together with an engagement that hon member Makamba-Botya entered into with the community of Oxford Village. The reply is as follows:

1. In terms of the question that was posed, the Oxford Village in Kuils River falls under the Mfuleni Police Station precinct. The Department liaised with the South African Police Services and the Mfuleni Police Station management regarding the safety and security issues within the area.

The SAPS management confirmed the challenges experienced in the area, and the Department informed SAPS management to increase police visibility through sector policing and conduct Crime Prevention Awareness Programmes in the Oxford Village and surrounding areas. The nature of the challenge in the area emphasises the need for active community engagements in an attempt to increase safety.

A meeting was held with representatives of the Oxford Village residents where the residents were encouraged to revive their Neighbourhood Watch structure in order to patrol in the area, but I am also aware that in terms of the dynamics and when I became aware of the media article, I was aware that crime even happened after the Neighbourhood Watch stopped patrolling because the residents had to go back home at 11, because they are working the next day.

So this is a vital issue that I am definitely engaging, and I want to commend officials within the Department, that if even prior to my appointment already engaged the particular community, and I do know that in terms of the one group within that area that is advocating for this particular gate, and another group that is advocating not to have the group, which is a dynamic that we all understand, and that I am looking forward to engaging further, but we have been active in this regard. Thank you.

Mr F C CHRISTIANS: Thank you, hon Chairperson. Thank you to the Minister for that reply.

Now this community has high crime levels, as the Minister said. So, what the community did, as you mentioned, put up a gate and that brought the crime completely down, and they have tried to engage the Mayor, Geordin Hill-Lewis, with no avail. Then the ward councillor, "Let us get involved with the Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety."

My question is what difference does that have, that gate there, and a boom at Llandudno? Because Llandudno also have access control, [inaudible] gate here. It is manned, nobody is denied access, it is safe for communities.

So, what is the difference between Llandudno and this gate? Why can we not, the City is now going to take legal action if the gate is not removed. So now they must take the gate down because otherwise there is legal action. Our communities are saying, "Listen, we are safer with the gate. It is not that we are denying people coming in, but we are not safe."

So I am glad for that, and they say the Neighbourhood Watch is not going to work because of people working the next day, as you said. So, hon Minister, what is the difference? Thank you.

The MINISTER OF POLICE OVERSIGHT AND COMMUNITY SAFETY: Thank you so much. In terms of the City of Cape Town and their engagement and the extent that the officials within the Department went to in terms of wanting to engage the local councillor, as well as the Directorate in terms of the City of Cape Town and the SAPS management; I have received an update in this regard, and in terms of the policy, subsequent to the meeting that was held between officials and the community, the City and the local councillor, the City of Cape Town gated development policy, the Oxford Village complex did not comply with the requirements of this particular policy, and then the second point is that the policy placements of security huts on City of Cape Town-owned land, which is an alternative to the City of Cape Town gated development policy, was put on the table as an alternative by Mr Du Toit from the City of Cape Town, and the residents did not accept that alternative option of the security hut at this particular complex, and subsequently then the City of Cape Town issued a further notice for the gate to be removed.

I am waiting for a further update from the City of Cape Town in order to see this be dealt with in a practical way, and to encourage the residents even to see how that option can be entertained that the City put on the table, and then I want to further state that in terms of the consultation with the SAPS management, together with the councillor and the City of Cape Town, that is ongoing. So we are wanting to engage, but the option of putting the hut on City of Cape Town land, that option was put to the residents, but the dynamic, like I have stated in my initial answer, is that we have a portion of the community that is wanting the gate, and we have another portion of the community that is not wanting to have the gate, that is roughly about 150 properties within that particular area.

Mr R D MACKENZIE: Thank you, hon Chairperson. I just want to find out if the Minister visited that area, and the Mfuleni Police Station, and can he perhaps share with us what the outcome of that visit was? Can hear me, hon Chairperson?

The MINISTER OF POLICE OVERSIGHT AND COMMUNITY SAFETY: Thank you so much, hon member Mackenzie. You actually reminded me in terms of the question ... you actually reminded me now, hon member Mackenzie, through you, hon House Chairperson, hon member Mackenzie reminded me of my visit to Mfuleni which happened actually on 11 April this year, prior to my appointment, and I visited Mfuleni for one specific reason, due to the extra amount of residents that are in that particular precinct, from Mfuleni all the way to Drift Sands.

So in terms of the population and the SAPS ratio, it was a concern to me based on a parliamentary reply, and I vividly remember 583 SAPS to population ratio for the Mfuleni precinct, which is higher than the provincial average, but also more concerning of that visit which was particularly interesting because my information that I received from the acting station commander and from speaking to members of the South African Police Services, is that the station is still on a colonel level. Despite the huge population that that particular station is now having to safeguard, but more concerning was that a parliamentary reply to me revealed that it had a zero percent vacancy rate.

However, I received documentation that it is actually more than 14% vacancy rate at that particular station, with 21 priority positions that have been forwarded to SAPS, but it has not yet been filled, and that is part of my engagement to see how we can engage the South African Police Services.

So, yes, hon member Mackenzie, I have visited Mfuleni even before my appointment in order to see how we can better strengthen the hand of the South African Police Services, to work alongside the South African Police Services, because there are so many women and men in blue that are committing their lives, that are doing the jobs of three, four, five, six people all on their own. Thank you.

Mr M KAMA: Thank you, hon House Chair, and thanks to the Minister for the responses that have been provided so far. Hon House Chair, the reality is that these crimes, which can be considered as less dangerous, have a potential to even lead to murders.

Now what I want to understand, because the Safety Plan really in practice only talks about the LEAP officers. Now I want to check with the commitment that the Chair, at the point when he was the Chair, was making that there are going to be additional training and deployment that are going to be made.

I therefore then want to understand as to how will this assist in terms of responding to such instances and not only like following the crime? And if there are these, if we are really going to continue with the training of more officers, what are the relevant details around that? Thank you.

The MINISTER OF POLICE OVERSIGHT AND COMMUNITY SAFETY: Thank you so much, hon member Kama. I have actually signed off my very first parliamentary reply. So you will be getting that parliamentary reply based on the question that you just posed now, and because you being a first, I do want to further entertain this question now, to state that in terms of the priority areas that were identified, the hotspot areas based on the crime stats; areas of concern, LEAP deployments are in those areas, and what I find particularly interesting is that we are able to zoom into a street, into a particular area, where we know where crime is happening because we have forensic information, we have ambulance information, we have information that is being forwarded via community groups, etcetera, in order to stop crime before it happens.

With the Oxford area, for example, it forms part of the Sector 3 of the Mfuleni precinct, in an environment where they should have roughly 500 members and be on a brigadier station. They are in a colonel station of 250 odd. The current person is currently on leave, and I want to say that because SAPS even needs leave. The current member, sector manager for that particular sector, is currently on leave, and I commend the SAPS members because they deserve leave in an environment where they are overworked, and as soon as that person comes back, because there is no one else to fill in, there is no one else to fill in in order to make sure that visible policing is happening, but also to see that how communities can foster the trust within the South African Police Services, and I want to make this commitment. We should go to Mfuleni, and via you, hon House Chairperson, we should go to Mfuleni and we can see how we can further address this because I feel like I have not been there in a while, even though I was only there less than a month ago. Thank you.

Ms N MAKAMBA-BOTYA: Thank you very much, hon Chairperson. I just want to comment on the issue of Oxford Village specifically. I think that incident should not be treated in isolation because City of Cape Town has got bylaws that are actually impacting on the lives and the safety of our communities. The bylaws of City of Cape Town need to be revisited and changed because they are compromising the lives and the safety of people.

We know for a fact that we have challenges with regards to the visibility of police. So those people in that village have taken an initiative to make sure that they take the issue of their safety in their hands by speaking to all the villagers in that area in terms of how best they can make sure that their lives are protected, and their children. There have been cases of hijacking in that area, break-ins and all of that.

So what we need to have here, we need to have a situation whereby all the stakeholders are involved, especially Human Settlements, where they are speaking on the issues of bylaws that have a serious impact on this issue.

This is not the first incident, it is actually an incident that is happening throughout the Cape Town or the Western Cape where there are gated communities, where people are not able to buy land because they do not have enough money, or they cannot afford to buy land as per the bylaws of the City of Cape Town.

So this incident needs to be taken seriously, and it needs to be taken with the urgency that it deserves. Thank you very much, hon Chair.

The MINISTER OF POLICE OVERSIGHT AND COMMUNITY SAFETY: I definitely heard a question in there. Thank you so much, hon House Chairperson, and I do want to say in terms of – this is a classic example of working together, from the ACDP to the EFF, because it was hon member Makamba-Botya who approached the City of Cape Town in order to obtain an extension for the notice period and for comment from that particular community.

So thank you, hon member Makamba-Botya, but I do want to state that the reply that I have received was very clear that the matter is now signed off, and it has been handed over to the City of Cape Town Legal Department for finalisation, and they are awaiting feedback in that regard. As soon as I get that feedback, I will make it available to yourself, to hon member Christians, and even drop hon member Kama in as well, because working together will be the only way that we are able to create safer communities and move this province even further forward. Thank you.

[Question 2 stands over.]

EMS staff: attacks on

3. Ms W F Kaizer-Philander asked the Minister of Health and Wellness:

In relation to instances of attacks on EMS staff that have been reported over time:

- (a) How many cases have been reported in the previous financial year and (b)(i) how does her Department intervene and (ii) what are the community initiatives to ensure the safety of EMS staff?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELLNESS: Thank you, hon Chair. Thank you, hon member Kaizer-Philander, for the question. Just FYI for the House, I had received similar questions. This one is the seventh one. There were four in 2020; there were two in 2021. So just in case probably I might be repeating the same thing that I was asked. The reply is as follows:

3. The first part, indeed during 2021 there were 78 senseless attacks, and from 1 January 22 to date there have been about six attacks on EMS officials who risk their lives daily to save lives in the Western Cape [Inaudible] those areas have been identified, and EMS officials are not allowed to enter these areas without a SAPS escort. That is the second part of the question.

The Western Cape Government and Health and Wellness EMS will declare an area as a red zone being assisted by the SAPS in the event of occurring staff attacks. If there is a spike in violence in the area, unsafe protest action and other contributing factors, that is what happens.

The red zone areas change regularly. I must indicate the current permanent red zones are Chicago in Paarl, Beacon Valley in Tafelsig in Mitchells Plain, and also in Hanover Park. Some other night-time red zones between 18:30 and 06:30 a.m. include, I mean at night, Manenberg, Brown's Farm, Nyanga, Gugulethu, Kalksteentfontein, Site C, Harare and Mandela Park, the J Section in Lingeletu and Samora Machel in Khayelitsha. I mean Philippi.

The Western Cape Department of Health and Wellness have implemented a protocol which ensures that ambulance crews are not allowed to enter red zone areas without a SAPS escort. SAPS officials have been mandated to escort the crew into these areas from the nearest SAPS police station. The law enforcement officers, the LEAP officers, are also deployed to escort ambulances, and also on an *ad hoc* basis, when they are requested.

The other part of the question, the safety of our paramedics is a high priority to the Department. We are pleased that the red zones prevent paramedics from entering into a potentially dangerous zone without them taking precautions and being escorted by the SAPS. We are continually exploring new ways to ensure that our staff are able to return home safely every day. There is an EMS staff safety plan, which I even indicated at the time based on those other questions, oral and written, that detail our initiatives.

This has not changed and the efforts are ongoing. It centres around the four key principles:

- The staff safety management strategies,
- Safety stakeholder engagements,
- Community initiatives. These community initiatives include, for example, the recent one when we are actually orientating the communities to the EMS, because some of the community members might only be aware of a health system at the health facility, and might not necessarily have been exposed to calling the EMS for the ambulance.

So, through the EMS, the Vaxi Taxi which has allowed the crews to strengthen relationships with community leaders and members, you will find now that there is a whole lot of interaction, so that they do not only wait until there is a service that needs to be rendered in regard to the EMS, but for their visibility there.

This initiative assists with a whole of society approach and builds on the trust factor between EMS officials and community members. In addition to the Vaxi Taxi EMS crews across the province are continually reaching out to schools, institutions, soup kitchens, Neighbourhood Watch members, and community leaders who host the EMS teams at educational events within the district.

I must also indicate, hon Chair, that this is the manifestation of the crime that is happening in the communities. However, because the EMS most of the time they are only two, and also because of the kind of work they do, and also in terms of the attraction in regard especially to those people, some of them who might be abusers, or the [Inaudible] people who are using the drugs, and you will find that they want something that is quick, that they could be able to target and steal. There are many other attacks also within our health establishment, not only in the EMS, but we do not want to create the "what aboutism"; but what is crucial, why I can understand that with the members there is so much interest that I even have six questions within even less than a year period or so, it is about when an EMS is being threatened. It means because it is mostly, there was the time where people are in dire need to access an emergency, and therefore when now they end up being attacked it means that it not only robs that community, but specifically the most vulnerable.

In the rural areas like in Chicago – it is not rural, but I am talking out of the Metro – you find that where there is no 24-hour, that is the nearest, you will find that the nearest one is a hospital which is a Level 2 hospital, for example, in the case of Paarl. It means that their immediate contact to any health system is an EMS, which in most of the cases is in the rural areas.

But when people attack it, they are not only attacking the staff, but they are attacking the whole health system. They are also attacking the Constitution because it does say in the Constitution, in Section 27, that no-one should be denied medical emergency, but now when the community attacks the EMS, then it becomes problematic. As I indicated, hon Chair, you will find that in the areas where they are attacking the EMS, it is the same areas where they will attack the delivery vans that are coming with bread. You even get the areas where the police at police stations get attacked.

So, the issue is more about the social ills that are happening there that make people attack the people that they are supposed to be helping. Actually, across Africa, in most instances you will find that in these countries where there is a high level of civil wars, that they will always spare the healthcare workers, but in the case of South Africa, whether you are an EMS, whether you are a nurse, whether you are a doctor where you are supposed to help the people, the same people that you are supposed to help are the ones that are attacking you. Thank you, hon Chair.

Ms W F KAIZER-PHILANDER: Yes, thank you very much, hon Chairperson and thank you very much, Minister, for your response. Hon Chair, through you to the hon Minister, the Department embarked on a tender process to acquire 1 000 body cams. Can the hon Minister please indicate, has this process been concluded, are they currently in use and what impact has this had on EMS personnel safety? Thank you, hon Chair.

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELLNESS: Thank you for the question. This is actually part of the Safety Plan related to the EMS that I mentioned earlier, but noting that with the issue of the body cam, it is about assisting in the convictions because in some cases, these people will just attack and then, disappear. At least with a body cam, it is about when the potential perpetrator at least could be identified. But remember with criminals, in the cases you will find that they jump 6-metre-high fences where they will even, when they want to commit a crime, mess up the whole CCTV camera. They know almost everything.

But also take note that in some instances, you will find that the crew are on the road, like on the N2, where there will be stones that are thrown, in some instances. So, it means that they might not necessarily be, I mean the use of the body cam, might not be necessarily be of use during that time, especially when they are being approached from the side, from the windows.

And also, in some cases actually, where there will be a false call and when they go to pick up a patient, they find that there are no patients. It is just a house where there are some people who are doping, drunk and so forth, but it is where they are just targeting any easy target where they will be able to get some fix by robbing them and so forth. Because there were cases where they will be robbed whilst they are picking up the patient. Not necessarily by the patient, but by the people from that house.

So yes, indeed, it is part of the plan, but also it only assists some aspect of the attacks, but in some instances we rely on the communities to be able to assist. As I indicated, there are some community leaders where they even volunteer to assist in cases when there is no availability of SAPS because remember, we are putting too much pressure even on SAPS. There was a time that I even went with them – I think that was in Mitchells Plain – where it took us more than 30 minutes whilst we were in the Mitchells Plain police station, waiting for them to escort us, I think that was to Tafelsig.

But by the time they were escorting us, there were already more than seven or eight calls within the car because they have got a monitor and everything. There were more than six in that case. We even had to deviate and go elsewhere as a priority one, without even going to the other place, but we had to wait for so long, 30 minutes, in order to be escorted because they were so busy. Because it is really unfair that the community has to put so much pressure even on SAPS themselves, because they are being needed. Thank you, hon Chair.

Ms W F KAIZER-PHILANDER: Thank you very much, hon Chair, and thank you so much for the response, hon Minister. Through you, hon Chairperson, hon Minister: how does the Department deal with the physical and the psychological impact on EMS staff, following these attacks? Thank you, hon Chair.

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELLNESS: Thank you for the question. The ICAS, which is at the Department of the Premier, we have got the whole of the Occupational Health and Wellness Intervention programmes that are tailor-made for each and every need, which have been used even also for the staff with regard to COVID-19, in terms of the deaths, and in relation to the recovery and journey to healing.

So, similarly, with the EMS which has been there even before, not only during COVID-19, where it is not only about having these four people just being referred there, we have even brought some of this counselling to a branch level. Branch, meaning that like Tygerberg, where you will find that they could even have their own counselling as part of their occupational health, instead of only referring them to the Wellness, the DOTP, for counselling.

When I had an informal engagement with a service provider, it was at a social event, who assists the DOTP in that regard. They were saying that they actually sent some of the reports of the previous year to the Department of the Premier with regard to what kind of counselling, which people, most of them that they have counselled. They indicated that actually the majority of them had been through EMS in as much as that there have been other people who have been affected during COVID-19.

As I indicated earlier, through you, hon Chair, it is just common sense in the sense that even for me, when I am driving the car, inside the car, I was driving myself, I do not feel more comfortable until I get home, even if at home there might be a burglary or there might be some criminal activities whilst I am sitting there, but I will always say that at least I am home. But when you are in the car, in the moving vehicle, it is not about the accident, it is also about where you do not have the four walls to protect you.

Also, at the clinic, for example, like a house, you may find that there are also your other colleagues, who have got the security where there are people at least, even if I am in consulting room 5, at least by the time the criminal comes to me, he will have had to pass through security, he will have passed through all others up to the passage. At least there is that element of some safety. Maybe, they also have burglar bar windows, doors, and all of those.

But when you are an EMS, without even being attacked, the fact that you are in the moving vehicle and it is only the two of you, and you might have seen that most of them are very young; that, alone, it does actually portray them as more at risk generally. Just imagine now when they are being attacked and they are being attacked whilst they are still doing their own job.

As I always have been saying throughout that when you attack a healthcare worker, when you attack an EMS specifically, you are not only attacking that individual, you are even attacking that community which will be denied access to health services. Actually, you are attacking the whole health system because now we have to wait for longer for the people to be escorted. It is not only unfair or an injustice, but also it is a whole issue about the Constitution that is now being attacked. Thank you, hon Chair.

Mr R D MACKENZIE: Thank you, hon Chairperson. Via you to the hon Minister, thank you for the responses. It is obviously heart-breaking to hear what other staff members are going through.

I want to find out from the Minister via you, hon House Chairperson, in terms of prosecutions, I do not expect the hon Minister to know the exact number, obviously, around to a formal parliamentary question, but has she been aware of any formal prosecutions of any of these individuals that keep attacking our healthcare system or in this case, our EMS staff members or our EMS people that assist in these cases.

Has she been aware of any of the prosecutions of these individuals? We understand, sometimes an arrest gets made, but part of the problem that I have identified is the prosecutions and if she has been aware of that? Thank you.

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELLNESS: Yes, yes indeed. Thanks, hon member Mackenzie for that. One case I recall because I kept on going there during the court case in Khayelitsha, when the attack happened, there was a patient inside, a middle-aged lady there who they actually came to fetch. And then, whilst they were driving around the mew way, that is when they were attacked, they were robbed. Not only attacked, but also being robbed. They even robbed and took the phone from the patient that was bleeding *nogal*.

But what now made it to actually have even a conviction in that case? Also, in some instances we report these we will find that it is only about the attack, but when we phrase it, they were being assisted by SAPS themselves, like in the case of Khayelitsha when we had to go to court in and out, there were also civil society groups. The faith-based and everyone was there. Some of them witnessed, although it was late; we had reliable witnesses and also, even the patient herself, it helped us because now it will strengthen the case, not only looking at one part of 'this is just a minor kind of assault', but it was broadly defined as an attack on the health system. And then therefore, the impact because at the time that patient ended up not being able to be transported, they had to wait for another ambulance which unfortunately, because that area was already labelled as a red zone, it took longer.

So, that is why we always encourage the communities to report when they see these attacks, which I have seen in Gugulethu as part of the clinic committees or [Inaudible.], there was a time also that they were raising this awareness. When they see this kind of attack, when they hear about these kinds of things it must not be just that, 'oh, the EMS have been attacked.' It is not only about those two people that have been attacked, it is not all about that patient that was inconvenienced, but it is about the whole health system that has been inconvenienced. Please assist us to be witnesses.

Also, there was a case in Wynberg where there actually was a successful conviction with a heavy conviction compared to the others where it used to be just a minor 'oh, they stole a cell phone', something like that, but it was about attacking the health system. You did not attack only that *boetie* or whatever, that *sussie* that was there. I am not sure about the others. I am just mentioning now the other two that I have been part of, but I am able to provide more information in regard to the other convictions in other cases.

Ms R WINDVOGEL: Thank you, hon Chairperson. Hon Chairperson, the continued attacks on EMS personnel, particularly in the red zones, are a cause of serious concern. Therefore, my question to the hon MEC with regard to measures implemented over the years: what are some of the success stories regarding community partnerships and why are these not effective in red zones like Philippi, where EMS personnel were recently attacked? Thank you, hon Chairperson.

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELLNESS: Thank you, hon member Windvogel. I think as I indicated earlier, if you look at the crime in those areas, it is not only the EMS attacks. As I indicated earlier, you will hear that they have attacked a bread service delivery van. They have attacked some other people, they have attacked previously, even the police themselves.

So, it is a crime that is there, but it is about, for example, when there is a child who will be on the streets late in the evening or when there is a woman, the chances of those two as vulnerable groups and also, in the cases of violence against women and children, they are more highly likely to be murdered or to be raped, as compared to when it is a man.

It is a similar kind of example when it comes to the EMS. So, there, in those areas, you will hear that in the clinic they will have come in, robbed and even the patients' things stolen, goodies and also will have even gone to the shops and robbed them. So, it is crime that is happening in that area. But you will find that now the EMS becomes the target, as I explained in terms of vulnerability in regard to this type of service and also these types of health professionals. So, that is why I am saying that it is a whole of society approach.

Remember, they are being attacked in their communities – in the communities! So, in the communities, there are various stakeholders. So that is why we say that with the statutory bodies like the clinic committees, hospital boards and also, with the others like the KDF, just to make an example, and others in other areas, they do assist because it is a socioeconomic, a community issue. It is not a health issue.

Some of the other people, they even suggest that why do you not have – I think there was a question, hon member Windvogel, you once asked about having security probably to accompany them and so forth. There were some questions like that where we said that the issue is that our main job is about rendering a health service. You cannot render health services that are securitised. That is why even when there is a maximum prisoner from whether it is Valkenburg or, I mean, from Pollsmoor who is a patient, we tell that person who is looking after that patient, 'you stand outside. Here, we are dealing with a patient' because we do not militarise, we do not securitise a health system.

So unfortunately, until the issues are being addressed within the community, which we try to, as I indicated earlier. The community must not only see them at a glance when they are having that [siren sound] ambulance thing where they have never seen them compared to how seeing them on a daily basis, the nurses, and then build a relationship. So, through the Vaxi-Taxi and also, even they, the EMS healthcare workers, they are able now to have that engagement with communities beyond the space when they are rendering a service.

So, it is the same with the patients because if you look at the areas from where the patients will come, with interpersonal violence, have been beaten, and so whatever story, it is the same area where you will find that there are attacks on others, but it will be even worse with the EMS because they are more vulnerable groups than any others within the health system. Thank you, hon Chair.

[Question 4 withdrawn.]

Questions and replies as received from departments

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Schools: admission policies and codes of conduct

1. Mr M K Sayed asked the Minister of Education:

- (1) Whether there exists a standard policy and/or set of guidelines in her Department that are provided to schools to guide them to develop their own (a) admissions policy and (b) code of conduct; if not, why not; if so, (i) what are the relevant details, (ii) what criteria are followed to develop these, (iii) what is the role of her Department in the process, (iv) when are these reviewable and (v) what is the process thereof;
- (2) how often are the admission policy and code of conduct, which are developed by schools, reviewed by her Department for compliance with the relevant guidelines or policies;
- (3) (a) what remedies are available to ensure compliance with the appropriate guidelines provided by her Department and (b) how are these remedies applied?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

1. (1) (a) The Western Cape Education Department (WCED) *Policy for The Management of Admission and Registration of Learners at Ordinary Public Schools* and the national *Admission Policy for Ordinary Public Schools* guide schools in developing their admission policies.
- (b) The development of the code of conduct is based on the relevant national and/or provincial legislation, published regulations, such as the Western Cape Provincial School Education Act, 1997 (as amended) and directives from the WCED.
 - (i) Please see above.
 - (ii) Each policy has its own unique criteria/requirements as outlined by the South African Schools Act, 1996 (as amended).
 - (iii) The WCED provides training, capacitation, and support.
 - (iv) Once every three years (within the three-year term of an SGB).
 - (v) Revision is done by means of consultation with all stakeholders, namely parents, teachers and students (including the Representative Council of Learners).

The process must be participatory, open and transparent. The adoption of the new agreed upon points, the updating of the policy (new items inserted), and the signing of the policy, is done by the School Governing Body (SGB).

- (2) They are reviewed annually. The Department of Basic Education's SGB Functionality Tool is used to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of governance in schools across the country. It is the role of the Circuit Managers to evaluate each school under his/her auspices and evaluate the policy against set criteria in the Functionality Tool.
- (3) (a) The remedies include the mediation of policy guidelines to stakeholders (including district officials), and monitoring by district and/or head office officials.
- (b) They are applied consistently.

ECD Migration

2. Mr M K Sayed asked the Minister of Education:

- (1) Whether the process of ECD migration from the Department of Social Development to her Department has been completed; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the relevant details and (b) what are the updates;
- (2) whether all ECD subsidies have been paid to schools; (a) if not, (i) why not, (ii) what are the reasons for the delays and (iii) what is the number of schools not paid yet; (b) if so, (i) what are the relevant details and (ii) when was the first and last payment made;
- (3) whether there are any schools that may not be paid these subsidies at all; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the relevant details and (b) what criteria determine the non-payment;
- (4) with regard to (3) above, (a) what is the number of schools affected and (b) what support is her Department providing to them?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

2. My department has informed me of the following:

- (1) The migration process has been completed.

On 1 April 2022, the responsibility of Early Childhood Development (ECD) was transferred from the provincial Department of Social Development to the Western Cape Education Department (WCED).

The WCED is now responsible for supporting, subsidising, and regulating the programmes according to the specifications in Chapter 5 and Chapter 6 of the Children's Act.

(2) (a) All schools with confirmed details have been paid.

- (i) Some ECD centres did not respond to our numerous requests for updated bank details. In these cases, no payments were made, as the centres did not provide their bank details.

On 19 January 2022, the WCED wrote to all centres requesting certain information so that we would be ready to fund the facilities in the first pay-run in April 2022.

The WCED is obligated by the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) to take effective and appropriate steps to prevent irregular or fruitless and wasteful expenditure, and losses resulting from criminal conduct. These steps include obtaining written assurance from an ECD centre verifying the bank account and banking details of that centre, before any funds can be transferred. This not only protects the WCED from wasteful expenditure, but also protects the centre from being defrauded by a third party.

The WCED therefore requested the following information from 819 ECD institutions:

- A new bank entity form – completed and signed by the person who has authority to do so; and
- A bank confirmation letter from the banking institution.

Since the 19 January 2022 letter, 715 ECD centres returned the required documentation and have been successfully migrated to the WCED and we want to express our sincere appreciation to these centres for cooperating.

Unfortunately, the documentation for 104 ECD centres remained outstanding, despite ongoing calls for them to submit the paperwork. The unfortunate consequence is that without the required documentation, we are unable to make payment to them.

- (ii) Please see above. The delays were caused by ECD centres not complying with the WCED's request.
- (iii) 104. Our planners phoned each centre and requested the correct details. Public media appeals were also made requesting compliance.

(b) Payments for April 2022 were concluded on 12 May 2022.

- (3) Yes. All schools adhering to the compliance criteria were paid, unregistered centres and non-compliant centres cannot be paid. Registered ECD centres need to confirm their correct banking details before the WCED will affect payment.

(4) (a) 104

(b) We are following up continuously with non-compliant centres.

ECD Migration: vacancies

3. Mr M K Sayed asked the Minister of Education:

With regard to the ECD migration from the Department of Social Development:

- (1) Whether all (a) vacancies and (b) critical posts in the ECD programme have been filled; (c) if not, (i) why not, (ii) what are the details of the unfilled posts, (iii) what are the reasons thereof and (iv) what impact will these vacancies have on the functioning of the programme; (d) if so, (i) what are the relevant details and (ii) when were they filled;
- (2) whether there have been any delays in the registration of ECDs in the province; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the relevant details and (b) what is the number of ECDs affected by these delays;
- (3) what is the number of registered ECDs in the province?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

3. My department has informed me of the following:

- (1) (a) – (c) Yes, all vacancies and critical posts are filled.
- (b) (i) 1 Director post and 2 Deputy Director posts
- (ii) 1 May 2022
- (2) Early Childhood Development (ECD) centre registration has continued as the status of the responsible sub-directorate has been maintained. The staff transferred to the Western Cape Department of Education (WCED) has continued with registration of centres. The Social Sector Organisations contract has been extended to help with the registration for the next two years.
- (3) There are currently 1 613 ECD centres with a valid registration certificate.

*Social media officer: Department of the Premier - vacancy***4. Mr C M Dugmore asked the Premier:**

Whether he has advertised the position for a social media officer, a political appointment in his office, for the current financial year; if so, (a) what are the relevant details, (b)(i) when and (ii) where was the post advertised, (c) what is the (i) remuneration and (ii) length of the contract, (d) what is the (i) number and (ii) breakdown of all the applicants, (e) what (i) are the qualifications and (ii) is the experience of the applicants and (f) what are the requirements for the position?

The PREMIER:

4. No, there is no such position as "social media officer" on the establishment of the Premier's Office.
- (a) Not applicable
 - (b) (i) Not applicable
 - (b) (ii) Not applicable
 - (c) (i) Not applicable
 - (c) (ii) Not applicable
 - (d) Not applicable
 - (e) (i) Not applicable
 - (e) (ii) Not applicable
 - (f) Not applicable

*Social media officer: Department of the Premier - vacancy***5. Mr C M Dugmore asked the Premier:**

Whether the position for a social media officer in his office has been filled; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the relevant details, (b) what are the details of the person employed and (c) can a copy of the advertisement be made available?

The PREMIER:

5. No, there is no such position as "social media officer" on the establishment of the Premier's Office
- (a) Not applicable
 - (b) Not applicable
 - (c) Not applicable

*Shack fires***6. Mr A Lili asked the Minister of Infrastructure:**

- (1) (a) What is the number of shack fires that have been reported in the province in (i) 2019, (ii) 2020, (iii) 2021 and (iv) 2022 to date and (b) what (i) are the names of the settlements engulfed by fire, (ii) is the number of households affected, (iii) is the number of deaths reported per incident and (iv) is the number of people displaced per incident;
- (2) what are the support measures that are provide by (a) his Department and (b) each municipality in province to (i) prevent and (ii) respond to informal settlements fires and (iii) support victims?

The MINISTER OF INFRASTRUCTURE:

6. (1) (a) (i) (ii) 2019/2020: 2835
(iii)(iv) 2020/ 2021: 5807
- (b) (i) A comprehensive list of all the names of informal settlements engulfed by fire is not readily available. However, a small number of municipalities did provide names of informal settlements where fires were reported. These are:
- **Langeberg:** Zolani, Nkqubela, Droeheuwel, Bonnievale Informal Settlement, Ashbury, and backyard dwellers even in developed areas.
 - **Drakenstein:** Responses to informal dwelling structure fires are spread across 14 wards, however the main areas where frequent fires occur are Paarl East, Mbekweni, Wellington, Gouda, and Saron.
 - **Overstrand:** Kleinmond: Overhills, Tjoveto. Hermanus: Zwelihle, Dubai, Madikane, Tsepe Tsepe. Stanford: Die Kop. Gansbaai: Masakhane and Eluxolweni.
 - **Bitou:** Bosiesgif, Qolweni, Kurland, Covie, Green Valley, Pinetrees, New Horizon, Kwanokathula, Harkerville Forest View and Kranshoek.
 - **Saldanha Bay:** Middelpoort/ George Kerridge.
 - **Swartland:** Illinge Lethu, Phola Park, Riverlands, Sibanye, Kalbaskraal.
- (ii) 2019 – 2021: 16 705
- (iii)
- 2019/2020: 20
 - 2020/2021: 36
- (iv) 2019 – 2021: 16 705
- (2) (a)(b) (i)(ii)(iii): **Refer to Addendum A**

ADDENDUM A – QUESTION 6, 7 & 8

- (2) What support measures that are provided by (a) his Department and (b) each municipality in the province to (i) prevent and (ii) respond to informal settlements fires and (iii) support victims?

- (a)(i)(ii)(iii) The Department employs a partnership-based approach working with other spheres of government, sister departments, NGOs, tertiary institutions and other relevant stakeholders on various interventions to mitigate (prevent) fire risks, respond to fires and assist victims of fires within informal settlements.

The Department has been utilising its Human Settlements Development Grant (HSDG), OPSCAP, and Emergency Housing Grant (EHG) to provide interim relief in the form of fire kits and relocation assistance to victims of fire disasters. Emergency Housing assistance has also been provided to families whose formal houses have been destroyed by fires and circumstances beyond their control.

The Department, in collaboration with the University of Stellenbosch's Fire Engineering Research Unit (FireSUN), has developed a report and guideline (2021) to improve fire safety in informal settlements, including fire safety interventions for backyarders.

- (b)(i)(ii)(iii) Municipalities throughout the Province also provide the following fire-related assistance:

- Roll out of fire-kits and disaster-relief kits, blankets where possible.
- Roll out of emergency services, water tankers, and chemical toilets where appropriate.
- Allocation of municipal land were available for interim relief or temporary decanting purposes.
- Approved fire protection readiness plans.
- Review Disaster Management Plans.
- District Municipalities assist with ward-based risk assessments.
- Installation of smoke detectors pending funding availability.

Further to the support offered by the Department, The Department of Local Government (DLG) administers the Fire Brigade Services Act and associated legislation on behalf of the Western Cape Government and assists municipalities throughout the province by supporting and co-ordinating Fire & Rescue Services.

The DLG also supports the following activities:

- Reduce local risk through prevention and awareness.
- Improve local planning and preparedness.
- Improve the fire and rescue services' capability to respond to all hazards.
- Improve the Fire Brigade Services' professional status.

Shack fires

7. Mr P Marran asked the Minister of Infrastructure:

- (1) (a) What is the number of shack fires that have been reported in the province in (i) 2009, (ii) 2010, (iii) 2011 and (iv) 2012 and (b) what (i) are the names the settlements engulfed by fire, (ii) is the number of households affected, (iii) is the number of deaths reported per incident and (iv) is the number of people displaced per incident;
- (2) what are the support measures that are provide by (a) his Department and (b) each municipality in province to (i) prevent and (ii) respond to informal settlements fires and (iii) support victims?

The MINISTER OF INFRASTRUCTURE:

7. (1) (a) (i)(ii) 2009/2010: 2396
(iii) 2011/ 2012: 2817
(iv) 2012/2013: 2927
- b) (i) A comprehensive list of all the names of informal settlements engulfed by fire is not readily available. However, two municipalities did provide names of informal settlements where fires were reported. These were:
 - **Overstrand:** Kleinmond: Overhills, Tjoveto. Hermanus: Zwelihle, Dubai, Madikane, Tsepe Tsepe. Stanford: Die Kop. Gansbaai: Masakhane and Eluxolweni.
 - **Bitou:** Responses to informal dwelling structure fires are widespread in 6 wards, however, the main areas where frequent dwelling fires occur are Bossiesgif, Qolweni, Kurland.
- (ii) 2009 – 2013: 20 152
- (iii) 2009/2010: 222; 2011/2012: 291; 2012/2013: 355
- (iv) 2009 – 2013: Numbers not available.
- (2) (a)(2)(b)(i)(ii) (iii): **Refer to Addendum A (see page 6722)**

*Shack fires***8. Mr P Marran asked the Minister of Infrastructure:**

- (1) (a) What is the number of shack fires that have been reported in the province in (i) 2013, (ii) 2014, (iii) 2015 and (iv) 2016 and (b) what (i) are the names of the settlements engulfed by fire, (ii) is the number of households affected, (iii) is the number of deaths reported per incident and (iv) is the number of people displaced per incident;
- (2) what are the support measures that are provide by (a) his Department and (b) each municipality in province to (i) prevent and (ii) respond to informal settlements fires and (iii) support victims?

The MINISTER OF INFRASTRUCTURE:

8. (1) (a) (i)(ii) 2013/2014: 2681
 iii(iv) 2015/ 2016: 3164
- b) (i) A comprehensive list of all the names of informal settlements engulfed by fire is not readily available, as this data is collated and stored by municipalities. However, three municipalities provided responses as follows:
- **Overstrand:** Kleinmond: Overhills,Tjoveto. Hermanus: Zwelihle, Dubai, Madikane, Tsepe Tsepe. Stanford: Die Kop. Gansbaai: Masakhane and Eluxolweni.
 - **Bitou:** Bosiesgif, Qolweni, Kurland, Covie, Green Valley, Pinetrees, New Horizon, Kwanokathula, Harkerville Forest View, Kranshoek.
 - **Swartland:** Illinge Lethu, Sibanye, Saamstaan.
- (ii) 2013 – 2016: 18 215
- (iii)
- 2013/2014: 248
 - 2015/2016: 275
- iv) 2013 – 2016: Numbers not available, as this data is collated, stored and reported to the relevant authorities by the municipalities.
- (2) (a)(2)(b)(i)(ii) (iii): **Refer to Addendum A (see page 6722)**

*Informal settlements***9. Mr A Lili asked the Minister of Infrastructure:**

(a) What (i) is the number and (ii) are the details of the informal settlements that have been established the province in (aa) 2009, (bb) 2010, (cc) 2011, (dd) 2012 and (ee) 2013 and (b)(i) what (aa) are the names and (bb) are the locations of these settlements, (ii) is the number of households in each, (iii) is the age group of the residents and (iv) are the details of the services rendered in each informal settlement?

The MINISTER OF INFRASTRUCTURE:

9. (a)(b) Please see table below.
 (b)(iii) Data not available.

(a)(ii)(aa) 2009				
(a)(i) #	(b)(i) (aa) Name	(b)(i) (bb) Location (Town & Municipality)	(b)(ii) Structures	(b)(iv) Services
1	Merweville	Beaufort West (BW), BW	6	1 x communal toilet; 1 x communal water point; no waste collection.
2	Klaarstroom	Klaarstroom, Prince Albert	70	4 x communal chemical toilets; 1 x tap per household; no electricity
3	Power Town B	Klein Brak River, Mossel Bay	26	No services
4	Tambo Transit Camp	Plettenberg Bay, Bitou	27	Services unknown
5	Thembalethu Small Farmers	George, George	670	Services unknown
6	Napier	Napier, Cape Agulhas	235	Services unknown
7	Syferfontein	George, George	495	Communal water-borne toilets; communal taps; bulk electricity supply; black bags provided for waste collection
8	Black Joint Tarven	Oudtshoorn, Oudtshoorn	238	30 x communal chemical toilets; 9 x communal water points
9	Enkanini	Robertson, Langeberg	1005	No services (water tanks provided in 2020)
10	Rosevalley	Oudtshoorn, Oudtshoorn	85	11 communal chemical toilets; 1 x communal water point
11	Weltevreden Rd	City of Cape Town	4 (in 2009)	Services unknown

(a)(ii)(bb) 2010				
(a)(i) #	(a)(ii) (aa) Name	(b)(i) (bb) Location (Town & Municipality)	(b)(ii) Structures	(b)(iv) Services
1	Brandwacht	Brandwacht, Mossel Bay	100	Communal water-borne toilets; communal water points; bulk electricity supply; black bags provided for waste collection
2	Bennetsville	Klapmuts, Stellenbosch	0	No services
3	Blondie	George, George	17	Communal water-borne toilets; communal water points; bulk electricity supply; black bags provided for waste collection
4	Nood Erven (Eikeweg)	Heidelberg, Hessequa	19	5 x communal water points; 5 x communal toilets; individual electricity connections
5	La Rochelle	Klapmuts, Stellenbosch	33	40 x water-borne toilets; 14 x communal water points; no electricity; waste collection
6	Riemvasmaak	Dysselsdorp, Oudtshoorn	53	Services unknown
7	Zoar Plakkerskamp	Ladismith, Kannaland	65	No toilets; water tanks
8	Zion Park	Touwsrivier, Breede Valley	99	5 x communal water points; 40 x communal toilets; 1 x water tank
9	New Camp	Hermanus, Overstrand	57	Services unknown
10	Berg en Dal	Villiersdorp, Theewaterskloof (TWK)	128	119 x communal taps; 73 x communal toilets
11	Protea Heights	Villiersdorp, TWK	168	161 x communal water points; 65 x communal toilets
12	Lovers Lane	Paarl, Drakenstein	121	Services unknown
13	Enkanini	Villiersdorp, TWK	434	No access to basic services
14	Riemvasmaak (according to Municipal records, est. in 2012)	Caledon, TWK	627	15 water points; 30 x toilets; 627 electrical connections
15	Khayelitsha A	Clanwilliam, Cederberg	700	No services (to be moved to Block C in the future)

(a)(ii)(cc) 2011				
(a)(i) #	(a)(ii) Name	(b)(i) (bb) Location (Town & Municipality)	(b)(ii) Structures	(b)(iv) Services
1	Rhobololo	Knysna, Knysna	240	Services unknown
2	Jan Meyer	Klapmuts, Stellenbosch	7	Services unknown
3	Uniondale	Uniondale, George	22	Services unknown; black bags provided for refuse
4	Tsitsiratsitsi 2	Vredenburg, Saldanha Bay	622	Services unknown
5	Heinsview	Dysselsdorp, Oudtshoorn	355	Services unknown
6	Marikana	Grabouw, TWK	244	6 x communal water points; 5 x communal toilets
7	GG Kamp	Oudtshoorn, Oudtshoorn	218	73 x communal chemical toilets; 20 x communal water points
8	Riemvasmaak (Bloom Neck)	De Rust, Oudtshoorn	289	Services unknown
9	River View	Citrusdal, Cederberg	826	No services: Project application submitted for shared basic services
10	Bosasa	City of Cape Town	385	Services unknown
11	Sigalo	City of Cape Town	2496	Services unknown
12	Delft TRA 5	City of Cape Town	731	Services unknown
13	Hangberg	City of Cape Town	979	Services unknown

(a)(ii)(dd) 2012				
(a)(i) #	(a)(ii) (aa) Name	(b)(i) (bb) Location (Town & Municipality)	(b)(ii) Structures	(b)(iv) Services
1	Riemvasmaak	Ashton, Langeberg	71	No services
2	Kleinbegin	Tulbagh, Witzenberg	130	Services unknown
3	Kapteinsklip	City of Cape Town	0	Services unknown

(a)(ii)(ee) 2013				
(a)(i) #	(a)(ii) (ee) Name	(b)(i) (bb) Location (Town & Municipality)	(b)(ii) Structures	(b)(iv) Services
1	Lower Graveyard (Rasta Kamp): has merged with Upper Graveyard (Mountain View)	Stellenbosch, Stellenbosch	204	73 x communal chemical toilets; 40 communal x chemical toilets; 40 x communal water points; electrical connections; waste collection.
2	Touwsranten South	Touwsranten, George	50	Services unknown; Black bags provided for waste collection
3	Chris Hani	Tulbagh, Witzenberg	521	Below national standard
4	Joe Slovo (Middelpos)	Saldanha Bay (SB), SB	1487	Communal services (Project application submitted)
5	Mosanwabe	City of Cape Town	84	Services unknown
6	OR Tambo TRA	City of Cape Town	335	Services unknown

*Informal Settlements***10. Mr A Lili asked the Minister of Infrastructure:**

(a) What (i) is the number and (ii) are the details of the informal settlements that have been established the province in (aa) 2014, (bb) 2015, (cc) 2016, (dd) 2017 and (ee) 2018 and (b)(i) what (aa) are the names and (bb) are the locations of these settlements, (ii) is the number of households in each, (iii) is the age group of the residents and (iv) are the details of the services rendered in each informal settlement?

The MINISTER OF INFRASTRUCTURE:

10. (a)(b) Please see tables below.

(b)(iii) Data not available as the informal settlements cited in the questions are too old and the municipalities do not stored them.

(a)(ii)

(aa)(ee) Please note that the available data contained in the tables above does not reflect any informal settlements being established during the years 2014 or 2018 (City of Cape Town data does not include attributes related to informal settlement establishment between the years of 2014 and 2018, and the WCDHS' data does not reflect any informal settlements being established in 2014 nor 2018).

(a)(ii)(bb) 2015				
(a)(i) #	(b)(i) (aa) Name	(b)(i) (bb) Location (town & municipality)	(b)(ii) Structures	(b)(iv) Services
1	Phola Park (A)	Malmesbury, Swartland	145	Communal services
2	Phola Park Sect B	Malmesbury, Swartland	145	Communal services
3	Nkandla	Ashton, Langeberg	374	2 x communal water points

(a)(ii)(cc) 2016				
(a)(i) #	(b)(i)(aa) Name	(b)(i)(bb) Location (town & municipality)	(b)(ii) Structures	(b)(iv) Services
1	Qolweni TRA	Knysna, Knysna	25	Communal services

(a)(ii)(dd) 2017				
(a)(i) #	(b)(i)(aa) Name	(b)(i)(bb) Location (town & municipality)	(b)(ii) Structures	(b)(iv) Services
1	Plankiedorp	Wellington, Drakenstein	53	Services unknown
2	Metrowall	Wellington, Drakenstein	344	Services unknown
3	Siyanyanzela (municipal records state est. in 2016)	Grabouw, TWK	2307	12 x communal water points; 23 x communal toilets; 2000 individual electricity connections

*Meetings with taxi associations***11. Mr L L Mvimbi asked the Minister of Mobility:**

- (1) (a) What (i) is the number and (ii) are the details of the meetings he has had with various taxi associations between 2020 and 2022, (b) what are the details of the (i) dates of the meetings, (ii) venues of the meetings, (iii) associations that were met and their delegations, (iv) issues discussed and (v) resolutions taken and (c) can copies of the minutes of these meetings be made available;
- (2) (a) what is the number of meetings he has had with the Dunoon Taxi Association between 2020 and 2022, (b) what were the (i) issues discussed and (ii) resolutions taken and (c) can copies of the minutes of these meetings be made available?

The MINISTER OF MOBILITY:

11. (1) I was appointed Minister of Mobility on 1 May 2022. Since that date I have had a courtesy meeting with the newly-elected leadership of SANTACO: Western Cape. No specific issues were discussed or resolutions taken.
- (2) Since my appointment as Minister of Mobility, I have not met with the Dunoon Taxi Association.

*Protest action by taxi associations***12. Mr L L Mvimbi asked the Minister of Mobility:**

With regard to protest action by taxi associations in the province:

- (a) What is the number of protests that took place between 2020 and 2022, (b) what are the grievances that were raised and (c)(i) what is the number of grievances that have been resolved and (ii) how were they resolved?
12. (a) Before I deal with the protest action by taxi associations and the memoranda submitted to either my office or to the Premier of the Western Cape, I want to point out that I have always practised an open-door policy with the minibus-taxi industry in the Western Cape. Several engagements have taken place with industry leadership to address some of the key challenges facing the industry and to find workable solutions. As government, we have to give effect to the law and ensure compliance therewith. It is understandable that we will not always agree on every single issue raised by the industry. Some of the matters listed by the industry are simply not achievable or realistic and demands of government not to implement national legal prescripts. In some cases, guidance was required, which we have provided.

Many of the issues raised in the memoranda were also discussed in meetings with the industry and every effort was made to resolve some of these challenges. I have also taken the liberty of discussing some of the concerns with affected municipalities.

I am aware of three separate incidents where protest action took place and where memoranda were handed over by the industry leadership. In August 2021, my office was made aware of a strike in the Bitou area by the taxi industry. On 10 March 2022 the Women's Desk of CATA and CODETA delivered a memorandum of grievances to the Premier of the Western Cape. The initial intention was for the industry to march to the Office of the Premier to deliver the memorandum, but the City of Cape Town did not grant permission to gather. On 24 March 2022 industry members marched to the Provincial Legislature to deliver a memorandum of grievances to the Office of the Premier of the Western Cape. Although the City of Cape Town granted permission for this march to proceed, same was later cancelled when participants violated the conditions of the approval. Several incidents of violent and criminal behaviour were reported.

- (b) The strike in the Bitou area was in relation to the taxi relief fund administered by the national Department of Transport. In addition, memoranda were delivered to the Office of the Premier outlining critical challenges faced by the industry. It is important to note that the matters raised by the industry were remitted to my then fice for a response. The memorandum delivered on 24 March 2022 contained essentially the same concerns raised in the previous memorandum dated 10 March 2022. The Department has provided comprehensive responses to these memoranda and the requisite guidance to allow operators to comply with the law.

It is also expedient to note that most of the issues raised by the industry falls outside of the purview of the Department of Transport and Public Works. This includes, inter-alia, transport planning and municipal law enforcement issues. Some seven issues were raised in the memoranda delivered to the Office of the Premier of the Western Cape.

- (i) Issues around the national taxi relief fund;
- (ii) The request from the industry for government to stop the impoundment of vehicles given that it has a negative impact on their business.
- (iii) The industry demand that law enforcement agencies refrain from doing routine public transport operations during the morning and evening peak periods.
- (iv) Concerns were raised around the placing of admin marks against the name of the owner of a motor vehicle for an offence in terms of the National Road Traffic Act (Act no.93 of 1996). This is a reminder to officials of the registering authority not to allow any transactions.

This is allowed for in terms of Regulation 25(7) and 59(3) of the National Road Traffic Regulations. The request from the industry was to separate the issue of admin marks from the process of impoundments. They submitted that a person going to collect a vehicle after the Court has ordered the release thereof is required to first clear his or her warrants before the vehicle is released.

- (v) A number of regulatory challenges were also listed in the memoranda. This included the renewal of definite period operating licences and challenges with other operating licence transactions such as replacement of vehicle applications and the transfer of operating licences.
 - (vi) The industry requested me to review the validity period of operating licences and to revert to the previous process of issuing definite period operating licences.
 - (vii) There is also a request for the PRE to issue special temporary operating licences whilst new routes are being gazetted for public comment. They submit that the failing rail service in addition to new residential and commercial developments have increased the need for taxi services and many people are dependent on these services to get to work.
- (c) Four of the seven issues have been resolved by the Department.
- (i) The issue around the taxi relief fund has been resolved and a database of qualifying operators has been provided to the national Department of Transport.
 - (ii)&(iii) Unfortunately the law does not allow law enforcement agencies to stop impoundments or to only enforce the law during certain times of the day. To accede to this request would require the Department not to implement the provisions of the National Road Traffic Act (Act no.93 of 1996) and the National Land Transport Act (Act no.5 of 2009). These are national legal prescripts. We have cautioned the taxi industry to stop recruitment drives and not to recruit members in excess of passenger demand. Overtrading has been identified as the main reason for the conflict and instability in the taxi industry in the Western Cape.
 - (iv) We have discussed the issue of admin marks with the City of Cape Town and other registering authorities. They have agreed that any person without outstanding warrants may collect an impounded vehicle once a court has ordered the release thereof.

- (v) The PRE regularly engages the leadership of the minibus-taxi industry to improve efficiency within the regulatory environment. This has resulted in improved turn-around times and streamlined processes. The PRE is also the only regulatory entity issuing duplicate operating licences, one for the vehicle and one for the file. We have asked law enforcement agencies to refrain from impounding a vehicle where the holder has timeously applied for the renewal of the operating licence. In such a case, the holder may operate with the expired operating licence and the renewal receipt.
- (vi) The NLTA in section 52 only allows a regulatory entity to issue an operating licence for a maximum period of seven years. There is no provision for the issuance of indefinite operating licences. The Western Cape PRE is already issuing operating licences for the maximum period. We are the only province converting definite period permits to definite period operating licences.
- (viii) I have to point out that transport planning is an exclusive local government matter as provided for in Schedule 4 and 5 of the South African Constitution. This includes the issues raised about new routes, the balance between the demand and supply of public transport services and new developments. In terms of section 152(1) of the Constitution, local government must ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner. This includes public transport services. Every municipality must produce an Integrated Transport Plan ("ITP") that must form an essential part of the Integrated Development Plan. The ITP must be updated annually to respond to changes in the demand and supply of public transport services. In respect of non-contracted regular, daily services in the area, the ITP must describe the defined public transport routes or specified groups of routes on which non-contracted services may operate, and the number of vehicles of each capacity-type that the planning authority will authorise, having considered demand.

The PRE, in disposing of applications for operating licences, must act according to and must not grant an operating licence contrary to the directions of the municipality and the ITP for the area. The municipality must also conduct a public transport impact assessment for all new developments. We have engaged the City of Cape Town around the issue of new routes and the demand and supply of public transport services. As part of a special regulatory process, the City of Cape Town has supported some 1431 new operating licence applications for minibus-taxi type services. These applications have been granted by the PRE. Furthermore, some 533 new routes have been advertised by the PRE in the Government Gazette for public comment. The first round of hearings has already taken place.

*Learner accommodation: mobile units***13. Mr F C Christians asked the Minister of Mobility:**

With reference to the 173 mobile units approved to accommodate learners for implementation in 2022:

Whether all the units have been completed; if not, (a) how many have been completed, (b) what are the reasons for the outstanding units and (c) when will the units be completed?

The MINISTER OF MOBILITY:

13. In terms of rule 196(1) of the Standing Rules of the Western Cape Provincial Parliament, a member may put a question to any member of the Provincial Cabinet concerning any matter falling within the area of responsibility of that member of the Provincial Cabinet. The provision of mobile classroom units does not fall within my area of responsibility as Minister of Mobility. Please redirect the question accordingly.

*Budget allocation: increase***14. Mr F C Christians asked the Minister of Education**

The budget allocation of her Department was increased by R2,2 billion for the 2022/23 budget year:

Whether the increased allocation makes provision for the accommodation of unplaced learners trying to find placement; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

14. The Western Cape Education Department (WCED) received R2.574 billion over the 2022/23 MTEF to address existing pressure on placements, which will include an increase in the number of teachers in schools, as announced by the former Provincial Minister for Education, Debbie Schäfer, in her budget speech.

The department is aware of the placement pressure we are facing in some of our classrooms. The additional budget will allow us to make some progress in reducing the teacher: learner ratio.

While the actual number is subject to the consultation process with the unions later this year, we hope to add over 1 000 extra posts to the basket.

The department will use the funding to increase the educator basket of posts to relieve placement pressure.

The WCED further prioritised R738 million of the allocation, in addition to the current infrastructure budget, towards addressing infrastructure pressures, focussing on classroom expansions to address placement pressure.

Provincial transport infrastructure

15. Mr G Bosman asked the Minister of Mobility:

What provincial transport infrastructure is located in (a) ward 16, (b) ward 17, (c) ward 108, (d) ward 109 and (e) ward 110 of the City of Cape Town?

The MINISTER OF MOBILITY:

15. In terms of rule 196(1) of the Standing Rules of the Western Cape Provincial Parliament, a member may put a question to any member of the Provincial Cabinet concerning any matter falling within the area of responsibility of that member of the Provincial Cabinet. The matter of provincial transport infrastructure does not fall within my area of responsibility as Minister of Mobility. Please redirect the question accordingly.

Provincial infrastructure

16. Mr G Bosman asked the Minister of Infrastructure:

What provincial infrastructure is located in (a) ward 16, (b) ward 17, (c) ward 108, (d) ward 109 and (e) ward 110 of the City of Cape Town?

The MINISTER OF INFRASTRUCTURE:

16. Herewith a schedule of provincial infrastructure located in (a) ward 16, (b) ward 17, (c) ward 108, (d) ward 109 and (e) ward 110 of the City of Cape Town.

Facility Name	Wards
BEVERLEY PARK PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ward 16
EERSTERIVIER SECONDARY SCHOOL	Ward 16
FAURE SCHOOL OF SKILLS	Ward 16
STRATFORD PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ward 16
EERSTE RIVER HOSPITAL	Ward 17
ERF 952	Ward 17
FOREST HEIGHTS HIGH SCHOOL	Ward 17
FOREST HEIGHTS PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ward 17
PALM PARK PRIMARY SCHOOL - KLEINVLEI	Ward 17
ERF 76 HAGLEY	Ward 108
MACASSAR PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ward 109
MACASSAR SECONDARY SCHOOL	Ward 109
MARVIN PARK PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ward 109
OKLAHOMA STREET PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ward 109
ZANDVLIET HIGH SCHOOL	Ward 109
BATTSWOOD ARTS CENTRE	Ward 110

CAFDA SCHOOL OF SKILLS	Ward 110
DELTA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ward 110
GRASSY PARK CHC	Ward 110
GRASSY PARK SECONDARY SCHOOL	Ward 110
KANNEMEYER PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ward 110
LAVENDER HILL HIGH SCHOOL	Ward 110
LEVANA PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ward 110
LOURIER PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ward 110
RETREAT COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTRE	Ward 110
SID G. RULE PRIMARY SCHOOL	Ward 110

Human Settlements

- (a) Ward 16
Forest Village – 4820 units
Our Pride Phase 2 – 218 units
Blue Downs Military Veterans and Infills – 208 units
- (b) Ward 17
Blue Downs Military Veterans and Infills – 48 units
Malibu/Conifers – 269 units
- (c) Ward 108
None
- (d) Ward 109
Macassar: IRDP housing project /services being installed
- (e) Ward 110
None

Cederberg Municipality: financial crisis

17. Ms L J Botha asked the Minister of Finance and Economic Opportunities:

With regard to the financial crisis at the Cederberg Municipality:

- (1) Whether it has been brought to his attention that R127 million is required by the Cederberg Municipality to improve its financial situation; if so, how does the Department plan to help the municipality with this;
- (2) whether he and his Department are aware of the municipality's prior council approval of underfunded budgets; if so, (a) how did these approvals occur and (b) will any criminal investigations be pursued;
- (3) with reference to his reply to question 2 of 1 April, whether the unfunded budgets of the Cederberg Municipality were part of these investigations; if so, what are the relevant details;

- (4) whether, once the Department has assessed the reports, they will be made available to the Standing Committee on Local Government; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

17. The MINISTER OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES:

- (1) The Provincial Treasury is aware of the financial challenges facing Cederberg Municipality and is supporting the financial turnaround of the municipality.

The Provincial Treasury has supported the municipality to develop a Budget Funding Plan. This plan sets out realistic actions to reduce expenditure and improve revenue that, if successfully implemented, will allow the municipality to achieve a fully funded budget position. Provincial Treasury regularly monitors the municipality's implementation of this budget funding plan and also monitors the financial health of the municipality on a monthly basis. The province has also allocated R2.9 million over the period from 2021/22 to 2023/24 to support revenue enhancement projects in the Municipality. Provincial government also provides technical support and advice to the Municipality.

The provincial government does not provide bailouts to municipalities. By adhering to the commitments in its Budget Funding Plan, and with guidance and support from the province, the Municipality will be able to rebuild its financial sustainability.

- (2) The Provincial Treasury's assessment of Cederberg Municipality's draft and final budgets for the 2021/22 Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework period identified that the budget was unfunded. The Municipality was warned that if they were unable to adopt a funded budget, they would have to adopt and implement a Budget Funding Plan, which they subsequently did. Adopting a Budget Funding Plan is also a requirement from National Treasury for the transfer of equitable share funds.
 - (b) The budget was adopted by the municipal Council in terms of the process set out in section 24 of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003).
 - (c) Adopting an unfunded budget is not a criminal offence.
- (3) We are informed by the Department of Local Government that unfunded budgets did not form part of the investigations conducted by the Department of Local Government.
- (4) Any questions relating to reports prepared by the Department of Local Government would have to be referred to the Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning.

*National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure
Rates and taxes owed to Western Cape Municipalities*

18. Ms L J Botha asked the Minister of Finance and Economic Opportunities:

With regard to the reported R837 million owed by the national Department of Public Works and Infrastructure to municipalities in rates and taxes:

- (1) Whether the reported amount of R274 342 786 owed to Western Cape municipalities for the first two months of 2022 is correct; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) what is the total debt of the national Department of Public Works and Infrastructure for rates and taxes to all Western Cape municipalities from January 2022 to date?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES:

18. (1) In terms of the figures reported by municipalities in terms of section 71(6) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (Act 56 of 2003), the net outstanding debt owed to municipalities in the Western Cape by all other organs of state at the end of February 2022 was R173.006 million. Of this amount, R84.219 million was owed by the national Department of Public Works and Infrastructure.

These numbers are drawn from the data strings submitted to the National Treasury's database as required in terms of the MFMA regulations. The veracity of the data depends on credibility of the information contained in the reports submitted by Municipalities.

- (2) The table below shows the amounts owed by the national Department of Public Works and Infrastructure to Western Cape Municipalities from 31 January 2022 until 31 March 2022. This is the most recent data available. The table shows the amounts owing for service charges and property rates and also sundry and City Improvement Districts payments (usually credit payments that are offset against the amounts owed to reach the net amount owed).

The net amount owed declined from R106.608 million in January 2022 to R84.218 million in February 2022, before increasing to R96.907 million in March 2022.

Table 1: National Department of Public Works and Infrastructure organ of state debt from January 2022 till March 2022

Municipality	Jan-22				Feb-22				Mar-22			
	Service Charges	Rates	Sundries/CIDS	Total	Service Charges	Rates	Sundries/CIDS	Total	Service Charges	Rates	Sundries/CIDS	Total
Metro	R39,419,347.99	R14,422,989.84	-R13,672,630.01	R40,169,707.82	R29,966,160.90	R14,970,390.36	-R13,308,642.27	R31,627,908.99	R36,146,774.54	R15,932,226.62	-R12,445,039.08	R39,633,962.08
Non-Metro Municipalities	R35,095,613.60	R30,872,319.92	R470,320.00	R66,438,253.52	R26,933,014.67	R25,261,964.45	R395,752.41	R52,590,731.53	R30,578,542.70	R26,350,732.17	R343,610.19	R57,272,885.06
Total	R74,514,961.59	R45,295,309.76	-R13,202,310.01	R106,607,961.34	R56,899,175.57	R40,232,354.81	-R12,912,889.86	R84,218,640.52	R66,725,317.24	R42,282,958.79	-R12,101,428.89	R96,906,847.14

Source: WC Municipalities Government Debt Schedule - February 2022

A breakdown of these amounts per individual municipality is attached hereto in Annexure A.

Provincial Treasury facilitates monthly and quarterly debt technical committee meetings to monitor the progress on undertakings between the Government Departments and the Metro and Local Municipalities to ensure that disputes are resolved and outstanding accounts are paid.

Annexure "A"

Demarcation Code	Municipality	Jan-22				Feb-22				Mar-22			
		Rates	Service Charges	Sundries/CIDS	Total January 2022 R	Rates	Service Charges	Sundries/CIDS	Total February 2022 R	Rates	Service Charges	Sundries/CIDS	Total March 2022 R
METRO	City of Cape Town	14 422 990	39 419 348	-13 672 630	40 169 708	14 970 390	29 966 161	-13 308 642	31 627 909	15 932 227	36 146 775	-12 445 039	39 633 962
Total METRO		14 422 990	39 419 348	-13 672 630	40 169 708	14 970 390	29 966 161	-13 308 642	31 627 909	15 932 227	36 146 775	-12 445 039	39 633 962
WC011	Matzika	1 647 511	2 313 639	0	3 961 149	1 748 300	1 678 578	0	3 426 878	1 751 910	1 554 012	0	3 305 923
WC012	Cederberg	1 009 540	957 178	24	1 966 742	912 402	875 030	0	1 787 431	783 599	903 491	0	1 687 090
WC013	Bergivier	1 094 752	178 535	0	1 353 162	1 101 644	223 726	0	1 325 371	605 931	152 778	0	758 708
WC014	Saldanha Bay	3 854 312	3 115 974	176 014	8 405 766	3 879 316	2 662 291	180 178	6 721 785	3 942 871	2 724 536	184 342	6 851 749
WC015	Swartland	1 024 693	837 228	0	1 861 921	1 048 430	827 772	0	1 876 203	1 064 844	862 321	0	1 927 165
Total West Coast District		8 330 808	6 043 214	176 038	16 209 401	8 690 091	6 267 397	180 178	15 137 667	8 149 155	6 197 138	184 342	14 530 635
WC022	Witzenberg	1 815 729	661 631	0	2 709 697	0	0	0	0	2 302 924	569 338	0	2 872 262
WC023	Drakenstein	1 010 500	8 677 224	0	9 687 723	882 700	8 925 759	0	9 808 459	810 418	10 015 250	0	10 825 668
WC024	Stellenbosch	1 503 722	4 631 144	65 463	6 450 645	1 480 294	1 454 794	67 013	3 002 102	27 139	1 148 194	9 557	1 184 890
WC025	Breede Valley	3 036 093	1 812 774	0	4 848 867	454 135	1 716 440	0	2 170 575	513 804	1 903 373	0	2 417 177
WC026	Langeberg	312 992	370 149	13 456	696 597	304 860	-219 487	-9 344	76 029	306 570	18 342	-6 063	318 850
Total Cape Winelands District		7 679 036	15 670 271	78 919	23 910 877	3 121 991	11 877 506	57 669	15 057 165	3 960 855	13 654 497	3 494	17 618 847
WC031	Theewaterskloof	2 700 736	1 512 342	0	4 557 045	2 714 439	1 061 485	0	3 775 924	2 735 502	998 901	0	3 734 403
WC032	Overstrand	1 357 426	1 696 531	36 582	3 090 539	1 381 428	1 714 412	37 844	3 133 684	1 480 842	1 739 868	40 250	3 260 959
WC033	Cape Agulhas	-10 895	4 343	0	-2 968	52 194	4 039	0	56 235	77 544	4 261	0	81 806
WC034	Swellendam	124 080	103 923	6 500	284 417	105 648	107 984	4 940	218 592	105 644	109 007	4 778	219 429
Total Overberg District		4 171 346	2 919 673	43 082	7 531 567	4 253 711	2 887 920	42 804	7 184 435	4 399 533	2 852 036	45 028	7 296 597
WC041	Kannaland	112 363	243 285	0	356 686	101 568	118 504	0	220 073	107 690	212 880	0	330 570
WC042	Hessequa	685 412	276 615	116 898	1 181 961	641 735	282 569	114 585	1 038 889	600 430	273 354	109 652	983 436
WC043	Mossel Bay	148 929	516 505	490	668 804	154 597	590 085	372	745 054	153 212	700 084	545	853 841
WC044	George	98 189	1 414 332	289	1 515 907	73 818	1 718 933	144	1 792 895	108 130	3 158 602	548	3 267 281
WC045	Oudtshoorn	43 659	2 104 995	0	2 148 654	34 926	-137 505	0	-102 578	-5 467	507 643	0	502 176
WC047	Bitou	1 533 993	-203 728	0	1 330 265	1 573 053	-164 043	0	1 409 010	1 588 218	-150 589	0	1 437 629
WC048	Knysna	3 576 343	1 967 405	0	5 543 748	3 612 121	2 502 519	0	6 114 640	3 612 121	2 502 519	0	6 114 640
Total Eden District		6 198 888	6 209 358	117 677	12 635 975	6 191 819	4 911 063	115 102	11 217 983	6 164 334	7 204 494	110 746	13 479 573
WC051	Laingsburg	80 396	59 345	0	139 741	66 492	61 779	0	128 272	59 759	104 024	0	163 783
WC052	Prince Albert	42 186	398 161	54 603	512 497	42 186	602 568	0	644 755	0	0	0	0
WC053	Beaufort West	4 069 659	1 446 083	0	5 515 742	2 895 674	324 781	0	3 220 694	3 617 097	566 354	0	4 183 451
Total Central Karoo District		4 192 241	1 886 042	54 603	6 150 433	3 004 353	989 129	0	3 993 721	3 676 856	670 378	0	4 347 234
Grand Total		30 872 320	32 748 557	470 320	64 438 254	40 232 355	56 819 176	-12 912 810	84 218 880	42 282 959	66 725 317	-12 101 429	96 906 847

Source: WC Municipalities Government Debt Schedule - February 2022

*Firearms recovered by SAPS***19. Mr R D Mackenzie asked the Minister of Police Oversight and Community Safety:**

With respect to firearms recovered by the SAPS:

- (a) How many firearms have been recovered over the last two years and
- (b) how many of those were recovered by (i) the City of Cape Town's law enforcement units and (ii) LEAP officers?

The MINISTER OF POLICE OVERSIGHT AND COMMUNITY SAFETY:

19. (a) 2020/2021: 831
2021/2022: 1 254
- (b) (i)&(ii) The system from which the figures are obtained does not differentiate between firearms recovered by SAPS and any other law enforcement agency.

*STEAMAC strategy***20. Ms D M Baartman asked the Minister of Education**

With respect to the STEAMAC strategy in the province:

- (1) (a) What is the current list of subjects being provided in this regard and (b) how many learners take each of these subjects in (i) Grade 10 and (ii) Grade 12;
- (2) what has the retention rate been for these subjects over the past five academic years for the learners entering Grade 10 and passing the respective subjects in Grade 12;
- (3) what is the Grade 12 (a) pass rate and (b) average pass mark for each of the afore-mentioned subjects over the past five academic years?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

20. (1) (a) The organising fields with related subjects are as follows:
- Agriculture: Agricultural Management Practices; Agricultural Technology; Agricultural Sciences
 - Arts: Dance Studies; Design; Dramatic Arts; Music; Visual Arts
 - Computational Skills and Coding: Coding and Robotics (Being piloted in Foundation Phase); Information Technology (IT); Computer Application Technology (CAT)
 - Engineering: Engineering Graphics and Design
 - Mathematics: Mathematics; Mathematical Literacy; Technical Mathematics

- Sciences: Physical Sciences; Technical Sciences; Marine Sciences; Life Sciences
- Technology: Civil Technology (Civil Services); Civil Technology (Construction); Civil Technology (Woodworking); Mechanical Technology (Automotive); Mechanical Technology (Fitting and Machining); Mechanical Technology (Welding and Metalwork); Electrical Technology (Digital Systems); Electrical Technology (Electronics); Electrical Technology (Power Systems)

(b)

Subject	Nr of students 2022	
	(i) Gr 10	(ii) Gr 12
Agricultural Management Practices	913	374
Agricultural Sciences	902	716
Agricultural Technology	1 231	483
Civil Technology (Civil Services)	26	22
Civil Technology (Construction)	480	407
Civil Technology (Woodworking)	218	132
Computer Application Technology (CAT)	16 078	10 383
Dance Studies	548	414
Design	980	768
Dramatic Arts	1 074	893
Electrical Technology (Digital Systems)	16	0
Electrical Technology (Electronics)	12	6
Electrical Technology (Power Systems)	527	359
Engineering Graphics and Design	5 963	4 161
Information Technology (IT)	1 525	821
Life Sciences	35 175	26 711
Marine Sciences	157	64
Mathematical Literacy	57 750	44 216
Mathematics	27 391	14 586
Mechanical Technology (Automotive)	482	311
Mechanical Technology (Fitting and Machining)	181	167
Mechanical Technology (Welding and Metalwork)	411	199
Music	566	483
Physical Sciences	16 876	9 171
Technical Mathematics	1 355	1 020
Technical Sciences	1 507	1 134
Visual Arts	1 576	1 249

(2) Please see the table below.

(3) Please see the table below.

- Civil Technology, Mechanical Technology and Electrical Technology: These specialisation subjects were introduced in 2018 at Grade 12 level; hence no data included for 2017.
- Marine Sciences: First Grade 12 examination written in 2021 – hence no data for the preceding years.
- Technical Mathematics and Technical Sciences: First Grade 12 examination was written in 2018.

*Central Karoo District Municipality: state of roads***21. Ms D M Baartman asked the Minister of Infrastructure:**

In relation to the state of the roads in the Central Karoo District Municipality:

(a) How much money has been allocated in the past three financial years to the Central Karoo District Municipality for upgrading or maintaining rural roads, (b) how much money is allocated for the next three financial years, (c) which roads were identified for upgrades or maintenance in the (i) past three financial years and (ii) next three financial years and (d) how many kilometres does this consist of per road identified?

The MINISTER OF INFRASTRUCTURE:

21. (a) R48 366 877,04; R52 411 978,49 and R55 262 569,54 respectively.

b) (R55 480 000; R58 700 000 and R61 760 000 respectively.

(c)(i&ii)

and (d) The District Municipality does not do any upgrades on provincial roads. It maintains the following list of roads on a continuous basis. TR, MR, DR and OP indicate Trunk Roads, Main Roads, Divisional Roads and Minor Roads respectively. The length in kilometres of each road is given in the table below:

Road Number	Length	Road Number	Length	Road Number	Length	Road Number	Length
TR05801	95.75	DR02318	4.17	OP06160	0.37	OP07042	4.23
MR00309	47.43	DR02357	6.23	OP06161	12.37	OP07043	0.82
MR00315	31.08	DR02358	40.91	OP06162	13.43	OP07044	1.54
MR00318	20.25	DR02370	19.73	OP06163	7.89	OP07045	16.97
MR00369	15.80	DR02383	30.13	OP06164	8.57	OP07046	5.60
MR00370	19.31	DR02386	3.30	OP06165	7.29	OP07047	0.64
MR00372	55.34	DR02389	17.30	OP06166	8.35	OP07048	1.20
MR00373	43.65	DR02390	28.34	OP06522	5.73	OP07049	14.02
MR00374	76.14	DR02395	17.30	OP06523	1.48	OP07050	5.21
MR00411	59.77	DR02396	15.57	OP06524	1.96	OP07051	1.88
MR00581	0.74	DR02399	24.10	OP06525	1.58	OP07052	6.05
MR00582	82.74	DR02402	6.40	OP06526	2.32	OP07053	29.75
MR00583	0.85	DR02403	54.43	OP06527	7.26	OP07054	28.49
MR00584	54.23	DR02404	39.23	OP06528	0.40	OP07055	32.52
MR00587	90.27	DR02405	40.04	OP06529	13.70	OP07056	13.03
MR00599	29.81	DR02408	29.09	OP06530	10.08	OP07057	11.27
MR00606	21.52	DR02411	8.95	OP06531	0.36	OP07058	1.82
MR00607	31.54	OP06113	14.80	OP06532	7.07	OP07059	19.04
DR01445	21.76	OP06118	10.16	OP06533	18.50	OP07060	13.69
DR01450	9.00	OP06124	14.17	OP06534	6.38	OP07061	4.52
DR01463	90.33	OP06125	4.45	OP06535	1.45	OP07062	17.56
DR01469	63.03	OP06129	1.87	OP06536	13.85	OP07063	0.46
DR01475	29.21	OP06130	2.82	OP06537	4.32	OP07064	3.13
DR01481	36.81	OP06131	1.88	OP06538	31.88	OP07065	6.35

Road Number	Length	Road Number	Length	Road Number	Length	Road Number	Length
DR01483	38.69	OP06132	12.56	OP06539	19.48	OP07066	20.09
DR01484	53.95	OP06133	31.63	OP06540	9.55	OP07067	24.61
DR01720	22.07	OP06134	9.93	OP06541	10.00	OP07068	11.95
DR01721	19.61	OP06135	13.62	OP06542	4.23	OP07069	2.49
DR01722	48.60	OP06136	14.74	OP06543	15.45	OP07070	3.99
DR01724	25.20	OP06137	1.04	OP06544	3.86	OP07071	4.73
DR01725	25.78	OP06138	0.56	OP06545	13.04	OP07072	5.27
DR01728	36.55	OP06139	1.27	OP06546	21.66	OP08041	7.08
DR01729	21.99	OP06140	2.80	OP06547	4.07	OP08042	6.22
DR01730	16.56	OP06141	0.45	OP06548	9.00	OP08043	2.20
DR01731	13.67	OP06142	25.78	OP06549	19.59	OP08044	1.40
DR02243	4.86	OP06143	2.35	OP06550	3.66	OP08045	3.29
DR02246	30.04	OP06144	7.41	OP06551	14.16	OP08046	26.91
DR02247	23.27	OP06145	0.78	OP06552	15.97	OP08047	20.84
DR02254	41.84	OP06146	4.88	OP06553	12.24	OP08048	18.93
DR02301	103.15	OP06147	1.56	OP06554	7.20	OP08049	9.38
DR02302	17.15	OP06148	18.98	OP06555	7.46	OP08050	5.15
DR02303	28.85	OP06149	2.09	OP06556	3.63	OP08051	7.27
DR02304	97.09	OP06150	4.35	OP06557	12.79	OP08401	25.88
DR02306	42.83	OP06151	2.30	OP06558	9.96	OP08402	6.81
DR02307	10.55	OP06152	5.11	OP06559	9.91	OP08403	2.08
DR02308	61.27	OP06153	12.49	OP06560	1.72	OP08404	3.28
DR02310	67.88	OP06154	2.85	OP06561	26.94	OP08405	3.48
DR02311	58.48	OP06155	2.20	OP06562	13.12	OP08406	31.16
DR02312	44.68	OP06156	1.73	OP06563	24.95	OP08407	28.34
DR02314	3.64	OP06157	4.24	OP06564	0.81	OP08408	10.79
DR02315	19.43	OP06158	8.11	OP06565	4.75	OP08409	13.21
DR02317	68.28	OP06159	25.27	OP06566	2.50	OP08410	20.30
OP08411	18.37	OP08466	18.52	OP08819	0.56	OP08875	15.39
OP08412	12.39	OP08467	4.60	OP08820	1.66	OP08876	12.09
OP08413	14.80	OP08468	11.65	OP08821	11.01	OP08877	13.14
OP08414	1.78	OP08469	4.81	OP08822	17.68	OP08878	13.24
OP08415	9.99	OP08470	37.41	OP08823	0.75	OP08879	7.00
OP08416	13.50	OP08471	2.74	OP08824	29.70	OP08880	9.08
OP08417	6.55	OP08472	5.44	OP08825	8.70	OP08881	36.87
OP08418	14.15	OP08473	23.93	OP08826	6.85	OP08882	5.06
OP08419	30.00	OP08474	12.49	OP08827	1.48	OP08883	4.12
OP08420	0.90	OP08475	10.96	OP08828	15.80	OP08884	7.28
OP08421	8.95	OP08476	10.65	OP08829	5.34	OP08885	4.77
OP08422	20.48	OP08477	5.99	OP08830	11.06	OP08886	17.49
OP08423	42.84	OP08478	5.97	OP08831	16.44	OP08887	12.07
OP08424	15.85	OP08479	5.96	OP08832	10.72	OP08888	4.09
OP08425	4.37	OP08480	18.45	OP08833	2.23	OP08889	42.08
OP08426	15.27	OP08481	5.24	OP08834	2.84	OP08890	19.72
OP08427	13.04	OP08482	8.30	OP08835	25.56	OP08891	25.75
OP08428	8.80	OP08483	6.52	OP08836	18.98	OP08892	8.06
OP08429	10.76	OP08484	10.56	OP08837	4.46	OP08893	11.05
OP08430	5.95	OP08485	19.92	OP08838	5.73	OP08894	6.35
OP08432	7.19	OP08486	7.02	OP08839	3.14	OP08895	11.66
OP08433	2.17	OP08487	1.22	OP08840	8.09	OP09201	4.27

Road Number	Length	Road Number	Length	Road Number	Length	Road Number	Length
OP08434	1.83	OP08488	1.87	OP08841	5.37	OP09202	10.07
OP08435	17.38	OP08489	16.22	OP08842	17.38	OP09203	3.26
OP08436	20.53	OP08490	7.06	OP08843	19.63	OP09204	27.12
OP08437	2.37	OP08491	5.19	OP08844	7.05	OP09205	7.97
OP08438	2.01	OP08492	2.67	OP08845	14.34	OP09206	1.91
OP08439	61.22	OP08493	5.13	OP08846	23.52	OP09207	9.34
OP08440	0.24	OP08494	10.24	OP08847	13.40	OP09208	7.56
OP08441	0.30	OP08495	44.27	OP08848	12.45	OP09209	9.56
OP08442	29.81	OP08496	12.69	OP08849	0.31	OP09210	23.17
OP08443	10.86	OP08497	25.38	OP08850	14.77	OP09211	32.95
OP08444	4.71	OP08498	12.50	OP08851	4.03	OP09212	6.18
OP08445	13.80	OP08499	6.03	OP08852	4.38	OP09213	20.08
OP08446	13.07	OP08801	8.99	OP08853	3.61	OP09214	11.40
OP08447	4.18	OP08802	7.90	OP08854	6.39	OP09215	3.29
OP08448	4.82	OP08803	11.76	OP08855	2.77	OP09216	11.00
OP08449	23.75	OP08804	12.55	OP08856	1.37	OP09217	13.40
OP08450	13.16	OP08805	20.20	OP08861	1.65	OP09218	14.68
OP08451	7.32	OP08806	7.33	OP08862	1.41	OP09219	3.93
OP08452	25.15	OP08807	12.54	OP08863	17.00	OP09220	22.11
OP08453	8.63	OP08808	7.14	OP08864	1.81	OP09221	3.62
OP08454	8.29	OP08809	17.53	OP08865	1.35	OP09222	20.24
OP08455	11.66	OP08810	36.84	OP08866	1.15	OP09223	8.50
OP08456	4.39	OP08811	4.45	OP08867	28.21	OP09224	16.82
OP08459	1.50	OP08812	6.65	OP08868	3.78	OP09225	3.84
OP08460	8.87	OP08813	32.46	OP08869	4.79	OP09226	6.32
OP08461	2.87	OP08814	5.78	OP08870	3.41	OP09227	3.51
OP08462	0.80	OP08815	17.20	OP08871	16.84	OP09228	9.98
OP08463	2.79	OP08816	28.36	OP08872	8.78	OP09229	3.59
OP08464	11.02	OP08817	8.64	OP08873	10.65	OP09230	2.16
OP08465	1.00	OP08818	1.19	OP08874	2.80	OP09231	8.44
OP09232	3.60	OP09233	1.12	OP09234	1.89	OP09235	12.63
OP09236	2.04	OP09237	10.18	OP09238	2.36	OP09239	5.13
OP09240	12.19	OP09241	3.66	OP09242	6.66	OP09243	8.04
OP09244	18.34	OP09245	8.32	OP09246	7.08	OP09247	1.96
OP09248	7.46	OP09249	16.39	OP09250	4.88	OP09251	4.67
OP09252	2.34	OP09253	2.44	OP09254	1.76		

Nelspoort: human settlements

22. Ms D M Baartman asked the Minister of Infrastructure:

With regard to human settlements in Nelspoort:

- (1) Whether the Beaufort West Local Municipality has submitted any applications to his Department for housing projects in Nelspoort in the past five financial years; if so, how many houses have been built over the past five financial years;

- (2) whether any submissions have been made for the next five financial years; if so, how many houses are planned to be built per financial year?

The MINISTER OF INFRASTRUCTURE:

22. (1) No applications have been submitted to the Department for the construction of services and/or houses in the last 5 years.
- (2) Currently, there is no housing pipeline for the Beaufort West Municipality. The Beaufort West Municipality has not submitted any application for projects in Nelspoort in the current MTEF period (2022/23 to 2024/25 Financial Years). The Beaufort West Municipal Spatial Development Framework (MSDF, 2013) identifies two sites (Site A and B) in Nelspoort that could possibly be developed for future residential purposes. Combined, the two sites total 3.74ha and have been potentially earmarked for BNGs Top structure and FLISP / Affordable Housing opportunities. At a rural density of 60 du/ha and subtracting 20% of the site to make provision for roads and open spaces, the two sites could potentially deliver 180 new housing opportunities. With that said, presently, no applications for human settlements development have been received from the municipality for the Department's consideration. In addition, the municipality will need to ensure that the necessary bulk infrastructure is in place in order to enable such developments.

Rising food prices

23. Mr P Marran asked the Minister of Agriculture:

- (1) Whether his Department has any methods and mechanisms to monitor rising food prices in the province; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the relevant details and (b) what is the impact of rising food prices on the economy and on households;
- (2) (a) how has the price of the general household food basket increased in the province between April 2020 and April 2022 and (b) what are some of the foods that saw rapid price increases;
- (3) what are some of the government initiatives to mitigate the risks associated with rapid food price increases?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

23. (1) (a) The WCDoA, based on research and monitoring; updates quarterly and monthly reports on food inflation and *Weekly Price Tracker* relying on the official Stats SA's food retail prices as the mechanism to measure inflation. These reports provide explanations of the food price changes and to then advise the WCDoA on actions should WC household food security be threatened.

Food inflation briefs are prominent for typical households' healthy eating and welfare planning in the WC and gives a general overview on what consumers are confronted with and the potential influence on their buying power. Recently, the *Weekly Price Tracker* is conducted by the WCDoA (Macro and Resource sub-programme) on the ongoing impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, global shocks impact such as the potential ripple effects associated with the geo-political tensions between Russia and Ukraine. This is significant to WC consumers and farming community in terms of decisions they have to make and informs policymakers for planning and budgetary interventions when there are global shocks affecting the Province's economy.

Moreover, there is work done by WCDoA's major partners such as Bureau for Food and Agricultural Policy (BFAP) on inflation briefs on monthly bases as well incinerated on the BFAP Baseline launched every year in August. The BFAP's food inflation Brief provides an overview of food inflation dynamics, its associated causes and the cost of basic healthy eating.

Regularly, National Agricultural Market Council (NAMC) track and report quarterly (monthly Food Basket Price) food prices through collecting retail price data monthly as mandated by the DAFF's Food Price Monitoring Committee (FPMC) to publish Food Cost Review which documents the margins between farm-gate and retails prices of selected food products. Agbiz also produces weekly and monthly inflation reports to guide investment in agriculture, policymakers, and factors driving food prices margins. The above entities work closely with the WCDoA, and the Macro & Resource Economics sub-programme reference their data and publication to populate quarterly and monthly reports. To discuss WC food inflation in more detail, the following section presents trends on national and provincial food inflation, as well as a highlight specific food product price changes and provide some policy interventions to mitigate food inflation in the Western Cape Province.

- (b) An increase in food prices reduces the buying power of average household static incomes and limits economic access to basic food items. WC household consumers, like in any other province in the country, are affected by rising food prices as this threatens their household level food security and their healthy eating. There are further risks associated with this e.g., unrests, increased crime as the wellbeing of people gets affected. The impact of increasing food prices also means that disposable income is decreasing and therefore less money available for discretionary spending over time and this has negative implications for economy in general.

- (2) (a) Figure 1 shows the y-on-y change (%) in the prices of *all and food items* consumed by a general household in SA and WC since 2020. The WC food price trends showed instability with significant declines in March 2020 (the dip in *All items* trends), and this drop is attributed Covid-19 and its country's lockdown restrictions. In April in 2021, the SA and WC food prices started to pick-up as the country and world economy gradually opens after months of hard-lockdown restrictions

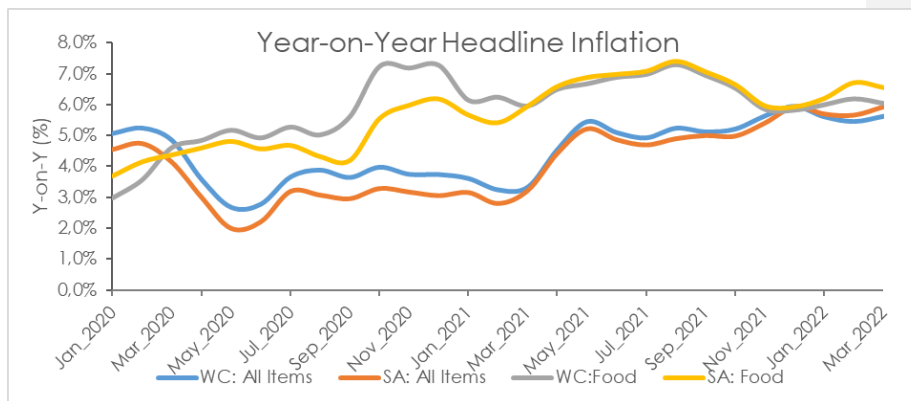


Figure 1: South Africa and Western Cape: Year-on-Year Headline Inflation
Source: (StatsSA, 2022)

The country's average *food* prices recorded 6.6 % in March 2022, higher than 6.0% in March 2021. WC recorded a headline y-on-y inflation rate of 5.6% in March 2022, slightly lower than the national headline inflation rate (5.9%). The country's weaker trading exchange rate during the recent years (BFAP, 2021), higher global commodity prices, agricultural input(feed) costs, global food-supply disruptions, and domestic unending lockdown restrictions were drivers of food prices increase during 2020 up to 2022 March.

- (b) The food price change (%) was underpinned by an uptick in the price of bread and cereals, sugar, sweets and desserts, meat, fish, dairy and eggs including oils and fats between 2020 April to 2022 March. Comparing February 2022 to March 2022 food prices changes (see Table 1); sugar, sweets and desserts (2.3%), bread and cereals (1.3%), Fish (0.6%), milk, eggs and cheese (0.6%) and other food (0.9%), were the underpinning products of food price increase in the WC's general household food basket, and substitutes of these products need to be considered. This will put pressure on household's wages and the WC's social support systems. Therefore, good rainfall, low input costs, control of diseases outbreaks to good production (supply) are important to meet domestic demand at affordable food prices.

3. The WCDoA has initiated initiatives to mitigate the risks associated with the increase in food prices. These include:
- a) To monitor the trends in food prices and to understand the impacts of these. A more detailed description of the various reports and the linkages to other organisations (e.g. BFAP) was provided above.
 - b) Improve the efficiency of farming in the Western Cape which will lead to international competitiveness and subsequently to lower food prices. It is important to note that the price of food double the moment South Africa moves from being a net exporter of a product to becoming a net importer. To this end interventions such as our research portfolio, extension services, training offerings, animal health services, export support and sustainable resource interventions make a structured contribution to mitigate the risks associated with increases in food prices.
 - c) The purpose of the third leg of initiatives is to enable the citizens of the province to produce their own food for own consumption. To this end the Department has supported 5 626 (target: 800) households in 2020/21 and 2 612 (target: 1 800) in 2021/22 to establish their own food garden. At the same time 43 (target: 14) in 2020/21 and 26 (target: 14) in 2021/22 school food gardens were supported. In 2020/21 132 (target: 62) and in 2021/22 142 (target: 56) community food gardens were supported.

Gang-related shootings and murders

24. Mr M Kama asked the Minister of Police Oversight and Community Safety:

- (a) What is the number of gang-related (i) shootings and (ii) murders that have taken place in (aa) 2020, (bb) 2021 and (cc) 2022 to date, (b) what is the breakdown by (i) age, (ii) race, (iii) gender and (iv) location of the victims and (c)(i) what has been the effectiveness of the anti-gang strategy in the province, (ii) what challenges have been experienced in this regard and (iii) how have they been addressed?

The MINISTER OF POLICE OVERSIGHT AND COMMUNITY SAFETY:

The reply of the South African Police Service (SAPS):

24. (a) (i) (aa) 1522
 (bb) 1808
 (cc) The figures for the number of gang-related shootings that occurred in 2022 (January to date) is not available as the statistics have not been released by the Minister of Police as yet.
- (ii) (aa) 638
 (bb) 793
 (cc) The figures for the number of gang-related murders that occurred in 2022 (January to date) is not available as the statistics have not been released by the Minister of Police as yet.
- (b) (i)

Age Category	Number of victims		
	2020	2021	2022
0 to 5	2	3	The figures for this period have not been released by the Minister of Police.
6 to 10	3	1	
11 to 14	4	11	
15 to 17	27	42	
18 to 25	207	207	
26 to 35	250	316	
36 to 45	109	143	
46 to 64	21	51	
65 & older	1	3	
Unknown	14	16	
Grand Total	638	793	

(ii)

Race	Number of victims		
	2020	2021	2022
Coloured	638	707	The figures for this period have not been released by the Minister of Police.
Black	0	79	
Unknown	0	7	
Grand Total	638	793	

(iii)

Gender	Number of victims		
	2020	2021	2022
Male	611	751	The figures for this period have not been released by the Minister of Police.
Female	24	42	
Unknown	3	0	
Grand Total	638	793	

(iv)

Location	Number of victims		
	2020	2021	2022
Public place e.g. street/open field/ recreational centre/ park/ beach/ parking area/ abandoned building.	469	558	The figures for this period have not been released by the Minister of Police.
Residences of perpetrator/ victim (including residence known by victims/ perpetrator e.g., family/ friends/ neighbours)	131	173	
Mode of transport e.g., bus/ car/ plane/ boat/ ship/ taxi	21	22	
Railway Premises e.g., Track/ Station	3	8	
Business premises (e.g. mall/ restaurants/ work place/ office park/ entertainment centre e.g. movie theatre, gambling facility)	3	9	
River/ Lake/ Pool/ Dam	0	4	
Petrol Station	0	3	
Educational Institution	1	0	
Bus Stop/ Taxi Rank	1	2	
Liquor Outlet	1	2	
Agricultural land/ farm/ plot/ small holding (rural)	0	1	
Not Yet Specified	8	11	
Grand Total	638	793	

- (c) (i) The Anti-Gang Unit was deployed to the most problematic gang policing areas to stabilise the gang situation in order for a normal policing approach to take place. The deployment included both a proactive and combat visible policing and detectives approach.
- (ii) When operations are conducted in hotspot areas to address gangs there is a tendency that gang activities will cease and will escalate in another policing area.
- (iii) By utilising the Five Pillar approach which is a multi-disciplinary integrated operation. The Five Pillar approach is:
- Intelligence gathering, analysis and coordination.
 - Pro-active and high visibility approach including LEAP deployments.
 - Combat and re-active approach (including the 72-hour activation plan)
 - Detection including organised crime approach, opposition of bail and liaison with NPA.
 - Communication and liaison.

*Drug dens***25. Mr M Kama asked the Minister of Police Oversight and Community Safety:**

- (1) (a) What is the provincial government's strategy to identify and deal with drug dens in the province and (b) what is the number of drug dens that have been identified in each of the areas in the top 30 police precincts for (i) drug-related crimes and (ii) murders;
- (2) whether there exists a strategy in the province to target and to keep the province's suspected gang "high-flyers" under daily surveillance; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) what is his Department's strategy to deal with (a) illicit drug trade, (b) gangsterism and (c) gang-related murders in the province?

THE MINISTER OF POLICE OVERSIGHT AND COMMUNITY SAFETY WAS INFORMED AS FOLLOWS:

25. (1) The reply of the South African Police Service (SAPS):

(b) (i) - (ii)

	STATION	DRUG DENS	DRUG RELATED CRIMES*	MURDERS**
1	Delft	107	1 681	213
2	Nyanga	5	642	131
3	Mfuleni	105	551	179
4	Harare	1	492	160
5	Khayelitsha	9	326	147
6	Mitchells Plain	52	3 070	77
7	Kraaifontein	33	1 636	181
8	Gugulethu	41	702	137
9	Worcester	13	818	42
10	Kleinville	30	1 250	49
11	Phillippi East	9	126	86
12	Cape Town Central	0	1 479	9

	STATION	DRUG DENS	DRUG RELATED CRIMES*	MURDERS**
13	Lingeletu-West	21	94	70
14	Milnerton	7	544	50
15	Knysna	17	631	11
16	Stellenbosch	17	248	30
17	Bishop Lavis	93	860	47
18	Oudtshoorn	17	434	9
19	Manenberg	12	898	59
20	Paarl East	49	486	35
21	Lentegeur	24	1 687	43
22	Elsies River	40	345	46
23	Grassy Park	18	642	40
24	Atlantis	58	1 540	46

25	Samora Machel	52	138	102
26	Athlone	12	832	7
27	Parow	0	699	11
28	Lwandle	2	81	67
29	Kuilsrivier	10	452	32
30	Conville	29	435	11

*Number of drug related crimes committed within the precinct from 1 April – 31 December 2021.

**Number of drug related murders committed within the precinct from 1 April – 31 December 2021.

- (2) The SAPS is part of the multi-disciplinary Anti-Gang Strategy for the Western Cape Province with a number of operational focus areas, the details of which cannot be made public, as part of the ongoing policing JCPS strategy.
- (3) (a) The scourge of drugs and its manifestations while concerning to all, requires a whole-of-society approach inclusive of all government entities as stipulated in the National Drug Master Plan 2019-2024.

The role of SAPS is to control drug-related crime and to reduce the supply of substances. This takes place through a multitude of means, including intelligence driven operations targeting drug dens through cordon and search and lock down of specific areas. Integrated multi-disciplinary forum meetings with various stakeholders take place on a regular basis in order to eradicate illicit drug trade.

- (b) The South African Police Service has a National Anti-Gang Strategy consisting of four pillars that are expressed as objectives:
- Empower communities by addressing human development, social cohesion, unemployment, poverty, and inequality.
 - Communicate with communities through social partnerships, stakeholder and community engagement, including civil society and the private sector.
 - Prevent gangsterism through improved spatial design and creating safe living spaces for communities by adopting a holistic approach.
 - Combat gangsterism through effective law enforcement strategies, upholding the rule of law and maintaining the integrity and efficacy of the criminal justice system.

Added to the aforementioned the Department, together with the SAPS, coordinate the implementation of the Provincial Response to the National Anti-Gang Strategy.

This is an integrated, whole of government response to tackling the drivers of gangsterism, particularly focusing on youth. The anti-gang strategy focuses on prevention, intervention, and suppression of gangsterism.

- (c) An integrated multi-disciplinary plan is implemented to combat and prevent murders. The plan is executed on a 5-pillar approach involving Crime Intelligence, Visible Policing (pro-active), Visible Policing (combat), Detectives and Communication. Multi-disciplinary forces comprising of Operation Lockdown ii, Operation Restore, Public Order Policing and Tactical Response Teams are deployed in the identified hot spots to address serious and violent crimes.

Crime generators including illegal firearms, drugs and dangerous weapons are continuously confiscated. Arrested persons are profiled, and established linkages are utilised in all outstanding cases against suspects. Dedicated Provincial Detectives from the Organised Crime component are conducting court driven investigations directed at criminal groupings.

Drug rehabilitation centres

26. Ms G N Bakubaku-Vos asked the Minister of Social Development:

- (a) What is the number of drug rehabilitation centres that are (i) privately owned and (ii) funded by her Department, (b) what is the breakdown per (i) municipality and (ii) location, (c)(i) what is the number of patients who have been treated at each of the drug rehabilitation centres that were funded by her Department in (aa) 2020, (bb) 2021 and (cc) 2022 to date and (ii) what is the duration of the treatment per patient and (d) what is the prevalence of drugs and substance abuse among young people in the province?

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

26. (a) What is the number of drug rehabilitation centres that are

- (i) privately owned

There are currently **22** privately owned Treatment Centres within the Province.

- (ii) funded by her Department,

There are currently six (6) departmental Funded In-Patient Treatment Centres in the Province, listed below is the treatment centres:

- Toevlug Centre for Substance Use Disorders
- The Salvation Army Hesketh King

- RAMOT Treatment Centre
- Keep the Dream (Namaqua Treatment Centre)
- Saartjie Baartman
- Tehillah Community Collaborative

Public Treatment Centres

The Western Cape Province has established 1 Public Treatment Centre, namely Kensington Treatment Centre according to section 17, subsection (1) of the Prevention and of Treatment for Substance Abuse Act 70 of 2008

(b) (i) (ii)

Below is the breakdown of the various private treatment centres within the Province, per municipality and location

Number of Private Treatment Centres	Municipality	Location
4	Bitou	Plettenberg Bay
4	City of Cape Town	Kenilworth
1	City of Cape Town	Blouberg Strand
1	Knysna	Elandskraal
1	City of Cape Town	Boston
1	City of Cape Town	Plumstead
1	City of Cape Town	Firgrove
1	City of Cape Town	Landsdowne
1	City of Cape Town	Houtbay
1	City of Cape Town	Goodwood
1	City of Cape Town	Claremont
1	City of Cape Town	Houtbay
1	City of Cape Town	Kommetjie
1	George	George
1	Breede Valley	Worcester
1	Drakenstein	Simonduim
1	City of Cape Town	Milnerton

- (c) (i) what is the number of patients who have been treated at each of the drug rehabilitation centres that were funded by her department in
- aa) 2020 bb) 2021 and cc) 2022 to date and
- ii) what is the duration of the treatment per patient and
- (d) According to the latest SECENDU report of 2020, published December 2021, the following data was collected from 34 treatment centres during the period for July to December 2020, for patients younger than 29 years old, who access treatment within Western Cape. Due to COVID-19 some of the treatment centres were not fully operational.

- Most patients in the age group younger than 20 years (65%) were males.
- A higher proportion of patients in the age group 20 years and younger were referred to treatment centres by self/family/friends (48%). There has also been an increase compared to the previous period. This followed by referrals by schools (32%) and referrals by social service/welfare at (11%)
- The primary substance use for patients younger than 20 years (60%) were treated for Cannabis use. There was also a significant increase from (23%-60%) that was admitted for treatment. (21%) of patients 20 years and younger were treated for Methamphetamine use. There has also been a decrease from (40%-21%)
- The mode of use for the age group 20 years and younger were smoking followed by swallowing.
- It was reported that males dominated all substances, however, there has been an increase in female patients admitted for alcohol use.
- The primary substance use per race for patients younger than 20 years has seen an increase from (24%-59%) for Cannabis use in Coloured patients and Black/African (23%-66%). There was also a decrease in Methamphetamine use (40%-17%) and a slight increase in alcohol use amongst Coloured patients (12%-17%). This may also be linked to the Government restriction on alcohol.

Below is the breakdown of the various private treatment centres within the Province, per municipality and location

Treatment Centre	Duration	Municipality	Location	Service Users Access Treatment 2019/2020	Service Users Access Treatment 2020/2021	Service Users Access Treatment 2021/2022
Toevlug	Youth: 5 weeks Adults: 5 weeks	Breede Valley	Worcester	267	130	248
The Salvation Army Hesketh King	Youth: 7 weeks Adults: 12 weeks	Stellenbosch	Muldersvlei	161	106	125
RAMOT Treatment Centre	6 weeks	City of Cape Town	Parow East	110	59	114
Saartjie Baartman	16 weeks	City of Cape Town	Manenberg	24	15	39
Tehillah Community Collaborative	6 weeks	City of Cape Town	Leonsdale	N/A	N/A	43
Keep the Dream Namaqua Treatment Centre	6 weeks	Matzikama	Lutzville	90	80	77

INTERPELLATION*COVID-19 fifth wave***1. Mr M Xego asked the Minister of Health and Wellness:**

How prepared is her Department to deal with the possible fifth wave of COVID-19?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELLNESS: Thank you, House Chair. Relating to the question about the preparedness. As always in the past of other COVID waves we have always been prepared, and during the Ad Hoc Committee for COVID we are always presenting this.

Just a quick one: our Department has established a clear monitoring and trigger system to track, which is based on our past experiences in relation to hospitalisation and oxygen. The key triggers are based on admissions and oxygen use, which are both well below where they were during previous waves.

COVID cases and also the people that are under investigation currently make up only 7% of all available acute general hospital capacity, which is in both the Metro and also in the rural regional hospital drainage areas.

Our past experience has also enabled us to acquire additional oxygen where needed, for which we have agreements in place with the necessary service providers.

We also have any [Inaudible.] to have opened additional bed capacity at our intermediate care hospitals, such as Mitchells Plain, Hospital of Hope, in case we need those.

And also a third one is about appointing additional staff on contract where required.

So those three are in place just in case. COVID will not go away anytime soon. So to eventually defeat it, we must eradicate it. The same as with polio; same as with TB, we must continuously work against these viruses.

Our main aim remains to ensure we have as many people as possible vaccinated and then get boosted with additional doses. Of course, we do know that vaccination would not prevent for you to be re-infected or to be infected, but at least the evidence is there, it reduces hospitalisation, and also deaths.

The booster vaccines increase our level of immunity, making us more resistant to contracting and transmitting the Coronavirus. Whilst we are expecting a fifth wave this winter, it is impossible to predict how severe it will be. Vaccination and natural immunity are protective, but the big unknown is a new variant and whether it will cause severe disease or not. There is much we can do as individuals to keep healthy and prevent transmission to others.

To date we have administered about 5,3 million vaccines, with more than 2,5 million people already receiving their full primary series, and almost 3 million people having received their first dose. To add further protection, more than 450 000 people have taken up the opportunity to receive their booster dose, along with the 61 500 healthcare workers and 9 850 people living with immunocompromised conditions, have received their additional dose.

Although we no longer have a State of Disaster, as you are aware, it is very important to continue protecting ourselves and others. We have also heard about long COVID. It is real; it is there, the long overhaul. Long COVID is very rare. Many people who experience mild infection, suffer from fatigue and cough for many weeks to months afterwards, impacting their quality of life. This has long and personal implications on one's health. We avoid it by getting the vaccination. Thank you, hon Chair.

Mr M XEGO: Yes, thank you, House Chair, and thank you for the response from the hon Minister.

There have been complaints recently amongst the residents of Macassar regarding the treatment of patients by staff members at the Macassar Day Hospital. This is as a result of long queues and as well as the treatment of physically impaired and the elderly, and as well as children, that are they are subjected to by staff members, and this leads, also results in alterations that are taking place there and patients fighting among themselves, and sometimes harassing the staff members of the Health Department.

So now what we want to understand is what is the Department's policy with regards to giving preference to the elderly and the disabled, and those in wheelchairs, especially, and the children, and also is there a customer care number training that is provided to healthcare workers? And those working within the precinct of these health institutions in order to do away with the challenges that they are facing, such as agitation and aggression that patients result in? And also, what is the Department doing to make sure that the online appointment system in community health care centres operates optimally? Thanks very much, hon House Chair.

Ms W F KAIZER-PHILANDER: Thank you very much, hon Chairperson, and thank you to the hon Minister for providing clarity on the matter.

Here in the Western Cape we know that our province has the leadership to ensure proactivity against future COVID-19 waves. Already for this year, hon Chairperson, the Department of Health and Wellness has been allocated R777 million for the continuation of the COVID-19 response. This is in addition to the more than R198 million which will be used for the vaccination programme.

Hon Chairperson, more after centralising the procurement of PPE in 2020/21, the Western Cape was able to set up a complete warehouse with PPE valued at R80 million, so we know that we have the capacity and the resources to effectively deal with future waves, but as the Minister said, COVID will be with us for the foreseeable future, and will require us to continually work in order for it to be defeated and eradicated.

Hon Chairperson, our efforts must be focused on everyone receiving the lifesaving vaccines, which have proven to prevent high degrees of hospitalisations and deaths. This requires every one of us to get fully vaccinated and to convince those who are still sceptical about the vaccine. Only then will we be completely safeguarded against the virus. I thank you, hon Chairperson.

Ms R WINDVOGEL: Thank you so much. Hon House Chairperson, there is every indication that the province will reach the first wave soon. The positivity rate is increasing. The province now has over 10 000 active COVID-19 cases. It is only a matter of time before people start experiencing severe symptoms and will be in need of hospitalisation.

The Provincial Government is yet to relocate thousands of informal settlement dwellers it was supposed to move in 2020 already. There are no basic services in many informal settlements that were established during the pandemic. These will add to the risk of rapid spread. MEC, what are the plans to mitigate the spread in informal settlements?

Hon House Chairperson, there is no sense of urgency on the part of the Provincial Government to put mitigation measures in place to deal with this resurgence. In the 2022/23 Budget there is R200 million of COVID response reserve. In addition to these funds, the Department has also been allocated over R777 million for continuation of COVID-19 response, as well as over R198 million for vaccination programmes.

Hon House Chairperson, when will the funds in COVID response reserve be released? What is the over R975 million spent on when the Department has been closing down field hospitals and vaccine sites, and laying off staff?

The HOD must not allow these funds to be wasted on quick fixes and agency personnel, they must be spent to improve the public healthcare system and opening vaccine sites in poor working-class communities. Our public healthcare is in shambles. It is only through the full implementation of the NHI that we can address a lot of issues ...[Interjections.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Hon member ...[Interjections.]

Ms R WINDVOGEL: ... a healthcare system. When will the MEC stop its opposition to NHI? I thank you.

Mr M XEGO: Thanks, hon House Chair. It is now clear that a huge bulk of the 2022/2023 Budget allocated to the Provincial Department of Health will be spent on infrastructure. So we would like to know what is the scale of the infrastructure project taking place in both Groote Schuur and Tygerberg Hospitals? And are there sections of these hospitals that are still cordoned off as a result of these developments? And if any, how will they affect service delivery in these hospitals should these hospitals experience pressure-related increase in numbers of COVID infections? Thanks very much, hon House Chair.

The MINISTER OF HEALTH AND WELLNESS: Thank you colleagues for the input. Ngconde, the question you asked was about how prepared the Department is to deal with a possible fifth wave of COVID? Now it becomes a challenge for me to respond to others that are not within this question.

For example, about the infrastructure related to Tygerberg, and also the issues that you also alluded to in terms of the queues. However, in terms of the linking, I am able to say that indeed we are integrating the COVID and non-COVID services, as we have seen already that we are busy with, and also it is not only at a clinic or at a health facility, but also we still provide others outside, for example, through the Vaxi Taxi, so that we try to avoid a situation where there are many of these long queues.

Unfortunately, the long queues will still be there because we cannot put everyone in the waiting room, because of not knowing the nature of the variant and also because there is evidence that COVID is airborne. So we cannot be saying that you should avoid gatherings, overcrowding, and yet within our health system we encourage overcrowding.

So the open air system will still remain, but we appeal to other sectors, like the municipality ward councillors and anyone, the businesses, to assist us with an *tafdak* [shelter] in some of these areas because especially now it is winter, it is raining.

From our side, in response to the appointment system, we are actually encouraging people to use the appointment system when it is not an emergency, but people must not come, all of them, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., everyone is there because it is still that traditional thing that, "I want to be there first." Those who have to spread it like others must come at 10, others at 12, others at two, until it closes so as to avoid those kinds of the long queues, and on the issues of how do we – yes, indeed, hon member Windvogel, the issue of a fifth wave, technically speaking it should be, we are supposed to be somewhere nearer.

We have seen the high numbers in Gauteng and KZN, we are the third when it comes to the cases, but the question about how do we ensure we avoid the transmission in the overcrowded spaces. That is a question that actually I need to ask you, as well as a community leader and also a constituency member, because the infections are not happening within the clinical area within the hospital. It is happening there outside, and secondly the Omicron, as you know that it is highly transmissible, but some people actually do not even show symptoms.

So it can happen anywhere, whether it is in the overcrowded areas, wherever it is even in the not so overcrowded areas, because it is airborne, just like TB. We will never know where are you getting it from. That is why the national policy has been, they introduced a policy regarding the quarantine and isolation; that needs to be reviewed, especially for those who are asymptomatic.

So the whole aspect [Inaudible] which is I agree with you that with the social ills, with the high densities and overcrowding, with crime, and with poverty, all of those, these are social determinants of health, that need to be worked on by other sectors because at the end it is the health system that absorbs them, and when there is COVID it does have a huge impact, I agree, on everyone, especially for those who have got existing chronic conditions, like those who have immunosuppressed conditions. That is why we encourage them to get immune boosters. Thank you, hon Chair.

[Debate concluded.]

*Minibus taxis: operating licensing process***2. Mr L L Mvimbi asked the Minister of Mobility:**

With regard to the operating licensing process of the Provincial Regulatory Entity (PRE) for minibus taxis:

(a) What challenges are experienced by his Department and (b) how has this had an impact on and/or contributed to the challenges facing the taxi industry in the Western Cape?

The MINISTER OF MOBILITY: Thank you very much, hon House Chairperson, and thank you very much to hon Mvimbi for the interpellation. Hon Chair, I think it is important to understand that the Provincial Regulatory Entity must monitor and oversee public transport in the province, and receive and decide on applications relating to the operating licenses for interprovincial travel.

In performing these functions, the PRE must exercise independent discretion, and I also want to point out that the regulation of public transport services is a concurrent function of all spheres of government.

At present the PRE is performing the functions of the National Public Transport Regulator insofar as interprovincial transport services are concerned, and transport planning is an exclusive Local Government matter, as set out in Schedule 4 and 5 of the South African Constitution.

Hon Chair, every municipality is required to produce an integrated transport plan for its area, and the ITP must be updated annually to respond to the changes in the demand and supply of public transport services. The PRE, hon Chair, is dutybound to refer applications relating to operating licenses to the municipality for direction, based on its ITP.

In disposing of such applications, the PRE must act according to and may not grant, and I want to repeat this, the PRE must act according to and may not grant an operating license contrary to the direction of the municipality and the ITP for the area.

Hon Chair, I want to go on to the second part of the question that was posed under the challenges, but perhaps the greatest challenge, hon Chair, within the public transport environment is the indiscriminate recruitment of new members by taxi associations. These members, hon Chair, are charging exorbitant joining fees and are allowed to operate on the network of routes served by that particular association.

In most cases members are recruited in excess of the passenger demand. In essence, associations create a parallel regulatory system and which most taxi operators, I say "most" not all, do not understand the concept of regulated competition and that the need for the service must be demonstrated. These applications, hon Chair, are therefore referred to the affected municipality for directions in terms of its approved ITP.

The City of Cape Town has on numerous occasions indicated that most of the routes in its area are significantly overtraded in respect of legal operating licenses. The PRE, hon Chair, cannot therefore grant an application where the municipality has indicated that the need for the service is already adequately served by other public transport services of a similar nature, standard or quality. As a result of these constant recruitment drives, the PRE is inundated with applications for operating licenses on routes that are already overcrowded. These have futile applications.

The second one, hon Chair, is that unfortunately not all municipalities have the capacity to perform its statutory functions as set out in the National Land Transport Act, and in some cases, the ITP has not been updated as required by the municipality to carry out further inquiries or investigations before directions can be provided to the PRE.

Mr L L MVIMBI: Thank you very much once again, hon Chairperson, and also to the hon Minister for the input. Hon Chairperson, I think when it comes to this issue, I think it is a question of planning versus operation, but also we must agree that there is a serious challenge with the operating license regime, which is the function of the Provincial Government, as compared to planning, which is the function of Local Government.

Secondly, we must agree that there is an insufficient number of valid operating licenses in the province. In this regard we welcome the commitment by the National Transport Minister Fikile Mbalula, to refine the operating license regime and work with municipalities to ensure that their integrated transport plans are up to date and form the basis for the issuing of any new operating license.

Between the Fourth, the Fifth and the Sixth Administration, the Provincial Regulatory Entity issued only 12 081 operating licenses. In total in the province are only 12 149 valid operating licenses. We must agree that this is not enough for a rapidly growing province like the Western Cape because we keep on saying that the province is growing. Therefore, that means that even the demand for public transport is going to grow.

Despite this growth, the Provincial Government has between the Fourth and the Sixth Administration rejected a total of 3 176 applications for minibus taxi operating licenses. We want to know why and which routes were affected, as you might be aware, hon Chairperson, it is not every day that I will agree with the former DA provincial leader, Bonginkosi Madikizela, who is the predecessor of the Minister, but our views are in sync regarding the failures of municipalities, especially the City of Cape Town, to plan accordingly and include integrated transport plans in their IDPs.

While there are many newly established settlements in the city and province, the Provincial Regulatory Entity and municipality have failed to establish new routes. This rejection of operating licenses vindicates your former predecessor, hon Minister, who said that municipalities do not have the capacity, nor the appetite to do due diligence to properly ascertain supply and demand in order to recommend to Provincial Regulatory Entity to issue an adequate number of operating licenses.

This creates an environment where many public transporters who are serving the demand, are penalised for not having an operating license. There is clearly a shortage of operating licenses in the province, and we need the MEC to intervene. Thank you hon Chairperson. [Time expired.]

Mr D AMERICA: Thank you, hon House Chair, and thank you, hon Minister, for creating context and setting the scene for this interpellation.

Hon House Chair, while we recognise that there are some challenges which exist in relation to the processing of operating permits by the Provincial Regulatory Entity, we must also commend the Department of Mobility's efforts to alleviate the challenges and ensure that licenses to operators are issued on a fair, equitable and efficient basis.

The Department of Mobility, in cooperation with various stakeholders, has gone above and beyond to secure a safe, reliable and affordable public transport system. However, we must acknowledge there are elements within the taxi industry that are sure to hold the Provincial Regulatory Entity and the Department of Mobility to ransom over the issuing of licenses, by way of needless violence and blatant thuggery.

Hon House Chair, this violence has a direct impact on all road users, particularly commuters. This type of conflict in the taxi industry has existed for a long time. It is a stain on our society and must be condemned.

Hon House Chair, lastly I strongly encourage all stakeholders, including the Department of Mobility, taxi associations, the Provincial Regulatory Entity, as well as the South African Police Services and other law enforcement agencies, to work together to develop long-term solutions for the industry and most importantly for the safety of our commuters. I thank you, hon House Chair.

Mr F C CHRISTIANS: Thank you, hon Chairperson. Hon Chairperson, with the routes being overrated, it is a huge problem when you in the morning see the taxis racing like at Kyalami. I just want to ask the Minister, and he can answer it, if not, with the lack of trains that we have, the rail system, will that – are you in discussion with the National Minister to get our trains back? I think it will solve a lot of the problems we have.

So, hon Minister, we see you are busy, and I think I need to compliment you for the job you are doing, you are doing a good job, but we have enormous problems when it comes to taxis. People's lives are in danger. So, are you in talks with the National Minister when it comes to the rail service? Thank you, hon Minister.

Ms N MAKAMBA-BOTYA: Hon House Chair, greetings to the hon Minister. Hon House Chair, last week when I posed a question regarding the latest developments about the Mbekweni and Bellville route, which is currently suspended for taxis, and when exactly will the suspension be lifted, the Minister replied by saying that he is still applying his mind on the matter. It has now unfortunately become clear now that the taxi industry has no time to wait for the Minister while he is taking his time to apply his mind.

Currently, hon House Chair, there are reports of taxis that are operating illegally on that route, and it is just a matter of time before another taxi war breaks out because it seems like the Minister rules with an iron fist, and without engaging all the parties that are involved.

Is the Minister, hon House Chair, going to be held liable for a taxi war that is looming in that route or in that area? The problem is that those who are currently operating illegally on that route have grown impatient with the conduct of the Minister in keeping them in the dark, whilst allowing the Golden Arrow Bus services to gain the sole monopoly on that route.

It comes as no surprise why recently when taxi owners are protesting, they will start by torching and burning Golden Arrow Buses. It is due to the long distance anger amongst taxi owners which is created by the Minister, between taxi owners and the Golden Arrow Bus services. The Minister, hon House Chair, must swallow his pride and engage all the stakeholders involved in order to find long-lasting solutions. If that is not done timeously, then taxi wars will continue in the province and more lives will be lost. Thank you, hon Chair.

Mr L L MVIMBI: Thank you very much, hon Chairperson. I thought that by the time I am coming again, the Minister would have already maybe an indication on responding to some of the issues I raised previously, but okay, if they are giving me the time, no problem, hon Minister.

I also want to say – sorry, hon Chairperson. I want to say, hon Chairperson, that there are good men and women in the taxi industry, and there are a lot of them, and I will actually advise against a blanket approach of referring to the taxi industry is committing an act of thuggery because I know there are a lot of people who are people of integrity in the taxi industry.

Now, hon Chairperson, the minibus taxi industry is among the oldest, well-established and most fast-growing in South Africa. It is an integral part of the transport system and economy, which continue transporting millions of commuters daily and creating employment opportunities for hundreds of thousand of drivers and vendors in the informal economy.

The 2020 National Travel Household Survey proves this by showing the increased usage of minibus taxis from 9,8 million in 2013, to over 11 million in 2020. Yet the industry is frustrated, undermined and targeted by various municipalities, especially the City of Cape Town, which generates millions in revenue through impounding taxis and issuing of fines due to operating in illegal routes.

A case in point is one of SANTACO provincial leaders who shared with me recently that his taxi was impounded and fined R9 000, only for it to be impounded again a few days after he released it, and charged another R9 000. This is not only unfair, but it clearly shows unfair targeting and purging of the taxi industry, but what gives rise to this illegality that characterise the industry?

We need to look at the memorandum of the Dunoon Taxi Association given to the Provincial Minister on 16 March 2022, where a number of serious issues were raised and remain unaddressed to date.

The Association alleges that it is denied access to lucrative routes in and around the area, which are reserved for the MyCiti. Despite there being a higher demand and the number of commuters who prefer taxis over MyCiti, we must always emphasise that not everybody will always be wanting to use MyCiti as a mode of transport. So we must give commuters a variety of choices. The MEC must tell us what are the updates regarding the renewal of existing long-distance operating licenses for the Dunoon Taxi Association, what is the [Inaudible.] of the new route application that was submitted in November 2021? In conclusion I want to introduce a subsidy policy. Thank you very much, Chairperson. [Time expired.]

The MINISTER OF MOBILITY: Thank you very much, hon House Chair. Hon Chair, I think it is important to give the facts because, and this happens time in, time out, especially from hon member Mvimbi.

Currently there are 5 863 operators, legal operators. There are currently 2 851 legal routes. Hon member Mvimbi just said that over 12 000 operating licenses were issued. So that is roughly two operating, or legally operators per route. On 25 March, 533 new routes were published for comment, that closed on 8 April, the public participation was closed on 8 April.

The City of Cape Town, which he is criticising, is saying in that same public participation period that they are willing to approve 1 431 operating licenses on condition that the supply and demand and the public participation process happen, and the public says yes.

So hon member Mvimbi must not come here again and again and mislead without the facts. Did hon member Mvimbi, did he even participate and all these people from the industry that approaches him, did they actually take part in this public participation space of the 533 additional routes?

Then hon member Makamba-Botya is speaking about B97. Yes, I am still applying my mind. I have until 26 May to apply my mind. If hon member Makamba-Botya thinks that the illegal operation is happening only now on that route, I hate to break it to her, it happened since the day the route was closed, and because it is adding ...[Interjections.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Hon Minister Mitchell, will you please take your seat. Hon member Dugmore, can I please ask you to refrain from passing comment across, and allow Minister Mitchell. Thank you. Hon Minister Mitchell.

The MINISTER OF MOBILITY: Thank you, hon Chair. Hon Chair, B97 and the illegal operation on that route continued even after the first closure, and that is part of the reason that route is still closed, but I want to take it a little bit further.

Hon member Makamba-Botya is saying that in the minibus taxi industry, the operators are saying X, Y and Z.

For that first part of the closure, it was part of the arbitration process that the associations agreed upon. The arbitration award was submitted and discussed with both associations. They are in agreement that it must still remain closed.

So again, I do not know who hon member Makamba-Botya is engaging, but the leadership of SANTACO and the leadership of the associations that I am engaging, has got a completely different view on the situation, but just for the record, the route is legally closed until 26 May of this year.

Then there was, I take note of the comments made by hon member Christians, and if I had the legal mandate to take over rail tomorrow, or the Province, I would do so in a heartbeat, but with that being said, with the direction and the vision by the Premier and the new department, we can no longer wait for National Government to intervene. The National Minister is here today to engage on removing people from the Central Line. He is here today, but the bottom line is it is a pipe dream. It is not going to happen. The Western Cape Government has provided assistance in the support of land for the relocation, that has been [Interjections.] the power of attorney has been signed over to the [Interjections.] HD – excuse me? No-no, the power of attorney, it was Government land. The fact that the HDA ...[Interjections.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Hon member Dugmore ...[Interjections.]

The MINISTER OF MOBILITY: ... did not do it or cannot do it – no-no-no, no ...[Interjections.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Order, hon members!

The MINISTER OF MOBILITY: The first offer was made by the Department of Transport and Public Works, and the power of attorney was signed over. So that is the reality, those are the facts. So in the absence of a functional rail system, and in the absence of the ANC-led actually doing what they are supposed to do ...[Interjection.] we will do what we need to do in order to get commuters from point A to point B in this province. Thank you, hon Chairperson. [Time expired.]

[Debate concluded.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Hon members, we are moving on to Questions. We will now deal with Questions as printed on the Question Paper, and I wish to advise, hon members, that once the hon Premier or the Minister has started the reply to the oral question as printed on the Question Paper, hon members must use the chat facility for this sitting of the House, to indicate that they want to ask a follow-up question. So you need to be quick, hon member Mvimbi, and there are four opportunities for follow-up questions, but the hon member who posed the initial oral question as printed on the Question Paper, will have the first opportunity for a follow-up question. Thereafter other hon members may then use the remaining opportunities to ask a follow-up question.

QUESTIONS FOR ORAL REPLY

New questions to the Premier:

Cabinet Ministers: appointment criteria

1. Mr M Xego asked the Premier:

(a) What criteria does he use when he appoints Ministers to his Cabinet and (b) what informs his decisions?

The PREMIER: Thank you very much, hon Chair, and thank you very much to the hon member Xego for the question. The reply is as follows:

1. First of all (a), or (a) and (b), the powers and functions that have been entrusted to me through the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, provide me with the executive authority in which to appoint, assign powers or dismiss members of my Cabinet, and then the second part. First of all it is given to me by the mandate and the will of the voters in this province.

Secondly, that gives me a list of members that are represented in this House, a majority list of members that are represented in this House, and then of course it is risks, needs and aspirations of the citizens.

Mr M XEGO: Thank you, hon House Chair, and thanks for the hon Premier's response.

The reason for this question, hon Premier, is that in the past the Premier appointed individuals in the Cabinet, in his Cabinet, with questionable morals and ethics, who either lied about their qualifications, or sexually abused their junior staff, or who were either incompetent, such as the one who previously held the Education Department, and as well as the Local Government in the recent Mobility Department.

So in the departments such as Education, why did the Premier not look for someone who has a background in education and understands the environment and concerns in which teachers and learners operate? Thanks very much, hon House Chair.

The PREMIER: Thank you very much, hon Chair, and thank you for the hon member Xego for the follow-up. I think first of all, obviously if things happen during your tenure and an issue comes up, I think what I have shown is that I deal with these issues decisively, unlike what I see in his own very party.

So absolutely, I deal with them decisively if and when anything comes up. Of course when I also apply my mind, and I mean he used the opportunity, or he used this opportunity to talk about a new Cabinet member that will become the Minister of Education as of Monday next week, and of course, I think the best opportunity ever is understanding our education system right now, and producing skills for the youth of our province for job opportunities into the future.

The Minister that has been appointed now – can you imagine now when we actually start to bring business and education together in understanding that whatever we are learning, the subject choices we are making, are for a future job. Whether we are doing it through the academic process post-education, or whether we are doing it in a dual system where we start to look at technical skills and partnering with businesses, just as we have just launched or opened an amazing skills school in Struisbaai, getting that alignment right between business and education, I can think of no better appointment.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Thank you very much, hon Premier. I recognise the hon member Sayed and hon member Baartman. Your hand was also up. Oh, my apologies, hon member Botha, and that concludes the four questions.

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP [ANC]: The new Chief Whip should sit that side. Thank you very much, hon House Chair, and thank you to the hon Premier, and thank you to the hon member Xego for the question.

Just as I ask the question, I think we must just note here as members and there are former members, we must say “alleged” so we cannot accuse people of certain things without there being clear charges and people having been found guilty in the court of law. I think it is very important, because some have been former members of the House, but I think just to state that so that we need to be responsible, but I think just to indicate, just to ask the Premier then what are some of the non-negotiables when the Premier appoints, that if one MEC, for example, was to break them, he or she will be shown the door, and whether they include any findings by the Public Protector, or any Chapter 9 institutions against the MEC, as opposed to mere allegations? Thank you.

The PREMIER: Thank you very much and first of all to the first part, which was not really a question but just alleged, thank you. I think that is exactly how we need to be treating each other. We are called honourable members and we need to do exactly that and when these things come up, they are alleged until he says as proven in a court of law. Exactly the same thing applies to the Public Protector and that is why when certain issues come from the Public Protector we will deal with it, we respect the office of the Public Protector but when that finding comes, if we do not agree with it, we will challenge it. As the hon member knows, there are a few cases that are being challenged right now in the High Court or the Constitutional Court against those rulings of the Public Protector. In actual fact it was not so long ago that a previous ruling of the Public Protector against the previous Premier, was found to be incorrect, the Public Protector had to carry costs etc., etc so of course the Public Protector again is not the supreme outcome; it can be challenged.

Ms L J BOTHA: Thank you Chairperson. Premier speaking to the criteria that are applied, does the criteria used change for different portfolios or is it the same for all appointments to the Cabinet?

The PREMIER: So obviously the criteria are how you apply your mind and of course you cannot have a one size fits all; you have got to apply your mind because you are dealing with human beings, you are dealing with people who

have shown how they behave or react or their portfolio that they hold or the compassion that they may have and you have got to take that and look at, as I said, the risks, the aspirations of society where we find ourselves as a community, understanding the position that this province finds itself in as a province within a country. You have a look at the current issue at failing infrastructure and a National Government that does not really look like they care and you have got to make your mind up in that context and understanding that we have been given a mandate by the voter and you have got to do the best that you can, with making sure that we can make the biggest difference we can, for the citizens of this province. That is why we are here, across both sides of the House, to make a difference in the lives of the citizens of our province.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Thank you very much Chair of Committees. We have noted that the question has specifically talked to a criterion and I would like to ask that given that our province has dropped to number three in terms of the Education matric results, given further that Education budgets were not spent by the previous outgoing MEC, given further that the take up amongst black, by black I mean broadly African and Coloured learners in regard to science, in particular; given all those failures, would the Premier be prepared to acknowledge that the criteria he applied last time in appointing MEC Schäfer were either faulty or was it just a question that she disappointed you ... [interjections.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Order, members.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: ... in terms of her actual performance and has this become an embarrassment to you and your Government?

The PREMIER: Thank you very much, Chair and to the hon member of the Opposition, Leader of the Opposition, I was going to say no and just sit down but I have decided not to say no and just sit down because he cannot come here with his half truths and misleading statements without backing anything up.

First thing he says is 'number three', but he does not talk about number one in university passes, he talks about number three because all the ANC does is they determine it by the number outcomes. They do not care how many young people they ditch along the way before they get to matric. That does not count in their analysis. That is the point that he is making here: we do not care how many young people get to a matric that can actually get a job in an economy.

They fail the citizens from the first thing they do to the last thing they do, and they have been doing that for 28 years. Now exactly the opposite has been happening in this province, exactly the opposite. The best opportunity for a young person going through an education system is in this province and not in any of the other ANC run provinces whatsoever and Minister Schäfer for the last eight years ... [Interjection.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Sorry Premier, to interrupt you. Will you please take your seat. Member Sayed, member Dugmore has posed the question and now we have to afford the Premier opportunity to answer that question. Can I please ask that you refrain from interrupting? Thank you very much, member. Please proceed Premier.

The PREMIER: Unfortunately, I lost my track because I was really - but anyway ...

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: I am so sorry.

The PREMIER: [Laughter.] Minister Schäfer, for the last eight years ...

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Order, members.

The PREMIER: ... has dedicated her time, day and night, to improving the opportunity for a young person in this province to get an education that gives that person the best opportunity for a future in this very country. Her work that she has done stands out amongst every single other province in South Africa. So what he is saying is exactly the opposite to the real outcome and this House should owe her a huge debt of gratitude as all the citizens of this province do, as the messaging we are getting back from schools and learners who have had opportunity in this province, not the kind of opportunity that an absolutely failed ANC Government has done for us as South Africans in the last 28 years. It is disgusting how the ANC have really let citizens down in South Africa whether it is energy production, rail which we have just spoken about, opportunities to get to work, you name the infrastructure. They have failed dismally, they failed in education, health; I mean look at the health disaster that this COVID-19 pandemic has shown how [Interjection.] really *swak* it has been under ANC rule in other provinces across South Africa.

So in actual fact, it is exactly the opposite to what the hon Dugmore says, and we want say to the hon Debbie Schäfer, thank you very much for your commitment, dedication and service to the citizens of this province. [Interjection.] We wish you well in your next chapter and we thank you for that dedication and the difference that you have made to the learners of this province. Thank you.

Mr P MARRAN: So she is leaving as third best.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Thank you very much, Premier. Members online, will you please mute yourselves and can I also just caution you, we do not want to, at this stage, remove you, so please you are well acquainted with the Rules going forward and online engagement, so please be disciplined in that regard. That concludes the first question. We move over to the second question posed by member Dugmore to the Premier. I now recognise the Premier.

Departmental name changes

2. Mr C M Dugmore asked the Premier:

- (a) What is the motivation behind the name changes of certain departments and (b) how has this affected the organograms of those departments and their scope of work?

The PREMIER: Thank you very much Chair and thank you very much to the hon Dugmore for the question. The reply is as follows:

2. The name changes to certain departments in the Western Cape are motivated by number one, the priorities of our Government to better also reflect the service each department provides to the residents of this province. You know at the end of the day, every single thing that we do, when we are given the mandate after an election, when we put our hands up and swear allegiance to the Constitution, must be to improve life for the citizens that we represent. Every single one of us in this House because we all collectively represent the needs, the wishes, the aspirations of all citizens.

And of course, in this province the name changes which the hon Dugmore is referring to, so let us talk about the first one being the Department of Health and Wellness. This is something that the Department has worked on for a long time. They have spoken about wellness, and they have put strategies in place on how do we get to the causalities of the burden of disease, how do we actually focus on the wellness of our citizens, not only just on the health when they need health care. And so, I think this is really how we are focusing now on that plan and of course this has come, not from me but as I said before in this House, this is actually part of a process within the Department that they have come back and said, while we were setting up the Violence Prevention Unit, they said at the same time as that, can we also then expand on our name. It is something that we have spoken about for a while, and I really think that puts it fair and square of what this Department wants to do and how they want to bring about change within society.

The second area of course is the Department of Community Safety changing to Police Oversight and Community Safety. This is also critical because it really starts to position what we do in the province. I think everyone knows that I have campaigned, I read some of the articles by international criminologists; in actual fact there is this book here called '*Better Choices*', a couple of papers by a number of experts in our country – when you read that book. Again, it also talks about devolution of power, it talks about how we really need to rethink the policing system in our country.

We always talk about this murder rate in the province of three thousand or more citizens, of course we have the highest per capita murder rate, but many more than three thousand citizens are murdered every year in KZN or many more than three thousand citizens murdered in Gauteng and the problem is the policing system. So while we do not get it right to get devolution of power, our job then is police oversight. Even the police Minister does not understand that. We have just had a terrible, horrendous shooting in Khayelitsha and what does the police Minister say when he arrives in Khayelitsha, he says "the province is not deploying the police officers to the right places.". That is his job, and he does not even understand that. I cannot believe it. But this is really about signalling that, not only the PNP that we produce which is an outstanding document which is far superior to any of the oversight documents I see from any of the other provinces, but how do we elevate that even to the next level?

So the name change is about leading a thought pattern and a process of what we are going to be doing so that the Department is quite clear on police oversight. We are going to take it to the next level. It is not only about our piece of legislation that puts an ombudsman in place and a PNP etcetera. It actually is saying we want to lift the level; we want to take learnings from COVID-19 with dashboards and data and evidence led policing.

We are seeing it working in the Safety Plan, so how do we do that to get a message to the National Minister that in actual fact you need to do what you need to do and deploy officers to where those officers need to be. We are deploying a thousand officers where they need to be to change to murder rate, and the data is showing us that it is working. Those twenty thousand officers in the province, where are you deploying them? That is your job, Mr National Minister; that is your job now just do your job, deploy police officers to the correct space. And then of course it is Community Safety, links through the Safety Plan, links through to the health portfolio violence prevention because it is about getting ahead of crime itself; what are the causalities? So of course, that is the thinking behind the name changes and of course I look forward to the follow-ups on this because I do believe that if we keep on doing the same thing over and over again, without changing things, we are not going to get different outcomes. That is what I believe in, and I think these kinds of changes are changes that will lead us to better outcomes and at the end of the day, for what we are all here for, the interests of the citizens of this province.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Thank you very much. I seem to think that the Premier forgot to say anything about Mobility and Infrastructure. So have you forgotten about that Department? One of my follow-up questions.

The PREMIER: Thank you very much. I would presume that as a seasoned member of this House, I am not sure how many years altogether you have served in this House, almost as long as I have because you had that little stint off to go and play in the ... [Interjection.] No, no, no, no. That was just to go and play with the Planning Commission for a while – but I mean you have been in this House for a very long time.

Chair through you, I must say before the hon Sayed tells me I am not speaking through the Chair, Chair through you, I want to tell this seasoned member, I do not want to say workshop this seasoned member, I want to tell the seasoned member that his question says, 'What is the motivation behind the name changes of certain departments?' Now if he wanted to know about Mobility and Infrastructure, he would have said 'what is the motivation behind the new departments that we have announced, not the name changes. He should question what he needs from an answer. They always say in politics, you should know the answer before you ask the question. Well, quite frankly, as a seasoned politician in this House, †nee man dit is 'n bietjie swak [no man, it is a bit poor.]

Mr A LILI: Hon Chair, I just wanted to know whether the angry Premier can give me a chance to ask a question on whatever he presented today because he seems to be very angry?

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Hon Lili, you raised your hand and you do have an opportunity for a follow-up, is that your question?

Mr A LILI: Yes, I want to ask a question to this angry Premier.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Hon Lili, it seems like you might also be experiencing some technical difficulties. The Premier's answer was yes so that concludes that follow-up. I do not see any hands online. I recognise the hon Dugmore.

The LEADER OF THE OFFICIAL OPPOSITION: Thank you very much. Arising from the response of the Premier, it would be clear that he or his Department had not read this question because by not mentioning anything at all about the fact that name changes have actually impacted and he has in fact not referred to that particular Department which indicates again, and that is what I want to ask, that we need to focus on the issue of how much has all of this cost?

Also, if we could actually hear from the Premier whether all this talk, and all this spin has actually resulted in the shifting of these functions, different departments having been completed, number one, and whether all the staff have actually been moved to their new directorates? Has that actually happened, or does it remain in the realm of spin publicity propaganda but actually indeed, because to us it appears that those directorates and those replacements of staff have not happened?

The PREMIER: Thank you very much, Chair. That is a whole lot of questions in one and I will deal with them. First of all, as I said earlier, if he had asked about the new departments, I would have spent some time on the Department of Infrastructure and the Department of Mobility. I could stand up now and say that is a totally new question, but I will not. So we have got these two new departments. First of all, why? Why do we actually need a Department of Infrastructure and why do we need a Department of Mobility? I know I have dealt with this probably two sittings ago, but I will deal with it again.

If we understand where we are as a province, now I am not going to talk about South Africa, but that is really the umbrella on infrastructure problems, but let us just talk about the province. What are the big issues that are creating big unemployment levels, youth unemployment levels in the world, one of highest unemployment levels in the world in our country? In this province it is infrastructure. We do not have sufficient energy infrastructure to fuel or to electrify the economy of this province. We have not had it for many years and by the looks of it, we are not going to have it for many years to come and it is going to get worse.

So we need to focus a lot more on energy infrastructure, on water infrastructure. You know we had Day Zero not so long ago. We are sitting already at the start of winter in this province, with very low rainfall up until now.

I get worried about that and why? Because what difference have we made in the infrastructure of water supply for the citizens of this province? Nothing. Who is responsible for energy infrastructure? Who is responsible for water infrastructure?

We have just had a whole debate on rail infrastructure in this province, another set of infrastructure that is holding back the citizens of this province in enabling them to get to school, to work, to look for a job, to hospital, just to get around. Our rail infrastructure is messed. Who is responsible for just those three and I can go on for another hour on how many pieces of infrastructure are failing us in this country, all led by the ANC, all supposed to be fixed by the ANC but all broken by the ANC.

So in this province, because that is the problem, because we are citizen focused and we need to make sure that we are dealing with the issues that are facing our citizens every single day, we then realign our Government to be able to take on the issues that citizens face.

So whether it is National infrastructure, provincial infrastructure and up until now, provincial infrastructure is schools, is hospitals, is roads and in South Africa, this province delivers the best roads, the best schools, the best hospitals, we are best at producing infrastructure but in the narrowed sense. We do not produce the electrical infrastructure etc., etc., but we are broadening our mandates, we are pushing the boundaries, we are going to be taking on in a different way just like police oversight in this province, infrastructure. We are going to be – and you have already seen it – the start of enabling our local governments to get off reliance on Eskom. Get off load shedding. Be the first town not to have load shedding. We are going to be enabling infrastructure in this province in a different way. That is the vision and why we need to create a Department of Infrastructure.

The same thing, if you go – and the discussion we also just had and what the Minister of Mobility has just been speaking about is how much it costs for a citizen to get from A to B because of the failings of the transport system led by the ANC. And we do not even talk failure; we are talking about shocking failings. When last have any of these members here raising these questions walked anywhere along the railway line on the Central Line and actually had a look at the disaster, the ... [Interjection.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Member Dugmore, order. Order member.

The PREMIER: ... disaster that [Inaudible.] infrastructure is in this shocking state, how on earth do people get around? So now you need to focus on that side of the equation. We do this analysis of what is facing our citizens and when you look at that analysis and statistics, you will see that it is either one or two, it varies but it is always up there between one and two, mobility. It costs me more than ever before to get from A to B because now I do not have that cost effective public transport mechanism.

We also know that in this province our population is due to grow by 1,4 million people over the next eight years.

We will probably get close to eight million citizens in this province by 2030. If we do not solve the mobility problem, if we do not solve the infrastructure problem, we will not get the investments and we will not create the jobs. But of course, you also then need to ask yourself a question; so why on earth is this population growing so fast? Well of course, it is people fleeing the failure of ANC government, leaving ANC failure all over South Africa, to come here because we have vision, we change things, and we do not do the same thing over and over and over again and expect another outcome.

Just look at the economic policy of the ANC for the last 28 years and what that has done to the jobs market in South Africa, ANC policy on jobs and the economy and what difference that made for youth unemployment. But what do they do, they do not rethink, they do not innovate, they do not change, they do the same thing, they provide the same policies. This debate that started off today spoke about some issues that were raised in 1954, they keep doing the same thing over and over again without any innovation, without any change and expect a different outcome and then when the outcome is not different, it is worse, they still do the same thing over and over again. I have said it in this House a lot, *†hulle moer net aan*, [they just *moer* on], just like the Titanic, just going straight down to the bottom. Well, the voters will decide in two years' time, and I promise you there will be a big change in two years' time.

But that is why those two departments were put in place. Now his question is so why has it not happened? That shows you – I cannot believe that he was actually a Minister in a government before – that just shows you how he thinks and understands about structural change in an organisation. You make the announcement, you then have a process and that process of change, the movement of staff, the setting up of a new department is a whole year because there are regulations, there are rules, there are people you must consult, you must meet with the unions, it is all part of the plan. [Interjections.]

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Members.

The PREMIER: You must meet with the unions, which engagements I have already started, we met with them last month. You must engage and build that vision. You must bring the two together and it is a process, it is HR processes. And of course, he makes these snide, jivey comments here from the Opposition but he must just think about the setting up of the Ministry of Small Business and then the Department of Small Business and the Ministry of the Economy and the Department of the Economy and then of course closing it down again and joining it back again, I mean all sorts of nonsense that happened at a national level. They still have not finished that and that has been four or five years, so he must not come here – he must understand that there are proper processes, we stick to the proper processes, we stick to how you should do it – in actual fact the ANC could learn many lessons in this process.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Thank you very much, Premier. Members, please, do not disguise your new questions as follow-up questions. I think it is very clear what a follow-up question means in terms of the initial question posed.

So once that happens, I would unfortunately immediately ask you to stop and refrain from doing that. Our last member on this specific question is member Peter Marais.

Mr P J MARAIS: Thank you so much, the Chair. Premier, I have listened very attentively to your replies, also the fact that you say by 2030, the estimate is that we will have eight million people here. Now piggy-backing on the hon Leader of the Opposition, did you ever feel a need and motivated to enlarge your Cabinet to have an extra Minister just concentrating on economic development and job creation? More people mean more demands. We have got to focus on that. That is going to be the big challenge. Not how we feed those that are here already but what about those that are on their way here or those that we were not even aware of that are looking for jobs, and poverty is increasing.

Would you consider enlarging your Cabinet or would you consider changing the portfolios you now have to add on poverty alleviation or relief and economics so that you can create jobs, a direct focus? I know you can tell me that there are other ministries that can see to this, but the focus is not job creation, none of them, not even Public Works. Public Works figures on building infrastructure and a spin-off could be a few jobs but job creation is a much bigger field. Would you consider it, or do you think no? Thank you.

The PREMIER: Thank you very much, Chair and thank you to the hon member or the question. First of all, the first part of the question I want to say, of course I consider everything but at the end of the day, the answer is no, I am not going to enlarge the Cabinet. The second part of the question around jobs and the focus, now of course it is in all of our documents, our focus is actually pandemic number two. The focus of this whole Government is on that pandemic, which is poverty and unemployment, and so that is why we have chosen those three focus areas: jobs; safety, dignity and well-being, jobs. And how do jobs come together?

Well, jobs come together within an economic department, an agriculture department whose job it is to grow the economy, both of them. But it also comes together with infrastructure and mobility and environmental affairs and development planning and that is why you will see the jobs cluster and how that jobs cluster comes together, it is those departments whose job it is, to create the ecosystem in the environment to produce and enable jobs, to enable the private sector to invest and create the much-needed jobs that we need.

Of course, it also goes further than that, because in the next component of safety, safety is also about jobs because you are not going to grow employment if you do not get safety right. As I have always said, learners cannot be studying for school exams the next day and be doing their homework underneath the table in the kitchen because of stray bullets. We cannot build safe societies, we cannot build societies that are going to get jobs, societies that have got hope, societies that people want to invest in.

Of course, dignity and wellbeing, that is the biggest component of our expenditure and that is why we need a well society because that is where health, social development and education sit. We need to make sure our society is well because if you are well you can work, you can get the job, you can compete and partake in society and the economy.

Education is key and I have said earlier in a statement or in a previous question, if we align now, what Minister Maynier's job is, is to bring the economy and jobs and education and the demand for jobs together. If we get that right, we will take education to the next level. So it is key, education in producing jobs into the future. And of course, social development, their job is the net for those that fall out of the process. We want an 80%, 20%, actually we want 95%, 5% and even diminishing the 5% down to 1%. You do not want many people being caught up in that net and of course we have got too many people at the moment because we have got too much unemployment.

For all the various reasons of the initial discussion on how the ANC is failing us and why we need to realign our Government, focus on the infrastructure and mobility but that is how to make a difference for the citizens and at the end of the day, so the citizens can live the life that they value and the life that they value is to have a job, look after their family and see a future for themselves. Find hope for themselves.

So in actual fact the answer to his question is, all of these things are coming together in the best interests of the citizens of which the economy and jobs must be the driving force that feeds the whole, that is the engine room of the whole ecosystem and so everything must be aligned to jobs and the economy at the end of the day.

Question standing over from Thursday 5 May 2022, as agreed to by the House:

Western Cape Education Department: derelict buildings

2. Mr F C Christians asked the Minister of Education:

- (1) Whether there are any Western Cape Education Department derelict buildings that cannot be repaired and must be demolished; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether vandalised school buildings are repaired timeously; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Thank you very much, Chairperson. It seems like quite a few people in the House today do not read documents. They are still referring to me as the previous MEC, but I am still here until the 15th, if you had noticed, sorry to tell you.

2. Hon Christians, the response is that when a school is closed, all buildings are handed back to the Department of Transport and Public Works, as they are the custodians and these buildings therefore become the responsibility of DTPW.

The DTPW would be best able to answer any questions regarding buildings of this kind. Where however a school remains open, the school must report any derelict buildings to the WCED as an emergency request on CEMIS, so that an assessment can be made. Each request is dealt with on an individual basis and nine schools have logged requests for this on CEMIS to date and these are being attended to by DTPW.

Part two, major vandalism is repaired by the infrastructure unit of the WCED when schools report it on CEMIS. The time spans for repair are dependent on a number of factors including budget, available resources and materials and procurement processes. Minor vandalism, such as broken gates or burglar bars and broken windows must be replaced or repaired by the respective schools using their norms and standards funding allocation for maintenance. Thank you.

Mr F C CHRISTIANS: Thank you Minister for that answer. Just a question. I have been to Bishop Lavis High School recently and they have asked for one of the buildings that is unoccupied to be demolished and taken off because it is a danger risk – and there are also other buildings in schools where they are not utilised at the moment – and the school asked the Department of Transport and Public Works five years ago, and it is not removed, but I am worried about the safety of the staff and learners for these unoccupied buildings. Thank you.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Thank you, hon Christians I do not have any record of such requests five years ago. I know you did send a letter to Minister Mitchell on 15 March regarding the buildings at this school requesting a removal and it was referred to my office for a response which we informed you of on 23 March. At the time of the letter, we had not had any record of such request. The request was subsequently found on the system on 26 March, to be evaluated by the Department which we did inform your office of 31 March, so after the matter was escalated to DTPW, a site inspection was conducted on 6 April and recommended that the building be condemned and replaced and I share your concern about safety, so we have agreed to have the area cornered off and fenced which is currently in process. Thank you.

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (DA): Thank you, House Chairperson. House Chair, as communities we really do need to protect our infrastructure because it does not belong to any one individual, it belongs to the people, all people. And I wanted to find out whether the Minister can indicate actually, as a matter of awareness, what is the financial impact on schools when they are vandalised and what is this impact on the Department, because we are essentially then vandalising our own property as the people of the Western Cape?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Thank you, hon Baartman. Yes, that is very perceptive and a very good question. Obviously, it has a huge impact. We all know that there are many schools in our province that need facilities that they have not yet ever had. There are many schools that do not have halls for example, which we are really trying to ensure that they get as soon as possible. And every time we have schools that are vandalised, we have to then use money that could be used for providing those extra facilities for fixing the vandalism.

In the 2021/22 financial year alone, 55 schools reported damages from school vandalism and theft, costing us R6,3 million for repairs and obviously this could have and should have been spent on other infrastructure needs.

We have seen time and time again, where communities are involved via the school and really start taking ownership of their school, it makes a huge difference in the incidents of vandalism, and we cannot as a government, keep on and on and on fixing things that are broken and stolen when we really need to just take ownership of our schools and enable us to use the money that we do have, to roll out more services and more facilities to the schools that do not have. Thank you very much.

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (ANC): Thank you very much, hon House Chair. Given that there has been a history of closing down schools that are in a sense, problems, in terms of what has happened to them, in terms of infrastructure and that are not maintained, I just wanted to get a sense from the Minister, let me not say former Minister, but the Minister that will soon be ending the term; I did not say that she is the former Minister. What is the number of scheduled maintenance projects that were missed in the past two academic years and how many are due in this academic year? Let me also thank the Minister for her work and for the manner in which we have interacted and for her service. Thank you.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Thank you hon Sayed, and thank you for those words. I do not have a list of those maintenance projects that have been listed at this point. I can ensure that the member gets that. As far as a history of closing down is concerned, I do not think that we have got a real history of it, there have been occasions where, the only really one I think in the Metro that I can think of where really, we had to close it because it had literally been carried away piece by piece overnight by the community on a regular basis. I think that was quite a unique situation so I do not think we should call it a history of closing schools for that reason, but we also need to ensure that schools do use the money that they are given for maintenance to actually do the maintenance, because we are finding far too many schools are not using the money they are supposed to be using for that purpose. Thank you.

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (DA): Thank you, Chair. Chair, in the past MTEF period we have essentially seen budget cuts from the National Government, in terms of health in the Provincial Equitable Share Formula, and we know that the review of the Education Provincial Equitable Share Formula is coming up and since we are talking about the maintenance and repairs of buildings, and especially with vandalised school buildings, I just want to find out, what is the impact of these national budget cuts and the possible impact of the upcoming education review on things like maintenance and repairs for vandalised school buildings for the future?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Thank you very much, thank you member for the question. Yes, obviously any cut has a huge impact on us. You are very well aware of my concerns over the last eight years regarding the allocation to Education.

I do not believe it has been appropriate and responsive to the needs that we have to provide for. But of course, when you see the impact of the health review, it has been quite devastating for our Health Department and if the same kind of thing happens to Education we are really going to be in trouble and have a lot more problems than we currently have. So I think we all need to be very vigilant and to interrogate that very closely to make sure that that does not happen.

It is not only the cuts that are problematic either, it is also the fact that we are having to keep on absorbing more and more things that happen, like droughts for example, where we had to spend R300 million of our own money because there was no other funding from National Government and we had to spend money for COVID-19 relief measures which was another R465 million, almost a third of infrastructure budget, and that is crucial. It is critical because we make plans, generally for ten years as to what we are going to do, how many schools we are going to build, how many schools we are going to replace, what maintenance we are going to do and when we have to absorb that as well as budget cuts to infrastructure grants for example, and/or equitable shares then that really just scuppers all our plans and then we are accused of not planning when it is just simply not the case. But at the end of the day, the people who suffer are our teachers who have increasing class sizes and the learners who have to sit in squashed classrooms and some schools do really need to be replaced and we cannot afford to have any further reductions in Education. Thank you.

New questions:

Joe Slovo Informal Settlement: fire outbreak

3. Ms M Makamba-Botya asked the Minister of Infrastructure:

- (1) What is his Department doing to assist more than 1 200 residents of the Joe Slovo informal settlement in Langa whose 300 shacks burnt down as a result of a fire outbreak in the area;
- (2) whether his Department has plans in place to speed up the provision of housing and to de-densify the most congested informal settlements in the province speedily; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF INFRASTRUCTURE: Thank you very much, House Chair and thank you to the member for the question. The reply is as follows:

3. The first part of the member's question, I will respond as follows: It should be noted that the City of Cape Town remains the first respondent in the event of any fire disasters within their municipal jurisdiction. They undertook to rebuild the affected site; however, land development statutory approvals also need to be in place before any work can commence.

Now with that said, hon House Chairperson, through you to the member, at a site visit conducted three days after the disaster with the National Department of Human Settlement's Deputy Minister, the Premier, myself, the City of Cape Town and also all relevant Government officials, it was quite evident that the affected community was not going to wait for formal services or formal structures to be built, as the rebuilding of the structures had already commenced with about 70% of the affected area already been reoccupied.

My Department is of the view, hon House Chairperson, that we need to educate residents and create an understanding of the need for them to assist officials in creating formal spaces for more frequent access routes which is also a big problem on a specific site. And the post fire response should be to build these access routes and roads, which was the original plan of the City, to ensure that we create sufficient spaces between houses to, first and foremost, prevent similar tragedies and limit the impact of such events in the future.

The second part of the member's question, through you House Chairperson, which focuses on de-densification of informal settlements, I should state that a total of 33 projects are earmarked to be funded by the Department's 2022/2023 Informal Settlement Update Partnership Grant Business Plan amounting to over R484,6 million. Now these projects are all at different stages of project preparation, planning or implementation. Implementation plans include the installation or upgrading of services to include access to clean water, sanitation and electricity and in other areas, cases that need access to basic services on a shared ratio basis.

Our Department has also identified and categorised each and every informal settlement across our province, based on the settlement count, the level of existing services in these informal settlements, their access to available land for de-densification where possible, the availability of bulk services amongst other elements, and based on the above assessments, each settlement is earmarked for either in-situ upgrading, relocation, basic services or a full upgrade with formal sites.

In some instances, hon House Chairperson, de-densification is difficult due to a lack of available land next to the settlement or a lack of bulk service capacity where such sites do exist. Qualifying residents are accommodated into either formal housing or service sites which are provided near any affected area that we can utilise to de-densify the settlement. Alternatively, hon House Chairperson, as services are rolled out, the construction of pathways for vehicle usage, fire or emergency access etc. will assist us in the de-densifying of these settlements. I thank you hon House Chairperson.

Ms N MAKAMBA-BOTYA: Noted and thank you very much, House Chairperson and thank you to the Minister for the response. Minister, I want to say, through you House Chair, that we are fully aware of the Municipality's responsibility that they are the first respondent to these kind of questions, however as a Minister you have a responsibility to exercise an oversight visit in making sure that these municipalities are compliant with these kinds of issues.

Now the question that I have for the Minister is how far is the process of relocating people of Greater Kosovo and Dunoon to less congested areas? I thank you, House Chairperson.

The MINISTER OF INFRASTRUCTURE: Hon House Chairperson, noting the member's original question, I do see these two questions which she just posed as new questions and accordingly I request that the member put them in writing so I can give them a detailed response on both of the areas as listed by the member immediately after I receive written questions. Thank you very much, House Chair.

Ms L M MASEKO: Thank you very much, House Chair. I just want to find out from the Minister, are these IRDPs just a special case or are we expecting to see these projects in years to come, developed in other parts of the province?

The MINISTER OF INFRASTRUCTURE: Hon Chairperson, thank you and to the hon member Maseko thank you for the question that refers to the IRDP, which is the Integrated Residential Development Programme, which basically focuses on developing greenfield projects or in-situ projects in existing communities. So that is linked to another budget which is not ICPG orientated but HSDG or USGD orientated, dependent on the area and the types of projects that we implement, hon Chair. As long as there is sufficient budget to fund both these grants from the national fiscus, ultimately it will be there, but we do need to get creative in utilising these budgets to deliver on our housing mandate across the province. Hon Chair, that relates directly to Joe Slovo because Joe Slovo was ultimately earmarked [Inaudible.] IRDP project. Thank you, hon House Chairperson.

Mr A LILI: Yes, Chair, thank you very much. My question Chair is in relation to the funding. How much funding did the Province receive therefore for the de-densification of informal settlements during COVID-19 and how much was spent and how many households were relocated? Thank you very much, sir.

The MINISTER OF INFRASTRUCTURE: I thank you, hon House Chairperson and once again I do welcome the questions by the hon member Lili, but I would love him to put the two questions in writing, then the detail can then be provided formally to the hon member because it is a very substantive list. [Interjection.] [Inaudible.]. I thank you.

Ms N MAKAMBA-BOTYA: House Chairperson?

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, hon Minister. What is your point of order hon Makamba-Botya?

Ms N MAKAMBA-BOTYA: On a point of order, House Chairperson, the Minister should exercise what we call consistency. He cannot, when it suits him, say that he does not want to answer questions and that he must give written answers when he cannot answer the questions. One of the members previously asked a question that was not in relation to the question at hand, the Minister was able to respond to that.

When the Opposition parties ask questions, he has the audacity to say the questions are new, they must be put in writing. He must be consistent, and he must not be biased. Thank you very much.

The TEMPORARY CHAIRPERSON: Thank you member Makamba-Botya, but we cannot determine what information the Minister has at his immediate disposal, that is why the Minister is asking for the question to be directed in writing, not that he does not want to but as we determine what information the Minister currently has at his disposal. Hon members, there is opportunity for one more follow-up question in terms of time allowing us. Hon Marran?

Mr P MARRAN: Speaker, thank you very much. Just in terms of Joe Slovo, Chair, were there any monies over the last two years that were spent for de-densification, specifically Joe Slovo, and if so, whether the MEC can give us figures? Thank you.

The MINISTER OF INFRASTRUCTURE: Thank you very much, hon House Chairperson and thank you to the member because that deals directly with the Joe Slovo informal settlement and I need to emphasise, hon House Chairperson, that as part of our planning through the IRDP programme, based on the HSDG grant component, Joe Slovo was earmarked to be upgraded for permanent housing solutions to qualifying beneficiaries over a phased approach.

Obviously, the portion of land which was invaded, which ultimately now forms part of the area where the fire happened, was actually where the next phase was supposed to be. The exact amounts, Madam Chair, I will need to come back to the hon member because of this phased approach of a number of years and the member has requested specifics over the last two years and I will just need to get back to the member formally to inform him of the exact amount so that I can assure that I am properly held accountable by giving him the exact amount that has been utilised by my Department at the Joe Slovo site. Thank you.

[Question time expired.]

[Questions 4 to 8 to be printed in Hansard]

STEAMAC strategy

4. Ms D M Baartman asked the Minister of Education:

With respect to her Department's plans to expand its STEAMAC strategy to arts, agriculture and computational skills:

(a) Which stakeholders in her Department is involved in the process to achieve this, (b) what budgetary allocation has been made for this expansion and (c) what impact has the STEAMAC strategy had on the Western Cape economy to date?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

4. (a) The STEAMAC process, which started some time ago, includes officials from the Curriculum and Assessment Management Branch headed by the Deputy-Director General (DDG). All processes are ratified with the Senior Management Team including the Head of Department (HoD) and DDGs.

Officials from Head Office Curriculum FET and Curriculum GET directorates are involved, including Chief Education Specialists, Senior Curriculum Planners and Subject Advisors. At district level, the District Directors, Curriculum Managers and Subject Advisers are involved.

Other directorates such as Infrastructure Planning, Infrastructure Delivery and Supply Chain are also consulted and involved.

External stakeholders involved include the Department of Economic Development and Tourism (DEDAT), Department of Agriculture, unions and industry partners. Unions have been part of the discussions at the quarterly union meetings and at provincial subject committee meetings.

Information was shared at the Premier Skills Council and through this process further partnerships have been forged.

- (b) From the Directorate: Curriculum FET budget, an amount of R2.6 million was made available from the 2021/2022 budget where the focus was on the following subject disciplines: Arts subjects, Information Technology, Technical subjects, Consumer Studies, Agriculture Management Practices, and Agricultural Technology.

The Directorate: Infrastructure and Planning budget was made available for infrastructure to accommodate Agricultural Technology (7 Schools) during the financial year 2020/2021 and for technical expansion (11 schools) in 2021/2022.

- (c) At this point it is difficult to quantify the impact of STEAMAC on the Western Cape economy as the programme is in its emergent stages. The current WCED-DEDAT programme will monitor and evaluate progress. It is envisaged that as more schools offer and more learners participate in the related subjects, there will be an impact on the economy as they should be more industry ready.

The growth in the number of learners taking at least one technical /Agricultural Management Practices/Agricultural Technology subject is being monitored and tracked. The target set is a 2% growth per year, and the current growth is 3.26%.

*"Help Me Buy a Home" Programme***5. Ms L M Maseko asked the Minister of Infrastructure:**

In relation to the revised Finance-linked Individual Subsidy Programme, now called "Help Me Buy a Home":

- (a) What measures are being put in place to ensure that his Department and the municipalities prioritise the promotion of this programme and (b) who are the intended beneficiaries of this programme?

The MINISTER OF INFRASTRUCTURE:

5. (a) As recent as the 25th of April 2022, my department and I had discussions with all Executive Mayors and Municipal Managers during which the implementation goals of my department were highlighted. The implementation of the "Help Me Buy a Home" programme was unpacked, and all attendees were granted the opportunity to provide their input. Furthermore, my department will be embarking on a communication drive to highlight the programme. To this end I have personally, together with my senior departmental staff, engaged the public on various platforms to share more information about the revised FLISP/ "Help me Buy a Home" programme and will, in the coming weeks engage more residents during my district outreaches.
- (b) The intended beneficiaries of this programme will be those citizens whose income exceed the threshold to participate in the "BNG" projects, namely those earning in excess of R3 500 per month up to a maximum of R22 000.00. Since it is no longer a requirement that potential beneficiaries access the programme by obtaining a mortgage loan, the pool of possible beneficiaries has exponentially increased which is already evident in the uptake of applications received within the first month of implementing the revised programme.

*Learner transport***6. Mr F C Christians asked the Minister of Education:**

- (1) What measures have been put in place by her Department to ensure that learners are not transported by unlawful operators;
- (2) whether her Department has implemented any measure to prevent overcrowding in learner-transport vehicles; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

6. (1) With respect to contractors on our Learner Transport Scheme:

When a new contract is entered into for a particular route, LTS officials must immediately request that:

- The contractor submits certified and valid licence and roadworthy certificates for each approved vehicle on the route;
- For vehicles with a seating capacity of 16 seats or less, a vehicle test must be arranged no later than six months after a licence and roadworthy certificate has been issued for the approved vehicles;
- For vehicles with a seating capacity of more than 16 seats, new licence and roadworthy certificates must be requested from contractors upon expiry of the old documents;
- Should the roadworthiness of any vehicle assigned to an LTS route be questionable at any time, a vehicle test should be considered immediately; and
- A monthly report must be submitted by district LTS officials to the vehicle testing coordinator at Head Office listing the vehicles tested and the new licence and roadworthy certificates within a particular month.

Scheduled route and vehicle inspections are also conducted on a regular basis with the aim of inspecting all routes within a district over a period of time. A route inspection must include the inspection of the school's administration of the routes that service the school.

Unannounced (blitz) vehicle inspections can be conducted in response to internal or external queries relating to alleged non-compliance by LTS contractors.

A report of the findings must be provided to the district director and the LTS coordinator at Head Office on a monthly basis.

In cases where non-compliance with contractual conditions is identified, the transgressing LTS contractor must be placed in breach of contract and requested to remedy the breach. Should the LTS contractor not comply, a written report must immediately be submitted to the Directorate: Procurement Management with a recommendation to terminate the contract.

- (2) During the tender process, the contractors are required to offer specific vehicles to be used on the route. A contract is only awarded to a contractor where the vehicles offered have sufficient seating capacity for all the approved learners on the route. The contract is thus awarded with a specific authorised vehicle, with sufficient seating capacity, which is required to transport the learners.

School principals and relevant District officials ensure that contracted LTS service providers adhere to the conditions of the contract. Non-compliance with contractual obligations, including overloading of vehicles, leads to written warnings requiring immediate compliance. Persistent non-compliance will result in the termination of the contract.

Court Watching Brief Programme

7. Mr M Kama asked the Minister of Police Oversight and Community Safety:

- (1) Whether there are sufficient staff members employed in the Court Watching Brief Programme; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) what is the number of GBV cases that were monitored by Court Watching Brief Programme since 2019?

The MINISTER OF POLICE OVERSIGHT AND COMMUNITY SAFETY:

7. (1) There are currently three staff members employed in the Court Watching Brief programme (CWB): One Deputy Director and two Assistant Directors.

The CWB unit comprised of five staff members. Three staff members are admitted Advocates to the High Court. The Deputy Director (Salary Level 11) has a Baccalaureus Procuratoris (BProc), Bachelor of Laws (LLB) and the two Assistant Directors (Salary Level 9) have a LLB degree each. All three officials have extensive criminal law experience.

Of the five officials, two terminated their services with the Department. Both were Admin Officers (Level 8). One official migrated and the other official relocated to the Gauteng province. These two vacant posts will be filled this financial year.

- 2) Gender Based Violence (GBV) cases per financial year is as follow:
- a. 2019/20 = 97 cases
 - b. 2020/21 = 75 cases
 - c. 2021/22 = 88 cases
 - d. 2022/23 (to date) = 13 cases

Total is 273

*Social workers***8. Ms N G Bakubaku-Vos asked the Minister of Social Development:**

Whether there is a sufficient number of social workers to deal with the challenges faced by the people in the Western Cape; if not, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:

8. No. The approved organogram is aligned to the 2011 Census and not the latest Western Cape population.

Presently, the Department requires a total of 751 social workers in terms of the latest population statistics.

We have made provisions for additional capacity through appointment of 140 graduates to assist with some of the current shortages.

Currently DSD is not able to fill all social work vacancies as a result of budget cuts. This has resulted in there being 60 social work vacancies that we are unable to fill. Furthermore, additional capacity is also required to assist with the increase in GBV cases, with currently 30 posts funded via earmarked allocation)

POSTCLASS- DESC-----	NUMBER OF POST FILLED	POST NOT FILLED	COMMENTS
SOCIAL WORKER	563	61	
GBV Social Workers	27	3	The Department appointed 30 GBV social workers to strengthen the regional response to GBV and provided specialised GBV prevention and support to the communities with the greatest need in the province.
Social Work Graduates	140		Additional social work graduates were placed in service in fulfillment of their bursary obligations.

The department uses a 1:9,000 ratio for DSD social workers at a provincial level. When distributing posts at the local office level, however, the Department prioritises non-metro offices because of the distance that must be travelled, among other factors.

Moreover, some SDAs have a higher number of NPOs than others. As a result, not all the offices have the same social worker to population ratio.

Questions and replies as received from departments

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Murraysburg: applications for housing projects.

1. Ms D M Baartman asked the Minister of Infrastructure:

With regard to human settlements in Murraysburg:

- (1) Whether the Beaufort West Local Municipality has submitted any applications to his Department for housing projects in Murraysburg in the past five financial years; if so, how many houses have been built over the past five financial years;
- (2) whether any submissions have been made for the next five financial years; if yes, how many houses are planned to be built per financial year?

The MINISTER OF INFRASTRUCTURE:

1. (1) The Project Initiation Document (PID) Application for Project 3284 Murraysburg IRDP was received by My Department on 25 May 2020. Subsequently, the application was approved under resolution 21/14. To date, no services have been installed or houses built because the project is still in the feasibility stage.
- (2) At present, no other project applications or submissions have been received for additional projects (other than Project 3284) to be implemented in the next five financial years in Murraysburg (Beaufort West Municipality) by my Department.

Wolwerivier settlement

2. Mr A Lili asked the Minister of Infrastructure:

- (1) (a) When was the Wolwerivier settlement created and (b) what was the purpose of it;
- (2) (a) what is the difference between a temporary relocation area, an emergency settlement and an incremental development area, (b) how many of each exist in the province and (c) what (i) is the number of households, (ii) is the population and (iii) are the basic services being rendered in each type of settlement;
- (3) (a) how has the population of the Wolwerivier settlement increased in the period 2015 to 2022 and (b) what is the population breakdown according to (i) age, (ii) race and (iii) gender;

- (4) (a) what is the number of children of schoolgoing age in the Wolwerivier settlement and (b) what is the distance to the nearest (i) primary school, (ii) high school and (iii) shopping centre;
- (5) (a) what (i) is the number and (ii) are the details of the residents from the Wolwerivier settlement who are in the housing database and (b) what is the update with regard to delivering permanent houses for them?

The MINISTER OF INFRASTRUCTURE:

2. The settlement the member is referring to is a City of Cape Town Project. My Department does not have access to the information requested and therefore should address the question to the relevant local authority.

*Rondebosch Boys' High School
discrimination against black learners*

3. Mr M K Sayed asked the Minister of Education:

With regard to reported discrimination against black learners at the Rondebosch Boys' High School:

- (1) (a) What measures are in place to deal with the slow process of transformation at the Rondebosch Boy's High School and all other former Model C schools in the province and (b) what measures are in place to curb discriminatory practices against black learners;
- (2) (a) what are the (i) employment equity statistics and (ii) targets for the school and (b) what is the breakdown by (i) job description and (ii) rank;
- (3) whether the school and other former Model C schools have employment equity targets; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the details of this for each school, (b) how are they enforceable and (c) what are the consequences for not achieving the targets?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

3. My department has informed me of the following:
 - (1) (a) The school has appointed a Head of Civic and Social Responsibility who addresses aspects of social cohesion and transformation at the school.

The school has been on a positive process of transformation over the last number of years and continues to engage with the relevant roleplayers regarding the development of certain policies and procedures to support this journey.

- (c) Please find attached the anti-racism policy of August 2020, the policy on bullying and discrimination of August 2018 (to be reviewed in August 2022), the Code of Conduct of December 2021, and details of the Civic and Social Responsibility portfolio as contained in document entitled "Civics and social responsibility".

- (2) (a) (i) See attached recruitment and selection policy for SGB staff appointed at Rondebosch Boys' High School, and their Employment Equity plan.

The WCED applies the Personnel Administrative Measures (PAM) published in Government Gazette No. 39684 of 12 February 2016 for the appointment of teachers.

The employment equity targets are derived from the Quarterly Labour Force Survey, published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA).

- (b) Staff employed by the WCED:

	Job Description	Nr	Rank	Nr
Teacher	Departmental Head	4	Departmental Head	4
	Deputy Principal	1	Deputy Principal	1
	Principal P3	1	Principal P3	1
	Teacher	10	Teacher	17
	Teacher Master	5		
	Teacher Senior	2		
Public Service	Admin Clerk	2	Agricul + Support SR2	1
	General Assistant	2	Agricul + Support SR3	2
	General Foreman	1	Health and Support SR2	4
	Household Aid	5	Health and Support SR3	1
	Housekeeper Supervisor Senior	1	Health and Support SR4	2
	Housekeeping Supervisor	2	Health and Support SR4	1
			Line Function + Support SR5	2

- (3) (a) The WCED has targets and goals for the department as a whole.
- (b) The employment equity targets are derived from the Quarterly Labour Force Survey, published by Statistics South Africa (Stats SA).

- (c) Based on the department's Employment Equity Plan, an annual EE Report is submitted to the Department of Labour for scrutiny.

Link to attachments: <https://www.wcpp.gov.za/node/12767>

*Rondebosch Boys' High School
discrimination against black learners*

4. Mr M K Sayed asked the Minister of Education:

With regard to reported discrimination against black learners at the Rondebosch Boys' High School:

- (1) What are the recruitment and selection policies for (a) academic staff and (b) staff involved in sports for (i) the Rondebosch Boys' High School and (ii) other former Model C schools in the province;
- (2) (a) what are the details of the admissions policy at the school and (b) can a copy of the policy be made available;
- (3) what are the (a) learner and (b) teacher demographics at the school;
- (4) whether there exists a school policy on the safety (physical and psycho-social) of learners (protecting learners against abuse by staff) in compliance with the Abuse No More Protocol (2014) of the Western Cape Education Department; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the relevant details and (b) can a copy of the policy be made available?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

4. My department has informed me of the following:

- (1) (a) (i) See attached recruitment and selection policy for SGB staff appointed at Rondebosch Boys' High School.

(ii) The WCED applies the Personnel Administrative Measures (PAM) published in Government Gazette No. 39684 of 12 February 2016 for the appointment of teachers.

The WCED does not have any jurisdiction over the SGB appointments, but we do encourage schools to follow the PAM policies to ensure alignment.

- (b) (i) Sport is staffed first by the teachers and so that demographic is reflected by our staff numbers. Where schools use supplementary student coaches - they are appointed by the SGB.

These coaches are not employees but are subcontracted for their services. Please see attached School sport policy.

- (ii) The WCED does not appoint staff involved in sport. Sports coaching is mostly administered by teaching staff and supplementary coaches are appointed as subcontractors.

(2) (a and b) Please see Admissions policy attached.

(3) (a)

5 Years											
	African		Coloured		Asian		Total		White		Total
2017	43	5%	182	22%	42	5%	267	32%	556	68%	823
2018	53	6%	185	22%	39	5%	277	33%	561	67%	838
2019	64	8%	201	24%	29	3%	294	35%	553	65%	847
2020	72	8%	214	25%	35	4%	321	37%	544	63%	865
2021	83	10%	215	25%	39	4%	337	39%	535	61%	872
2022	85	10%	227	26%	42	5%	354	40%	523	60%	877
5 year Change	32		42		3		77		-38		39
Anticipated 2023	92	10%	235	26%	48	5%	375	42%	520	58%	895

(b)

Teachers appointed by WCED (Cemis) :

Black	Male	2
Coloured	Female	3
	Male	4
Indian	Female	1
	Male	2
White	Female	3
	Male	9
TOTAL		24

(4) Policies requested are included in the reply.

Link to attachments: <https://www.wcpp.gov.za/node/12768>

Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme

5. Mr A Lili asked the Minister of Infrastructure:

With regard to the national Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme (UISP):

- (c) What is the total expenditure breakdown of this grant in the province, (b) what are the details of the (i) total funding made available and (ii) under expenditure recorded in (aa) 2009, (bb) 2010, (cc) 2011, (dd) 2012, (ee) 2013 and (ff) 2014?

The MINISTER OF INFRASTRUCTURE:

5. (a) The UISP Grant did not exist during the said financial years. It was only in the 2021/22 financial year that the new dedicated Informal Settlement Upgrade Partnership Grant was introduced

(d) (i)(ii)(aa)(bb)(cc)(dd)(ee)(ff)

From the 2009/10 to 2020/21 financial years the upgrade of informal settlements programme projects (UISP projects) were funded as one of the housing programmes in the Human Settlements Development Grant (HSDG).

Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme

6. Mr A Lili asked the Minister of Infrastructure:

With regard to the national Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme (UISP):

- (a) What is the a total expenditure breakdown of this grant in the province,
(b) what are the details of the (i) total funding made available and (ii) under expenditure recorded in (aa) 2015, (bb) 2016, (cc) 2017, (dd) 2018, (ee) 2019, (ff) 2020, (gg) 2021 and (hh) 2022 to date?

The MINISTER OF INFRASTRUCTURE:

6. (a) The UISP Grant did not exist during the said financial years. It was only in the 2021/22 financial year that the new dedicated Informal Settlement Upgrade Partnership Grant was introduced.

(b) (i)(ii)(gg)(hh)

In the 2021/22 financial year R457, 429,00 was allocated and 452,232,751 was spent. This resulted in a R5,196,248 under-expenditure (1%). The main reason for the under-expenditure was delays in the procurement processes on the Mossel Bay NUSP, Drakenstein Schoongezicht and Stellenbosch Zone O upgrade projects

*National programmes and funding
informal settlement fires and upgrades*

7. Mr P Marran asked the Minister of Infrastructure:

- (a) What national government (i) programmes and (ii) funding are available to (aa) provinces and (bb) municipalities to (i) respond to informal settlement fires and to (ii) upgrade informal settlements and (b) how many of these programmes or how much of this funding was provided to the province in (i) 2009, (ii) 2010, (iii) 2011, (iv) 2012, (v) 2013, (vi) 2014 and (vii) 2015?

The MINISTER OF INFRASTRUCTURE:

7. (a)(i)(ii)(aa)(bb)(i) Emergency Housing Programme (EHP)
 (a)(i)(ii)(aa)(bb)(ii) Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme (UISP)

	In Millions
(b)(i) EHP & UISP 2009/2010	R 274 658
(b)(ii) EHP & UISP 2010/2011	R 321 966
(b)(iii) EHP & UISP 2011/2012	R 318 474
(b)(iv) EHP & UISP 2012/2013	R 195 644
(b)(v) EHP & UISP 2013/2014	R 316 076
(b)(vi) EHP & UISP 2014/2015	R 233 907
(b)(vii) EHP & UISP 2015/2016	R 173 171

*National programmes and funding
 informal settlement fires and upgrades*

8. Mr P Marran asked the Minister of Infrastructure:

(a) What national government (i) programmes and (ii) funding are available to (aa) provinces and (bb) municipalities to (i) respond to informal settlement fires and to (ii) upgrade informal settlements and (b) how many of these programmes or how much of this funding was provided to the province period in (i) 2016, (ii) 2017, (iii) 2018, (iv) 2019, (v) 2020, (vi) 2021 and (vii) 2022 to date?

The MINISTER OF INFRASTRUCTURE:

8. (a)(i)(ii)(aa)(bb)(i) Emergency Housing Programme (EHP)
 (a)(i)(ii)(aa)(bb)(ii) Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme (UISP)

	In Millions
(b)(i) EHP & UISP 2016/2017	R 238 752
(b)(ii) EHP & UISP 2017/2018	R 195 842
(b)(iii) EHP & UISP 2018/2019	R 96 061
(b)(iv) EHP & UISP 2019/2020	R 175 418
(b)(v) EHP & UISP 2020/2021	R 402 838
(b)(vi) EHP & UISP 2021/2022	R 54 150
(b)(vii) EHP & UISP 2022/to date	R 10 408

Informal settlements

9. Mr P Marran asked the Minister of Infrastructure:

(a) What (i) is the number and (ii) are the details of the informal settlements that have been established the province in (aa) 2019, (bb) 2020, (cc) 2021 and (dd) 2022 and (b) what (i)(aa) are the names and (bb) are the locations of these settlements, (ii) is the number of households in each, (iii) is the age group of the residents and (iv) are the details of the services rendered in each informal settlement?

The MINISTER OF INFRASTRUCTURE:

9. (a) (i) 159 new informal settlements have been recorded for the period 2019 to 2022.
- (b) (i) (aa) 40
(aa)(bb)(ii) Please see table below.
- (iii)(iv) No data available from the Department of Local Government (DLG), Municipal Fire Brigade Services or Disaster Management for age group breakdown and level of services. No data available for 2017 and 2018
- (a) (i)(bb) 117
(b) (i)(aa)(bb)(ii) Please see table below.
- (b) (iii)(iv) No data available from the Department of Local Government (DLG), Municipal Fire Brigade Services or Disaster Management for age group breakdown and level of services.
- (a) (i)(cc) 2
(b)(i)(aa)(bb)(ii) Please see table below.
(b)(iii)(iv) No data available from the Department of Local Government (DLG), Municipal Fire Brigade Services or Disaster Management for age group breakdown and level of services.
- (a)(i)(ii)(dd) No records available yet.

(a)(ii)(aa) 2019 - Informal Settlements established in Non-Metro Municipal areas			
#	(b)(i)(aa) Name	(b)(i)(bb) Location (Town & Municipality)	(b)(ii) Structures
1	Bongani near Soweto	Bongani-Knysna	40
2	Bongani South of Concordia A	Bongani-Knysna	54
3	Next to Concordia B	Concordia- Knysna	15
4	Next to Thembaletu Zone 6B	Thembaletu- George	23
5	Next to Thembaletu Zone 6B	Thembaletu- George	70
6	Rosedale	Thembaletu- George	527
7	Thembaletu Unknown	Thembaletu- George	110
8	Willow and Blugum Street	Pacaltsdorp- George	40
9	Thembaletu	Thembaletu- George	100
10	Pacaltsdorp New	Pacaltsdorp- George	51
11	Next to George Unknown1	Thembaletu- George	272
12	Ladismith unknown	Ladismith- Kannaland	40
13	New Rest	Daizville- Saldanha	100
14	Backstage 2	Koekenap- Matzikama	41
15	Standford	Standford-Overstrand	200
16	Masakhane Extension	Masakhane- Overstrand	400
17	Protea Heights Block D	Villiersdorp- Theewaterskloof	451
Informal Settlements established in City of Cape Town Metro areas			
18	Cathkin Village	Manenberg	89
19	Malema	Philippi	9578
20	Maroela Street:Retention Pond	Kraaifontein	1043
21	Mzamo Omhle - Erf 24388 North	Blue Downs	10
22	Mzamo Omhle - Erf 24388 South	Blue Downs	144
23	Hlebo Street South	Khayelitsha	105

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24	Sanitizer	Blue Downs	1391
25	Tygerberg Race Park - erf 37260	Kraaifontein	2057
26	Maroela Housing Site	Kraaifontein	4937
27	Extention 3 Mfuleni -erf 987-RE	Blue Downs	368
28	Empolweni - erf 18332-RE	Blue Downs	834
29	Covid Village	Blue Downs	8639
30	Qandu Qandu	Blue Downs	1187
31	Tygerberg Race Park erf 29042	Kraaifontein	556
32	Thobela Street Wallacedene - erf 26832	Kraaifontein	66
33	Maroela Street- erf 14138	Kraaifontein	84
34	Maroela Street- erf 27137	Kraaifontein	113
35	Nzula Street Wallacedene - erf 36511	Kraaifontein	49
36	Maroela Street- erf 26259	Kraaifontein	139
37	Doornbach Extension	Table View	164
38	Langa TRA Extension	Langa	695
39	Zwe Zwe - Du Noon	Cape Farms	3914
40	Gabon	Philippi	25

(c)

(a)(ii)(bb) - Informal Settlements established in Non-Metro Municipal areas

#	(b)(i)(aa) Name	(b)(i)(bb) Location (Town & Municipality)	(b)(ii) Structures
1	Next to Concordia A	Knysna- Knysna	53
2	Next to Thembalethu Zone 6B	Thembalethu-George	84
3	Hornlee TRA	Knysna- Knysna	36
4	Oudtshoorn next to graveyard	Oudtshoorn- Oudtshoorn	42
5	Next to Hornlee TRA	Knysna- Knysna	20
6	Hornlee east	Knysna- Knysna	20

7	Hornlee West	Knysna- Knysna	10
8	Oudtshoorn new unknown	Oudtshoorn- Oudtshoorn	75
9	Oudtshoorn new unknown 2	Oudtshoorn- Oudtshoorn	70
10	Robertson North	Robertson- Breede Valley	100
11	Robertson North	Robertson- Breede Valley	100
12	Juju	Lutzville- Matzikama	140
13	Smartie Town	Vredenburg- Saldanha	106
14	Swartdaweg Portion 2	Hermanus- Overstrand	40
15	Covid	Grabouw-Theewaterskloof	226
Informal Settlements established in City of Cape Town Metro areas			
16	Nyagatisa - Macassar	Macassar	260
17	Enkanini North	Blue Downs	521
18	Los Angeles Extension - erf CA544-1-RE	Blue Downs	289
19	Slangetjebos	Muizenberg	455
20	Monwabisi Extension 3	Khayelitsha	1225
21	Eskolweni	Khayelitsha	418
22	Esithunelli	Khayelitsha	296
23	Hlula Street	Khayelitsha	255
24	Level 1 Masekahe Square	Khayelitsha	79
25	Monwabisi Extension 4	Khayelitsha	1042
26	Spine Road	Khayelitsha	1786
27	Sakile Nathi	Khayelitsha	507
28	Phandamiz	Khayelitsha	401
29	Level 1- Ekuphumleni	Khayelitsha	75
30	Level 2 Graceland	Khayelitsha	1812
31	Chris Hani Road	Khayelitsha	226
32	Bishop Tutu Street	Khayelitsha	109

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33	Gushindoda 2	Khayelitsha	210
34	New Dawn 1	Khayelitsha	832
35	Covid Enkanini	Khayelitsha	165
36	Enkanini Infills 2	Khayelitsha	133
37	Privelege	Khayelitsha	407
38	Gomora	Khayelitsha	388
39	New Rest - Umrhabulo Triangle	Khayelitsha	123
40	Wetlander	Blue Downs	603
41	Sanitzer- Umrhabulo Triangle	Khayelitsha	177
42	Sinako	Khayelitsha	659
43	Gonoro	Khayelitsha	500
44	Alex	Khayelitsha	87
45	Driftsands	Blue Downs	434
46	Doombach - No Name	Cape Farms	57
47	Witsand Invasion	Cape Farms	593
48	Wolwerivier Extension	Cape Farms	4
49	Siyahlala Rail	Cape Farms	100
50	Bennie Street Erf 3788 Langa	Langa	151
51	Erf 20 Extension	Kraaifontein	73
52	Dontse Yakhe 2	Hout Bay	8
53	Hangberg Invasions 2	Hout Bay	6
54	Hangberg Invasions 3	Hout Bay	13
55	OVDT Property	Cape Point	29
56	Prasa Invasion Area 1	Philippi	494
57	Winnie Madikizela - Delft	Airport	2254
58	Delft South??	Delft	1001
59	Ikrikethi Street	Blue Downs	40

60	Deputy Road	Blue Downs	14
61	Khumalo Street	Kraaifontein	90
62	Thukudi Street	Kraaifontein	92
63	Alexander Street	Kraaifontein	95
64	Tugwana Street	Kraaifontein	457
65	Leiden Avenue	Delft	780
66	Diep Crescent	Delft	180
67	Phase 7 - School Grounds - Extension	Kraaifontein	462
68	New Dawn 2	Khayelitsha	75
69	Gangqeni Street	Philippi	8
70	Gushindoda 1	Khayelitsha	413
71	Anton Fransch Street	Khayelitsha	145
72	Bila Street	Khayelitsha	466
73	Qamba Crescent	Khayelitsha	372
74	Covid Village – CCT	Blue Downs	697
75	Old Paarl Road 1	Kraaifontein	66
76	Old Paarl Road 2	Kraaifontein	14
77	Old Paarl Road 3	Kraaifontein	11
78	Ngwenya Street 1	Kraaifontein	19
79	Ngwenya Street 2	Kraaifontein	23
80	Stinge Street	Kraaifontein	27
81	Xuma Street	Kraaifontein	78
82	Mtyobile Street	Kraaifontein	119
83	Maybrook Street	Blue Downs	6
84	Penhill 1	Kuils River	26
85	Penhill 2	Kuils River	18
86	Apricot Street	Delft	21

87	Pear Way 1	Delft	39
88	Pear Way 2	Delft	61
89	Mountainash Way	Delft	67
90	Tulip Way	Delft	41
91	Elderberry Street	Delft	60
92	Devilwood Crescent	Delft	29
93	Wingnut Street 1	Delft	152
94	Smoke-tree Crescent	Delft	28
95	Madelief Road	Delft	67
96	Drysdale Street	Delft	102
97	Ivoorhout Road	Delft	121
98	Okkerneut Street	Delft	46
99	Mingerhout Street	Delft	26
100	Wingnut Street 2	Delft	39
101	Kokerboom Road	Delft	12
102	Parliament Avenue 1	Blue Downs	6
103	Parliament Avenue 5	Blue Downs	36
104	Parliament Avenue 4	Blue Downs	6
105	Parliament Avenue 2	Blue Downs	10
106	Parliament Avenue 3	Blue Downs	5
107	Primrose Street	Khayelitsha	8
108	Masibambane Crescent	Khayelitsha	14
109	Qhela Crescent	Khayelitsha	48
110	Joe Goabi Street	Khayelitsha	353
111	Deepfreeze	Macassar	137
112	Hlanga Crescent	Khayelitsha	103
113	Sizakhele Crescent	Blue Downs	1066

114	Inqilo Street 1	Blue Downs	339
115	TRA – Penhill	Kuils River	154
116	Sizabanthu Street	Blue Downs	6
117	Maranon Street	Delft	65

(d)

(a)(ii)(cc) 2021 - Informal Settlements established in Non-Metro Municipal areas			
#	(b)(i)(aa) Name	(b)(i)(bb) Location (Town & Municipality)	(b)(ii) Structures
1	Jerusalema	Mount Pleasant- Overstrand	30
2	Mandela Sqaure Part 2	Zwelihle- Overstrand	52
Informal Settlements established in City of Cape Town Metro areas: None recorded			

(e)

*Shack fires***10. Mr M Kama asked the Minister of Infrastructure:**

- (1) (a) What is the number of shack fires that have been reported in the province in (i) 2017 and (ii) 2018 and (b) what (i) are the names of the settlements engulfed by fire, (ii) is the number of households affected, (iii) is the number of deaths reported per incident and (iv) is the number of people displaced per incident;
- (2) what are the support measures that are provided by (a) his Department and (b) each municipality in province to (i) prevent and (ii) respond to informal settlements fires and (iii) support victims?

The MINISTER OF INFRASTRUCTURE:

10. (1) (a) (b) No data available for 2017 and 2018 from the Department of Local Government (DLG), Municipal Fire Brigade Services or Disaster Management.
- (b) (a) My Department employs a partnership-based approach working with other spheres of government, sister departments, NGOs, tertiary institutions, and other relevant stakeholders on various interventions to mitigate (prevent) fire risks, respond to fires and assist victims of fires within informal settlements.
- (b) (i)(ii)(iii) My Department has been utilising its Human Settlements Development Grant (HSDG), OPSCAP, and Emergency Housing Grant (EHG) to provide interim relief in the form of fire kits and relocation assistance to victims of fire disasters. Emergency Housing assistance has also been provided to families whose formal houses have been destroyed by fires.

My Department, in collaboration with the University of Stellenbosch's Fire Engineering Research Unit (FireSUN), developed a report and guidelines (2021) to improve fire safety in informal settlements, including fire safety interventions for backyarders.

Municipalities throughout the Province also provide the following fire-related assistance:

- Roll out of fire-kits and disaster-relief kits, blankets where possible;
- Roll out of emergency services, water tankers, and chemical toilets where appropriate;
- Allocation of municipal land were available for interim relief or temporary decanting purposes;
- Approved fire protection readiness plans;
- Review of Disaster Management Plans;

- District Municipalities assist with ward-based risk assessments;
- Installation of smoke detectors pending funding availability.

Further to the support offered by my Department, The Department of Local Government (DLG) administers the Fire Brigade Services Act and associated legislation on behalf of the Western Cape Government and assists municipalities throughout the province by supporting and co-ordinating Fire & Rescue Services.

The DLG also supports the following activities:

- Reduce local risk through prevention and awareness;
- Improve local planning and preparedness;
- Improve the fire and rescue services' capability to respond to all hazards;
- Improve the Fire Brigade Services' professional status.

Housing Act: accreditation of municipalities

11. Ms L M Maseko asked the Minister of Infrastructure:

Section 10 of the Housing Act, 1997 (Act 107 of 1997), allows for the accreditation of municipalities to implement housing projects:

(a) How many Western Cape municipalities are accredited, (b) what are the criteria for accreditation, (c) which municipalities have been accredited, (d) what is the level of accreditation of each municipality that has been accredited and (e) which municipalities have applied but have not been accredited?

The MINISTER OF INFRASTRUCTURE:

11. (a) One - The City of Cape Town Metropolitan municipality is the only municipality accredited in the Western Cape.
- (b) The Municipal Accreditation Framework (2012) sets out the rationale for accreditation:
 - Accredited Municipalities to administer National Human Settlements Programmes;
 - Municipalities to demonstrate capacity to plan, implement, maintain both projects and programmes that are integrated within the Integrated Development Plan (IDP's) and Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).
 - The Municipal Manager needs to officially communicate the intention to apply for accreditation to the Provincial Head of Department.

- The Provincial Department of Human Settlements provides the required technical assistance towards the development of an Accreditation Business Plan (ABP).
 - The ABP must include the objective of the requested accreditation, the existing capacity for programme administration and the required capacity for the municipality to perform the accredited functions.
 - A formal written application/ request for accreditation from the Mayor to the Provincial Minister must include the following documents:
 1. Accreditation Business Plan;
 2. Human Settlements (Housing) Sector Plan;
 3. IDP;
 4. Council resolution;
 5. AG report and Annual report attached.
 - The application will be evaluated by an Independent/ International Panel of experts who will thereafter make a recommendation to the Provincial Minister on the respective application(s) for accreditation.
- (c) The City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality has been accredited.
- (d) The City of Cape Town Metro is accredited on level 2 of the Municipal Accreditation framework.
- (f) The Provincial Department, together with its National counterpart, is currently assisting the following municipalities to officially submit their applications to the Provincial Minister:
1. Garden Route District Municipality
 2. Mossel Bay Local Municipality
 3. Saldanha Bay Local Municipality

Winter fire season

12. Ms L M Maseko asked the Minister of Infrastructure:

With regard to the winter fire season in the province:

Whether his Department has any proactive measures in place to support municipalities in the province in dealing with the fire season in this financial year; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details of these plans?

The MINISTER OF INFRASTRUCTURE:

12. My Department employs a partnership-based approach working with other spheres of government, sister departments, NGO's, tertiary institutions, and other relevant stakeholders on various interventions to mitigate

(prevent) fire risks, respond to fires and assist victims of fires within informal settlements. Amongst other prevailing fire prevention interventions, my Department prioritises awareness-raising and educating communities through our various partners.

My Department, in collaboration with the University of Stellenbosch's Fire Engineering Research Unit (FireSUN), has developed a report and guideline (2021) to improve fire safety in informal settlements, including fire safety interventions for backyarders. This collaboration has yielded various communication materials provided to municipalities and our partners to be further distributed to communities as a measure in preparedness for fire season.

EMS Vaxi Taxi initiative

13. Ms W F Kaizer-Philander asked the Minister of Health:

In relation to her Department's EMS Vaxi Taxi initiative:

(a) How much funding has been allocated to this programme in the current financial year, (b) what are the objectives of this programme, (c) what indicators are used to measure its performance, (d) how many EMS officials are currently involved and (e) in which areas has the initiative been conducted in to date?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

13. (a) There is a provisional allocation of R7,5 million (grant funding) for this financial year.
- (b) The programme is directed at achieving 2 key goals:
1. Provide equitable access to vaccination in areas where uptake is slow due to multiple factors including, vulnerability, infrastructure (e.g. farms, Informal dwellings) geography (access to services and transport)
 2. Build and establish relationships with the community stakeholders and the members of the communities' themselves e.g. community leadership, neighbourhood watches and civic associations, NGOs etc. This is built on the premise that strong networks will help improve access and safety for EMS providers.
- (c) We don't have explicit indicators – we measure events and vaccinations since these are arranged on request.
- (d) At the moment these are all volunteered by staff and those who are not immediately involved in service delivery – office based/managers. As we look at formalising these events going forward we will look at dedicated resources per district.

The key principle is that no drop in service delivery must occur (i.e. – no drop in rostered ambulances for the day).

- (e) These are active in all districts across the province.

SAPS Crime Intelligence Unit

14. Mr R D Mackenzie asked the Minister of Police Oversight and Community Safety:

With respect to the SAPS Crime Intelligence Unit in the province:

- (a) In (i) 2017/18, (ii) 2018/19, (iii) 2019/20, (iv) 2020/21, (v) 2021/22 and (vi) the current financial year, (aa) what was the operational budget provided by the national government, (bb) how many officers were assigned to this unit, (cc) what was the vacancy rate of this unit and (b) how many officers successfully completed the prerequisite training before being deployed?

The MINISTER OF POLICE OVERSIGHT AND COMMUNITY SAFETY:

The reply of the South African Police Service (SAPS):

14. (a) – (b) This office is not in a position to disclose the information requested, as such disclosure might expose the operational capacity and competence of the SAPS Crime Intelligence Unit in the province.

SAPS Anti-Gang Unit in the Western Cape

15. Mr R D Mackenzie asked the Minister of Police Oversight and Community Safety:

With respect to the SAPS Anti-Gang Unit in the Western Cape:

- (1) In (a) 2017/18, (b) 2018/19, (c) 2019/20, (d) 2020/21, (e) 2021/22 and (f) the current financial year, (i) what was the operational budget provided by the national government, (ii) how many officers were assigned to this unit and (iii) what was the vacancy rate of this unit;
- (2) with respect to those in acting positions, (a) how many are there and (b) for how long have each been in the respective acting positions?

The MINISTER OF POLICE OVERSIGHT AND COMMUNITY SAFETY:

The reply of the South African Police Service (SAPS):

15. (1) (i) (ii) (iii)

		Budget	Granted	Vacancy rate
(a)	2017/2018	-	232	-76
(b)	2018/2019	R1, 441, 000-00	232	-76
(c)	2019/2020	R5, 104, 000-00	232	-76
(d)	2020/2021	R6, 000, 000-00	232	-38
(e)	2021/2022	R6, 488, 000-00	232	-38
(f)	2022/2023	R6, 000, 000-00	232	-38

- (2) (a) There are no acting positions at the Anti-Gang Unit.
(b) Not applicable.

Taxi industry related murder

16. Mr R D Mackenzie asked the Minister of Police Oversight and Community Safety:

With reference to the reply to question 6 of 1 April 2022:

- (a) What were the sentences given to each of the convicts and (b) for how long will they be imprisoned?

The MINISTER OF POLICE OVERSIGHT AND COMMUNITY SAFETY:

The reply of the South African Police Service (SAPS):

16. (a) None has been convicted to date. *
(b) N/A

*Note: The department requested further clarity from SAPS to indicate when sentencing is expected.

This office is not in a position to answer the question taking into consideration the following:

- The guilty conduct of a person and any sanction or sentence is meted out by the Judiciary.
- Every person, according to the Constitution, is considered to be innocent until proven otherwise.
- This office cannot commit to an expected timeframe as the length of trial, sentencing or any other court process is determined by the Prosecution and Judiciary.

*National Register for Sex Offenders***17. Ms L J Botha asked the Premier:**

In relation to the National Register for Sex Offenders:

- (a) How often is this register supposed to be updated and (b) when was the last time this register was updated?

The PREMIER:

17. The question by Member Botha is similar in nature to the question posed to the Minister of Community Safety and Police Oversight, Reagen Allen, who will respond to the question accordingly

*National Register for Sex Offenders***18. Ms L J Botha asked the Minister of Police Oversight and Community Safety:**

In relation to the National Register for Sex Offenders:

- (1) Of the sexual and gender-based violence crimes that qualify to be recorded in the National Register for Sex Offenders, how many incidents have been committed in the Western Cape in the (a) 2017/18, (b) 2018/19, (c) 2019/20, (d) 2020/21 and (e) 2021/22 financial years; and
- (2) whether this register is currently up to date; if not, when was the last time it was updated?

The MINISTER OF POLICE OVERSIGHT AND COMMUNITY SAFETY:

The reply of the South African Police Service (SAPS):

18. (1) (a) 2 825
(b) 2 844
(c) 2 761
(d) 2 389
(e) 1 539 (1 April – 31 December 2021)

The MINISTER OF POLICE OVERSIGHT AND COMMUNITY SAFETY:

- (2) The register is updated by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development.

The mandate does not lie within his sphere of government. However, the Department attempted to obtain the information from the National Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ & CD). The Department was informed that "the Minister (National) cannot answer any parliamentary questions on behalf of any MEC in the Country.

Only Members of Parliament (MPs) from both houses may ask the Departments through the Executive Authority (Minister) Parliamentary Questions. Anyone else who has a question must sponsor such a question through MPs whether for written or oral question.

Intercape Bus Company: feud with long-distance taxi associations

19. Mr D America asked the Minister of Mobility:

With respect to the Intercape Bus Company confirming that it has sent numerous letters to government institutions seeking intervention in the developing feud between the company and various long-distance taxi associations in the Western Cape:

Whether his Department has received any letters from the company; if so, (a) what is his Department's response and (b) how will the Department assist in easing this tension to ensure the safety of commuters?

The MINISTER OF MOBILITY:

19. (a) Yes, a letter was received from the company to draw our attention to criminal threats to the lives and livelihoods of, inter alia, long distance bus operators by individuals purporting to represent formal and informal associations within in the minibus-taxi industry in the Eastern Cape, Western Cape and Gauteng.

The relevant officials and I do not define the unfolding situation as a 'feud' between bus and minibus taxi operators, but rather as organised crime, perpetrated by a criminal element linked to the minibus taxi industry.

Therefore, upon receipt of the letter, I immediately took steps to ensure that the matter was brought to the attention of the relevant authorities in the security and enforcement environment for urgent coordination of investigations and interventions, including the following:

- i. The relevant officials arranged meetings with Intercape's management, the SAPS' Crime Intelligence, Public Order Policing, and Detectives branches together with the National Prosecuting Authority and the City of Cape Town's enforcement units (Traffic and Metro Police) where members of Intercape's management team had the opportunity to brief authorities on the threats and actions of the criminals. In person.
- ii. Intercape's CEO and security manager were provided with the number for the 'Extortion Hotline'. This number is monitored on a 24-hour basis at the SAPS' Provincial Operational Command Centre (POCC), from where the local police station and recently established extortion response team will be deployed for rapid response.

- iii. The relevant officials coordinated with traffic and enforcement authorities to monitor ranks and key routes with the aim of ensuring that buses have safe passage and that illegal operators are prevented from interfering with legally operating buses and minibuses on the identified long-distance routes. The illegally operating vehicles are to be impounded.
 - iv. The relevant officials briefed the Provincial Commissioner, Director for Public Prosecution (DPP), the State Security Agency (SSA) amongst other authorities, at a meeting of the Provincial Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure (ProvJoints) on Thursday 12 May 2022. A request was tabled that an Organised Crime Threat Assessment (OCTA) be initiated and that the matter be further escalated to the NatJoints, because of the nature and extent of the crimes.
- (b) Our first priority will always be to ensure the safety of commuters. We therefore requested that the City of Cape Town and the Passenger Rail Agency of SA (PRASA) assess their physical security measures and CCTV infrastructure to ensure that rank facilities on their respective sites are constantly monitored and that CCTV footage is of a sufficiently high quality for evidentiary purposes.

Provincial Traffic will monitor long distance bus operations and, with the support of the SAPS, be on the lookout for any 'patrol vehicles' that illegally stop and extort buses and other private vehicles along key routes between the Western Cape and neighbouring provinces.

On Friday 13 May 2022, I arranged a meeting between the CEO of Intercape, supported by members of his management team and legal advisors, the Premier, Minister Allen, the DG and senior officials from our various departments where it was agreed that the Premier and I would escalate the unfolding threat to the President and relevant security cluster ministers.

Following this meeting an appropriate letter was drafted to the President to request an urgent meeting and coordinated intervention at national level to combat extortion and racketeering in the public transport sector.

The Western Cape Government will not condone criminal acts of extortion, will not negotiate with- nor try to appease criminals, and will not allow the rule of law to be compromised.

Questions and replies as received from departments

QUESTIONS

For written reply:

Central Karoo: invasive alien vegetation

1. Ms D M Baartman asked the Minister of Agriculture:

With regard to invasive alien vegetation in the Central Karoo:

- (1) What is the (a) monetary and (b) non-monetary impact of invasive alien vegetation in the Central Karoo District, with particular emphasis on (i) satansbos, (ii) prosopis and (iii) tamarisk;
- (2) how much funding (a) has been made available to deal with these plants in the past three financial years and (b) is being allocated in the next three financial years;
- (3) whether any areas, including rivers, have been identified for intervention; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

1. (1) (a) Based on studies in the Karoo, with vegetation largely the same as might be expected in the Central Karoo District, the average estimated loss in ecosystem services due to degradation is approximately R1 600 per hectare per year. Should the figure of R1 600 per hectare be used and multiplied by only 5% (thin infestation) for the total area of the Central Karoo (3 885 400ha) then it is a loss of ecosystem services of more than R310 million per year, increasing each year.
- (b) Whether soil deteriorates due to a loss of surface cover or due to invaders, it can be expected that the loss of ecosystem services will be much the same. The ecosystem services lost in the Karoo are usually in the form of provisioning services, in the case of grazing but also groundwater.
 - (i) Not much research has been done on the impact of Satansbos on groundwater in South Africa.
 - (ii) Research has shown that Prosopis uses up to the equivalent of 1100 mm of water per year, or about four times the rainfall of the Karoo. A Prosopis uprising uses 80% more water than, for example, Sweet Thorn (Acacia karoo) uprising due to the much higher density in terms of stems per hectare.

Additional to the direct impacts of the invaders on water, soil moisture and grazing capacity, secondary monetary impacts of invaders are in the form of the loss of drought resilience. The challenge with treating dense insurgency intruders is that the treatment costs far outweigh the benefits gained if normal economic analysis is used. The long-term impacts such as climate change and greater pressure on resources must be taken into account when considering invasive control in the Karoo.

- (iii) Not much research has been done on the impact of Tamarisk on groundwater in South Africa.

It can be expected that the impact of the Satansbos and Tamarisk will be very similar to that of Prosopis as both of them have very strong root systems, so they can reach the water at greater depths. Prosopis roots can occur up to 70 m deep.

- (2) (a) In the past 3 years the following funding was utilised for alien plant invasions:

Funds utilised for alien plant clearing in the last 3 years	
Year	Amount
2019/20	R450 000
2020/21	R2 555 000
2021/22	R3 000 000
Total	R6 005 000

- (b) In the following 3 years the funding allocation for alien plant invasions will be dependent on budget allocation in the 2023 and 2024 years:

Funds allocated for alien plant clearing for the next 3 years	
Year	Amount
2022/23	R4 600 000
2023/24	R5 060 000
2024/25	R5 566 000
Total	R15 226 000

- (3) In the past 3 years, and as planned for the next 3 years, the project will concentrate on the following areas:

- **Laingsburg:** for the control of Tamarisk and Prosopis in the rivers and catchment area of the Floriskraal dam which feeds the irrigation farms below the dam and in Ladismith;

- **Leeu-Gamka:** for the control of Prosopis in the rivers that feed the irrigation lands in the Gamka and Leeu rivers;
- **Merweville:** for the control of Black Wattle and Opuntia (and many other cactus species) in the catchment areas of all rivers and causing the spreading thereof downriver and infestation of riparian areas;
- **Beaufort West:** for the control of Opuntia (and many other cactus species) in the catchment areas of all rivers and causing the spreading thereof downriver and infestation of riparian areas; and
- **Murraysburg:** for the control of Solanum (Satansbos) in the catchment areas of all rivers and causing the spreading thereof downriver and infestation of riparian areas.

In summary only a very limited portion of the Central Karoo can be serviced with the available funding. In order to make a significant impact on the spreading of alien invasive plants the required funding and application of labour would need to be increased 5 fold.

Clanwilliam Dam: construction of wall

2. Mr A P van der Westhuizen asked the Minister of Agriculture:

With regard to the construction of the wall at the Clanwilliam Dam:

(a) What is the latest news on the progress with the construction of the new dam wall, (b) what are the areas in which the provincial Department can support the agricultural opportunities that will be unlocked once the project is completed and (c)(i) to what extent has his Department already commenced with the planning or implementation of the various kinds of support and (ii) when is this support expected to commence?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

2. (a) On 8 October 2018, the Minister of Water and Sanitation (DWS) officially launched the project for the construction of the raising of the Clanwilliam Dam. The Department's Chief Directorate: Project Implementation was to manage the project valued at R 3,268 billion.

However, the Department experienced challenges and failed to procure a number of essential sub-contracts. The onset of the Covid 19 pandemic during March 2020 resulted in additional delays. In order to circumvent the delays and expedite construction progress, the Department considered and investigated the appointment of the DBSA as an implementing agent.

On 27 November 2021, with construction completion at 12%, the Minister of Water and Sanitation visited the Clanwilliam Dam and assured stakeholders of his Department's commitment to resolve challenges related to the project's implementation.

The Minister also promised the community that work on the dam would commence by March 2022. As the Minister wanted the project to be implemented as a matter of urgency, the appointment of the DBSA as the implementation agent was put on hold and the Department's Chief Directorate: Project Implementation was instructed to immediately resume procurement of important goods and services.

However, on 25 February 2022 National Treasury (NT) advised organs of state that the procurement of tenders advertised on or after 16 February 2022 may not proceed. Fortunately on 09 April 2022 the Department's CFO advised that the Department received exemption from the restrictions and that the procurement of urgent goods and services may proceed.

Following this delay to the procurement process and on the assumption that all key suppliers and subcontractors can be appointed by end September 2022, the construction program of 54 months was updated with an estimated completion date set for April 2027.

At present the construction progress is still at 12% completion.

- (b) The Department of Agriculture (DoA) serves on the Clanwilliam Dam Bulk Conveyance Infrastructure Bridging Steering Committee. Eleven areas were identified and prioritised for future irrigation development. The proposed areas for new irrigation development, totalling 5874ha, will be served by secondary irrigation schemes namely: Jan Dissels, Clanwilliam, Zandrug, Bulshoek, Zypherfontein 1 and 2, Trawal, Melkboom, Klawer Phases 1 and 2, Coastal 1 and Ebenhaeser.

It is proposed that three of these irrigation schemes be government owned and be funded by National Treasury (the balance being privately owned schemes):

1. Jan Dissels	462ha	R 95.7 million
2. Right Bank Canal		
3. (Zypherfontein 1 and 2, Trawal, Melkboom)	2339ha	R 1 995 million
4. Ebenhaeser	361ha	R 601 million

- (c) (i) As in the past, the WCDoA will continue to be closely involved and render support to the various activities associated with the planning and implementation of the Clanwilliam Dam project and secondary irrigation schemes. The development of mega projects of this magnitude has a long term implementation timespan and requires the collaborative efforts of various government departments together with the private sector. Construction of the Clanwilliam Dam is expected to be completed in 5 years and it is estimated that the completion of the secondary irrigation schemes will probably take another 5 to 8 years for implementation and completion.

- (ii) In the future, and prior to the WCDoA granting financial support for on-farm development and training, various developmental aspects have to be addressed and clarified. Towards this purpose it is appropriate that an intergovernmental Project Coordinating Committee be established to facilitate the various outstanding developmental processes i.e. aquisition of agricultural land and servitudes, environmental authorisations (which is currently in process for the three state owned irrigation schemes), develop a water use licencing criteria and equity ownership models, call for water use applications, finance arrangements and the securing of budgets, engineering design and construction. As the three secondary irrigation schemes will be government- owned it is advisable that the DWS champion the proposed Project Coordinating Committee.

Department of Agriculture: internet connectivity breakdown

3. Mr A P van der Westhuizen asked the Minister of Agriculture:

What was the cause of his Department's website, and its various resources for the agricultural industry, being down during the second week of May 2022, (b) for how long was the website down and (c) what measures were then put in place to avoid a repeat of this period of unavailability?

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE:

- 3. (a) The cause was a connectivity breakdown of the internet link between Telkom and the department's internet service provider due to a software malfunction.
- (b) The downtime was 27 hours and 45 minutes.
- (c) Both Telkom and the internet service provider are revisiting the software issue as six of their high-profile clients fell victim to this problem, of which the department is one.

Jonkershoek Nature Reserve

4. Mr A P van der Westhuizen asked the Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning:

- (1) (a) What is the current situation with vehicular access to the Jonkershoek Nature Reserve, (b) what measures have been introduced to handle the number of vehicles that visitors wish to bring into the reserve and (c) what measures have been implemented to limit the damage done to the natural vegetation by vehicles;
- (2) whether CapeNature has embarked on a public participation process regarding vehicular access to the Jonkershoek Nature Reserve; if so, (a) what are the relevant details of these engagements and (b) what input was received?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING:

4. (1) (a) Vehicular access is allowed into the Jonkershoek Nature Reserve since it has reopened. Vehicles can enter the reserve via the circular track through the MTO entrance gate.
- (b) MTO gate-guards carefully monitor the number of vehicles entering and leaving the reserve so that the number of vehicles in the reserve are strictly adhered to.
- (c) Additional signage has been erected to indicate to visitors where vehicles are not allowed to drive and/or park. Furthermore, only 20 vehicles are allowed at the Witbrug parking area and only 6 vehicles are allowed to park at the start of the Swartboskloof hiking trail, any one point in time. This limits the traffic flow within the reserve and limits any potential road damage. It also allows for the easier flow of traffic in the event of a fire.
- (2) CapeNature did not embark on a public participation regrading vehicular access to the Jonkershoek Nature Reserve. MTO was the lead agency regarding vehicular access to the reserve.
- (a) and (b) MTO, not CapeNature, was the lead agency regarding vehicular access to the reserve. MTO opted not to proceed with the public participation process.

Independent power producers

5. Mr G Bosman asked the Minister of Finance and Economic Opportunities:

With regard to independent power producers in the Western Cape:

(a) What is the total amount of electricity added to the grid by independent power producers in the Western Cape, (b) what is the total generating capacity of these independent power producers, (c) what is the total amount of electricity that needs to be added to the grid to avoid load-shedding in the province and (d) what is her Department doing to stimulate the growth of this industry in the province?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES:

5. (a) Including only utility-scale projects, developed through the national Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Program (REIPPPP), a total of 8 272 GWh⁸ of energy has been

⁸ REIPPPP focus on Western Cape| Provincial Report Volume 3, DMRE, December 2021 - https://www.ipp-projects.co.za/Publications/GetPublicationFile?fileid=90c2b83b-8ad9-eb11-954d-2c59e59ac9cd&fileName=20210409_REIPPPP%20Provincial%20Report%20Vol3_WC_Dec%202020_vFINAL.PDF.

produced by projects in the Western Cape since inception of the program.

6. This equates to approximately 1 576 GWh of renewable energy generated annually (based on 2021 numbers⁹). The Western Cape uses approximately 20 331 GWh per annum (based on 2020 numbers¹). It is notable that small-scale embedded generation (SSEG) projects in the province might also be provided by IPPs instead of being self-built, but the details are not available and are cumulatively small in relation to the utility scale plants.
- (b) Through the national Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Program (REIPPPP), a total of 592 MW of renewable energy is currently operational in the Western Cape. These projects feed directly into the national grid and are further transmitted and distributed by Eskom. An additional 785 MW of renewable energy projects located in the Western Cape was allocated preferred bidding status in Bid Window 5 of the REIPPPP but these projects have not yet reached financial close. Lastly, 128 MW of hybrid energy is allocated to Western Cape based projects in the Risk Mitigation Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (RMIPPPP), which have also not yet reached financial close.
- (c) Currently, all generation plants feed into a central national transmission network. As a result, the amount of new generation capacity that is needed nationally at present to avoid loadshedding is estimated to be between 4-6000MW (equivalent to 1000MW for each stage)⁹. Given that the Western Cape accounts for 9-11%¹⁰ of the country's electricity consumption, it could be estimated that between 360-660MW of additional dispatchable electricity generation capacity would be required just for the Western Cape. Note, however, that at least an adjustment to the national load shedding standards (i.e. by Eskom) would be required as well as significant network reconfiguration will be required to enable this.

There are several mechanisms that can be used to reduce or avoid load shedding:

⁹ Eskom implements Stage 4 blackouts as 31 days lost to load shedding so far this year. Ferial Haffajee. Daily Maverick. 16 May 2022. <https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2022-05-16-eskom-implements-stage-4-blackouts-as-31-days-lost-to-load-shedding-so-far-this-year/>

¹⁰ Based off Eskom's Annual Integrated Report (2021)

- i. By installing embedded generation, whether at private off-takers or as part of municipal procurement, the total load on the Eskom grid can be reduced. This creates space for Eskom to lessen the likelihood of national load shedding during times when the renewable energy projects are generating energy. This does not currently automatically reduce load shedding for the Province, although engagements are to be undertaken to see if this can be changed. One of the remaining issues to be flagged is that installing dispatchable energy sources¹¹ in certain local grids can reduce the stages of load shedding experienced by a particular area if allowed in agreement with Eskom. A good example is the City of Cape Town which often is allowed by Eskom to run at one stage of load shedding lower than the national grid due to dispatchable energy sources on the grid (e.g. the Steenbras hydropower system and diesel generators / turbines, the latter of which is run at high cost to the City).
 - ii. There is potential for creating micro-grids that run completely off-grid, thereby insulating the users on the micro-grid from load shedding. These tend to be cost-prohibitive for now until energy storage prices come down enough to make them feasible.
- (d) The Department's Municipal Energy Resilience (MER) Initiative is a multi-faceted approach to growing the industry while addressing the energy challenges in the Western Cape. The MER initiative looks at improving energy resilience (energy security, energy affordability, and low carbon) in municipalities across the Western Cape through facilitating, supporting and positioning for the implementation of energy infrastructure development (public and private) that supports economic growth, municipal financial sustainability, and a low carbon pathway. The MER Initiative's short-term goal is to enable 500MW of new low carbon energy generation capacity in the Western Cape by 2025.

¹¹ Dispatchable energy sources refers to sources of electricity that can be dispatched on demand at the request of power grid operators, according to market needs. While wind / solar energy is not disputable by itself, by adding battery systems they can be changed into dispatchable energy sources, although the cost premium remains significant

Currently, the work is focused on several areas, all of which support the growth of the industry – either directly or indirectly (through building / strengthening the enabling environment):

i. Private sector enablement:

1. Work continues to further enable private sector to take up renewable energy through direct (business queries, events) and indirect (market intelligence reports, industry briefs, case studies, website) engagements with energy sector businesses and with businesses wanting to improve their energy resilience. A green economy funder database is updated annually and is freely available online.
2. Work is underway to engage directly with large electricity users on Western Cape municipal grids in order to develop an understanding of their needs and requirements, which will guide strategic thinking (including municipal electricity infrastructure planning) going forward.
3. Significant time is currently being spent on the enablement of electricity wheeling on municipal grids, which will allow private sector entities to transport power over the grid to another business / organisation / facility (i.e. this can be a business transporting energy to its various facilities or a business selling and transporting energy to other businesses), while ensuring that costs are allocated correctly i.e. a fee can be charged by the municipality for the use of its grid for this movement of power, which forms a new revenue stream for the municipality (to maintain its network and ancillary functions). Wheeling reduces some of the geographical limitations of renewable energy, such as too little space, or non-ideal local solar / wind resources.
4. The department has also continued to drive the uptake of small-scale embedded generation (SSEG i.e. rooftop PV) at the private level through creating an enabling environment for renewable energy, with 21 out of 24 local municipalities allowing small-scale renewable energy on to the grid, and 20 of these having feed in tariffs that allow households and businesses to be compensated for feeding their excess energy back into the municipal networks. Lastly, the MER team is due to look at the municipal SSEG registration process in order to help streamline it.

ii. Municipal Procurement:

Over the last financial year, significant work has been completed regarding the unlocking of municipal direct procurement of renewable energy from IPPs. This includes the creation of an Energy Projects Report, as well as a roadmap towards procurement including all the processes that must be followed.

The next steps underway include supporting municipalities such as the City of Cape Town and other MER candidate municipalities through feasibility up to procurement and contracting Independent Power Producers to build the plants.

To support this work, the Municipal Energy Resilience Fund was set up to fund 13 preparatory studies at 8 Western Cape municipalities. These studies include Electricity Master Plans¹², Energy Master Plans and Cost of Supply Studies¹³, and are currently underway.

- iii. **Enabling Infrastructure:** Infrastructure has been identified as a major potential roadblock in the implementation of renewable energy at scale and pace. This component focusses on understanding, quantifying and implementing enabling infrastructure components such as grid capacity and battery storage. A strategy and roadmap (which will involve engagements with multiple strategic stakeholders, including at a national level) is under development.
- iv. **Enabling systems:** This component is focused on the exploration of a potential municipal pooled-buying facility, developing financing landscapes, unlocking municipal financial models and localization opportunities in renewable energy and electric vehicle segments. The localisation opportunities work supports and is supported by the Atlantis Special Economic Zone, which is a greentech zone expected to attract significant investment in the energy sector amongst others over the next two decades.
- v. **Strategic Management:** Work is underway to develop provincial long-term energy strategies, including building Western Cape Government positions on gas and green hydrogen. This will form part of a provincial Integrated Resource Plan for electricity, which will plot the most cost optimal energy route given policy priorities. The work also includes advocating for and providing technical inputs into required changes to policy, regulations and technical standards.

¹² Electricity Master Plans (EMPs): Confirm the existing asset base (incl. condition thereof) and future load growth (incl. consideration of the potential for bi-directional flow caused by the large-scale uptake of small-scale embedded generation and municipalities' potential to self-generate or purchase power from independent power producers – to inform strengthening or upgrading requirements for the municipality's electrical infrastructure for a period of (at least) 10 years.

¹³ Cost of Supply Studies (CoSS): Determine the current cost to supply electricity and the anticipated cost of service for the next financial year in order for municipalities to move towards cost-reflective tariffs within the subsidised model so as to be in a better financial position to render the services as required by a municipality.

These clear policy positions, plans and inputs into regulations and standards provide clear market signals to industry that the Western Cape is open for and will enable investment of this nature.

Human Settlements Strategy: services to informal settlements

6. Ms L M Maseko asked the Minister of Infrastructure:

With regard to the Human Settlements Strategy to provide services to informal settlements:

- (1) Whether his Department has any strategic plan to provide housing-related services in informal settlements; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) what is his Department's plan to build capacity in municipalities to deliver housing services in areas with expanding informal settlements;
- (3) whether any research is taking place regarding the unique problems facing specific settlements; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF INFRASTRUCTURE:

6. (1) Yes, my Department has in place an informal settlement upgrading strategy.

My Department has identified and categorized informal settlements across the Province, based on its settlement count, level of existing services, access to available land for decanting, availability of bulk services etc. Based on these assessments, each settlement is earmarked for either in-situ upgrading, relocation, basic services or full upgrade with formal sites.

At present, 33 projects are funded via the Department's ISUP-Grant Business Plan, amounting to R484 638 000 for 2022-23. These projects are at different stages of implementation, project preparation or planning. Twelve of these projects are in the implementation stage and projected to deliver serviced sites and/or interim basic services.

My Department's new Housing Delivery Model will also speak to the Province's new innovative, evidence-based Human Settlements Policy, and especially on elements of densification, the accelerated roll-out of enhanced serviced sites, interim structures, and innovative beneficiary administration.

- (2) a) My Department has been hosting an innovative Informal Settlement Support Forum, where all Municipalities, provincial and National sister-departments and SALGA, are exposed to different capacity-building initiatives and best practice examples pertaining to the upgrading of informal settlements;
- b) On-going technical support is provided to all Municipalities via dedicated technical engagements and municipal outreaches specifically for Informal Settlement projects within a municipality. These include:
- 1) the updating of the informal settlement database;
 - 2) explaining the parameters of the new Informal Settlement Upgrading Partnership Grant (ISUP-G);
 - 3) informal settlement project identification and packaging (related to issues including basic services, facilitation service provider support, land acquisition, and re-blocking etc.).
- c) A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with Garden Route District Municipality (GRDM), signed in December 2020, whereby my Department provides funding to the municipality for human resources to accelerate human settlement projects in the region, including informal settlements.
- (3) Yes, my Department has in the past three years utilized experts in the informal settlements sphere to understand what unlocking actions are required to enable informal settlements upgrade. We also researched existing capacity and socio-economic capital within the settlements, as well as innovative ideas and mechanisms which have worked in the past, such as fire-prevention techniques etc. One of the partners was the *Craft and Design Institute* and was co-funded by the Department of Economic Development and Tourism (DEDAT).

My Department has, in collaboration with the University of Stellenbosch's Fire Engineering Research Unit (FireSUN), developed a report and guideline (2021) to improve fire safety in informal settlements, including fire safety interventions for backyarders. This collaboration has yielded various communication materials (videos, brochures, and posters) provided to municipalities and other informal settlement stakeholders.

My Department is also currently researching an innovative policy on the different typology options and costings of enhanced serviced sites which would also be one of the pillars of informal settlement upgrade for qualifying residents.

*Universal healthcare: public-private partnerships***7. Ms W F Kaizer-Philander asked the Minister of Health:**

With respect to the pilot project to leverage public-private partnerships to achieve universal healthcare coverage:

Whether this project has been established; if so, (a) for how long is it expected to last, (b) what is the budgetary allocation being made to this project, (c) what are the terms of reference, (d) on which model is this project being based and (e) which stakeholders are being involved to achieve this?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH:

7. A new National NHI project for this coming financial year is planned, which will focus on the establishment of a Contracting Unit for Primary Health Care (CUPs), which is yet to be implemented. This will include the setting up of six workgroups looking at various aspects of service within the proposed NHI model.

Our Department has multiple existing initiatives to leverage public-private partnerships. These range from private provider contracts to provide family planning and immunisations, private hospital group contracts for elective surgical procedures, private EMS contracts, etc.

Specific funded business plans (from NHI National Conditional Grant) in the Garden Route have been in existence for many years testing various service delivery models, mainly focused on contracting private GPs to work in the public sector.

Western Cape Commissioner for Children

8. Mr S N August asked the Premier:

With regard to the Western Cape Commissioner for Children:

- (1) (a) What was the (i) reason for the trip to Mauritius and (ii) purpose for which the Commissioner met with the President of Mauritius, (b) what was the cost of the trip, (c) who financed the trip, (d) what was the itinerary for the trip and (e) what was the outcomes of this visit;
- (2) whether the Western Cape Commissioner for Children is fully functional; if not, why not; if so, (a) how many (i) permanent staff members and (ii) temporary staff members are employed by the Office and (b) what are their respective roles;
- (3) whether the Office of the Commissioner received an increase in the 2022/23 budget; if so, (a) what is the increased amount and (b) how will this money be spent in the current financial year?

The PREMIER:

8. (1) (a) (i) The Western Cape Commissioner for Children (the Commissioner) and her Head of Branch: Investigations and Advice conducted a study visit from 11-14 April 2022 to the Ombudsperson for Children in Mauritius (OCO). The OCO was established in 2003 as the first ever Children's Ombud in Africa. Therefore, it was important to build this strategic bi-lateral relationship to strengthen the promotion of child rights in Mauritius and South Africa and encourage other African countries to institutionalise an Ombud / Commissioner for Children. The focus of the engagements was for the Commissioner and her team to build best practice points of reference around institutional structure, powers and duties, as well as to build partnerships with similar institutions. In addition to capacity building, another key tenet of the strategy is to build strategic bilateral relationships with Children's Commissioner institutions around the globe.
- (ii) The meeting with the President of the Republic of Mauritius, His Excellency, Mr Roopun was not confirmed until the WCCC had arrived in the country. The OCO wished to alert the President that the WCCC was the second Children's Ombudsperson institution on the African continent. The President encouraged cooperation and learning between the two institutions.
- (b) The estimated cost for the total delegation was R59 750.30. The total final cost was R54 378.58 after reimbursement of daily allowances.
- (c) The study visit was financed from the budget of the Western Cape Commissioner for Children with approval from the Speaker of Parliament. The Ombudsperson for Children in Mauritius arranged and covered costs for in-country ground travel.
- (d) Itinerary of the study visit

Date and Time	Agenda Item
<u>Monday 11 April 2022</u>	Courtesy Call – Ombudsperson for Children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation on the History of the Ombudsperson for Children's Office • Presentation of the roundtable discussion on the establishment of Ombudsperson for Children Office in South Africa • Discussions on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investigation Process; - Annual Reports and - Sensitisation Campaign
<u>Tuesday 12 April 2022</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation on Investigation process at the Western Cape Commission for Children • Courtesy Visit - The Commissioner for Prison • Visit to Rehabilitation Youth Centre (Girls) • Visit to Residential Care Institution
<u>Wednesday 13 April 2022</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting the President of the Republic of Mauritius • Systemic Investigation regarding Résidence Anoska • Meeting/Visit Southern Handicapped Association
<u>Thursday 14 April 2022</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit to NGO Safire (NGO working with Street Children) • Debriefing, Evaluation of Visit and Way Forward

- (e) I have been informed as follows: the study visit to the OCO yielded many lessons for institution-building of the WCCC. On institutional structure and configuration, the OCO is a National Human Rights Institution, whilst the WCCC is a provincial mechanism. The scope of the WCCC focusses on oversight only of social sector departments. The staffing structure of the OCO developed organically as the work of the Ombud progressed, while the structure of the WCCC was designed prior to operationalisation.

The main aim of the study visit was to learn of the OCO's investigations policy and practice. Both the OCO and WCCC provide the public with multiple channels through which they may file complaints, and both institutions allow for child-friendly complaints mechanisms.

The infrastructure required by the OCO to conduct investigations includes 4 registrars and 5 investigators in consultation with the Ombudsperson on meticulously minuted paper-based system initiated when a complainant formalises the complaint in person. Whereas, the WCCC investigation branch consists of 4 persons, only 2 of whom have been appointed thus far. All enquiries, complaints and requests coming mostly directly through the Commissioner. The complaints system is electronic using excel databases stored on an office Sharepoint. The WCCC will invest in a comprehensive information management system in the next financial year. The approaches to resolving complaints have many similarities but the differences result in the unique scope of work of each institution. Own-motion inquiries which seek to understand the root of a systemic problem and to make recommendation to shift the system are undertaken by both institutions. The OCO recently completed a systemic review of child related services in Residence Anoska locality. Using similar social science research methods, the WCCC will undertake a systemic review of the parental and alternative care system for children in the province.

Frequent exchanges between the two offices could be structured to optimise the cross- pollination and learning.

- (2) The WCCC is not yet fully functional and are in the process of appointing staff members required to operationalise the full extent of the organogram to fulfil the legal mandate. The WCCC has conceptualised and implemented key strategies published in:

- Annual Report 2020/1
- Hessequa Municipality Community Child Rights Workshop report
- West Coast Municipality Community Child Rights Workshop report
- Newsletter 2020/1
- #learninginCOVIDtimes infographics
- Child Government Monitors 2020 report

- (a) (i) Thus far, WCCC has staffed the Investigations and Advice branch; which includes 1 Deputy Director -DD (Salary Level 11) and 1 Children's Commissioner Officer - CCO (Salary Level 8) on permanent appointment. The DD is responsible for the strategic and operational management of the investigations and advisory functions, as well as to provide management support to the Commissioner. The Children's Commissioner Officer is responsible for the management and execution of the child participation strategies. The appointment of an Assistant Director is in the final stages of recruitment.

The remaining post of Children's Commissioner Officer, to fill this branch, is now out for advertisement as a result of additional allocations to cost of employment budgets to the Office for 2022/23 over the medium term.

- (ii) Another Children's Commissioner Officer, in this investigations and Advice Branch, was appointed on contract but has accepted a promotion opportunity elsewhere since 1 May 2022. This CCO was instrumental in managing the intake process for complaints, enquiries and requests for investigation. WCCC has a personal assistant to the Commissioner, who is on secondment from the Department of the Premier.
- (b) The DD is responsible for the strategic and operational management of the investigations and advisory functions, as well as to provide management support to the Commissioner. The Children's Commissioner Officer is responsible for the management and execution of the child participation strategies.
- (3) (a) The WCCC received an additional R1million allocation for Cost of Employment in the 2022/23 budget. In the outer years of the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework, the WCCC was allocated R2 million more per year which will be used for CoE.
- (b) The WCCC intends to operationalise the Monitoring and Awareness Branch by recruiting 1 Deputy Director (SL11) and 1 Children's Commissioner Officer (SL8).

Traffic Chief: internal investigation

9. Mr S N August asked the Minister of Mobility:

With reference to his reply to question 9 of 8 April 2022:

- (1) Why did his Department decide not to lodge an internal investigation given the grievous charges the traffic chief faces;
- (2) whether measures were put in place to ensure that the traffic chief does not attempt to jeopardise the investigation or intimidate those linked to the case; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (3) whether counselling was extended to the victim; if not, why not; if so, (a) what was the nature of the counselling, (b) for how long was counselling provided and (c) what internal departmental support was offered to the victim?

The MINISTER OF MOBILITY:

- 9. Question 9 of 8 April was tabled by Member Dugmore, was addressed to the Premier, Mr A H Winde and dealt with aspects of Leeuwenhof. No reply was therefore submitted by me to this question.

*Civil society organisations***10. Mr S N August asked the Minister of Social Development:**

- (1) (a) What civil society organisations (CSOs) received funding from her Department in the last three financial years and (b) what services do these CSOs provide to homeless people;
- (2) whether her Department has monitoring and evaluation tools to exercise oversight over how public funds are spent by these CSOs; if not, why not; if so, (a) what type of financial oversight is exercised, (b) how effective is this oversight and (c) how does her Department curb financial mismanagement by CSOs;
- (3) whether her Department has a designated policy for homelessness and reintegration; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are the relevant details and (b) how are the mandates of the CSOs aligned with this policy?

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT:**10. (1) (a)**

- 2019/20 f/y: funded 27 Shelters for homeless adults and 2 Social Service organisations.
- 2020/21 f/y: funded 27 Shelters for homeless adults inclusive of 1 Family Shelter and 2 Social Service organisations.
- 2021/22 f/y: funded 37 Shelters for homeless adults and 2 Social Service organisations.

(b)

- Sheltered temporary accommodation,
- Psycho-Social support,
- Reunification and reintegration services,
- Substance abuse and mental health support,
- Social and economic skills assistance to find employment.

- (2) (a) Yes, the DSD does have monitoring and evaluation Tools, consisting of an Annual Transfer Payment Agreement, Quarterly Progress Reports with quarterly bank statements, On-site visits to monitoring the financial and governance systems of the CSO and submission of Annual Audited Financial Statements.
- (b) CSOs are obliged to comply with the terms and conditions of the above-mentioned tools. Follow up takes place should compliance not be adhered to and a Service delivery plan will be developed to monitor the corrective actions within timeframes.

- (c) Desk-top assessments of quarterly progress reports and bank statements; referral to institutional capacity-building directorate; mentoring, supervision, training and capacity-building and stakeholder engagements are part of the processes to ensure mismanagement of funds do not take place.
- (3) (a) The Department has a policy framework for Norms and Standards for Shelters for Homeless Adults. This framework have been developed and approved in 2015.
- (b) Transfer Payment Agreement outlines and aligns Shelters compliance with the Norms and Standards.

Learners: expelling of

11. Mr F C Christians asked the Minister of Education:

Whether a principal and/or a group of teachers can expel a learner for offences against a school; if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

11. No. Only the provincial Head of Department (HoD) has the authority to expel a student.

The procedure is as follows:

When students are enrolled at a particular school, they, by implication, agree to abide by that school's code of conduct. In fact, the South African Schools Act (Section 8(4)) states that nothing exempts students from the obligation to comply with the code of conduct of the school attended.

If a student is believed to have violated the school's code of conduct, the principal can decide to refer the matter to the School Governing Body (SGB) for consideration. If it is believed that the student may be guilty of serious misconduct (as determined by the code of conduct), then a formal disciplinary hearing must take place. The conduct of such a hearing is carefully prescribed by the Regulations Relating to Disciplining, Suspension and Expulsion of Learners at Public Schools in the Western Cape, of province of the Western Cape: Provincial Gazette Extraordinary no 6939, Dated 15 December 2011 (*Circular 22/2012*).

If, after this process is completed, it is believed that the actions of the student warrant expulsion, then a formal recommendation is made by the SGB to the HoD for the student's expulsion.

Once received, the recommendation of expulsion is carefully considered by the HoD. After careful deliberation by the HoD a decision will then be reached on whether to uphold or dismiss the expulsion recommendation. This decision, by necessity, needs to balance the rights of the individual student and the school concerned.

If the HoD turns down the expulsion request, this does not change the SGB's original finding that the student is guilty of violating the school's code of conduct. In this instance, the matter will be referred back to the SGB, who will then be required to apply an alternative sanction, e.g. corrective suspension and/or any other sanction in terms of their code of conduct.

If, however, the expulsion recommendation is upheld, the student in question, and by extension, their parents, have the right of appeal to the provincial Minister of Education. The provincial minister then has to apply his or her mind to the facts of the case at hand and again, after careful consideration, decide either to uphold or dismiss the appeal. If the parent does not agree with the appeal decision, the matter can be taken on review to the High Court.

Gun violence victims: psychological counselling

12. Mr F C Christians asked the Minister of Police Oversight and Community Safety:

Whether psychological counselling is provided to children and their families who are the victims of gun violence; if not, what measures can be implemented to effect the complete recovery of these children and their families; if so, (a) what are the relevant details and (b) for how long is the counselling provided?

The MINISTER OF MINISTER OF POLICE OVERSIGHT AND COMMUNITY SAFETY:

12. (a) Yes, the Department of Social Development's social workers provide psychosocial support to children affected by gun violence who have been referred to the department for assistance. Referrals are received, *inter alia*, from the SAPS, NGOs, the Department of Health's facilities, religious organisations, schools, family members or other community members. The support provided can also involve a multidisciplinary process with Department of Health facilities and or the Department of Education's learner support services, depending on the needs of the child and family. In addition, the Victim Empowerment Programme of the Department of Social Development funds 15 specialised organisations to render psychosocial support services to victims of crime and their dependants. Funded organisations render services in hotspot crime areas, and the majority of the referrals are received from SAPS.
- (b) The social worker involved will conduct a thorough assessment of the therapeutic needs of each victim that will determine the nature, frequency, and length of time of the psychosocial support services to be provided.

*Leeuwenhof: functions***13. Mr C M Dugmore asked the Premier:**

With reference to his reply to question 9 of 8 April 2022:

In respect of the events, (a) what was the (i) size, (ii) nature, (iii) cost and (iv) impact on the property and the neighbours, (b) who approved the events, (c) can a copy of the application documents be made available and (d) how much did (i) Iris House and (ii) Soul Care Network pay?

The PREMIER:

13. (a) (i)(ii)(iii) Please refer to the attached spreadsheet.
(b) Please refer to the attached spreadsheet.
(c) No, in accordance with the POPI Act, that information cannot be shared.
(d) (i)(ii) Please refer to the attached spreadsheet.

Name of event	Host Organisation	Size	Nature	Cost to DOTP/ Premier's office	Impact on property and neighbours	Approver
2020						
Consular Corps Garden Brunch	Office of the Premier	120	Diplomatic relationship building and furthering of trade and investment opportunities	292 152.17	Tent set up and taken down with no damage to lawn	Consultative process
Organ Donor Foundation garden Fundraiser	Organ Donor Foundation	200	Event to sign up new organ donors to bolster the Organ Donor registry	-	None	Consultative process
National Senior Certificate garden ceremony	WCED	400	Awards ceremony celebrating achievements of matrics	-	Marquee set up and taken down with no damage to lawn	Consultative process
Iris House Fundraising event	Iris House	12	Raising funds for charity supporting families of children with rare and life threatening diseases	4943.16	None	Consultative process
Soul Carer Network Picnic	Soul Carer Network	<30	Support to NGO	-	None	Consultative process

Name of event	Host Organisation	Size	Nature	Cost to DOTP/ Premier's office	Impact on property and neighbours	Approver
Jaftha garden wedding (LH staff member)	Mr Jaftha	75	Event	-	None	Consultative process
Naseegh Long garden Engagement	Naseegh Long	<10	Pictures taken	-	None	Consultative process
UJC live broadcast	UJC	<5	Broadcast	-	None	Consultative process
2021						
Amy Foundation fundraising Luncheon	Office of the Premier	6	Raising funds toward the Amy Foundation youth skills development programmes	2725.50	None	Consultative process
National Senior Certificate garden ceremony	WCED	100	Awards ceremony celebrating achievements of matrics	-	Open marquee set up and taken down with no damage to lawn	Consultative process
Arts and Economy Sector Dinner	Office of the Premier	16	Strategy discussion Dinner	6647.00	None	Consultative process
Opportunities for Africa Entrepreneurs Dinner	Office of the Premier	14	Strategy discussion Dinner	7429.00	None	Consultative process
Education Specialists from government and private education sector Dinner	Office of the Premier	12	Strategy discussion dinner	6980.50	None	Consultative process
Farewell dinner for Wesgro CEO	Office of the Premier	12	Feedback session and discussion	7141.50	None	Consultative process
Breakfast with Olympic medalists	DCAS	12	Celebration of medallists	-	None	Consultative process

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Name of event	Host Organisation	Size	Nature	Cost to DOTP/ Premier's office	Impact on property and neighbours	Approver
Iris House Brunch	Iris House NPO	7	Raising funds for charity supporting families of children with rare and life threatening diseases	-	None	Consultative process
Top Winery Trophy Handover	Office of the Premier	30	Recognition event	4830.00	None	Consultative process
DCAS Paralympian celebration event	DCAS	12	Celebration of medallists	-	None	Consultative process
Dinner with UK High Commissioner	Office of the Premier	12	Diplomatic relationship building and exploring trade and investment opportunities	7624.50	None	Consultative process
Iris House Event Fundraiser on lawn	Iris House NPO	50	Support for runner raising funds for charity supporting families of children with rare and life threatening diseases	-	None	Consultative process

Name of event	Host Organisation	Size	Nature	Cost to DOTP/ Premier's office	Impact on property and neighbours	Approver
Young Leaders Graduation	DA	30	Graduation addressed by Premier	-	None	Consultative process
Business and Arts Sector Dinner	Office of the Premier	10	Strategy discussion dinner	6290.50	None	Consultative process
Rosedon House garden fundraiser	Rosedon House	30	Nia fitness on lawn in aid of charity	-	None	Consultative process
Dept of Agriculture sector event	Department of Agriculture	30	Sector promotion event	-	None	Consultative process
Air Access Dinner	WESGRO	21	Discussion dinner	-	None	Consultative process
Soul Carer Event	Soul Carer Network	30	Support of NGO	-	None	Consultative process
Cabinet engagement	Office of the Premier	19	Cabinet event	13 179.00	None	Consultative process
WCPP Caucus Garden Picnic	Caucus chair	50	Caucus event	-	None	Consultative process
SA Brandy Appreciation Event	Office of the Premier & Department Agriculture	100	Sector economic and job creation promotion	27 324.00	None	Consultative process
Education Ministry teambuild	WCED	11	teambuild	-	None	Consultative process
2022						
Iris House dinner	Office of the Premier	13	Raising funds for charity supporting	7314.00	None	Consultative process

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Name of event	Host Organisation	Size	Nature	Cost to DOTP/ Premier's office	Impact on property and neighbours	Approver
			families of children with rare and life threatening diseases			
Covid-19 responders Dinner	Office of the Premier	38	Discussion dinner	16 353.00	None	Consultative process
National Senior Certificate	WCED	100	Awards ceremony celebrating achievements of matrics	-	Marquee set up and taken down with no damage to lawn	Consultative process
Remembrance Gallery Launch	Office of the Premier and DCAS	150	Launch of gallery recognizing and remembering slave history of Leeuwenhof in the past	28 060.92	None	Consultative process
Charity Fundraiser Dinner – Iris House	Office of the Premier	20	Raising funds for charity supporting families of children with rare and life threatening diseases	3394.98	None	Consultative process

Name of event	Host Organisation	Size	Nature	Cost to DOTP/ Premier's office	Impact on property and neighbours	Approver
Investor lunch	Office of the Premier	4	Discussion on economic growth	3992.69	None	Consultative process
Ostrich Event	Department of Agriculture	100	Sector event	-	None	Consultative process
US-SA Partnership Event	US Consulate & WESGRO	200	Diplomatic relationship building	-	None	Consultative process
Farewell Dinner for retiring HOD	Office of the Premier	8	Feedback session	5796.00	None	Consultative process
Dinner with Editors	Office of the Premier	20	Discussion dinner	12 753.50	None	Consultative process
Mowbray Maternity Prem Baby Blanket Knitting workshop	Tracy Winde	12	Knitting for charity	-	None	Consultative process

*Iris House dinner: 2022***14. Mr C M Dugmore asked the Premier:**

In respect of the Iris House dinner in 2022 that was organised by the Office of the Premier:

What was the event's (a) purpose, (b) size, (c) nature, (d) cost and (e) impact on the property and the neighbours?

The PREMIER:

14. (a) The Premier hosted a dinner to raise funds in aid of an NGO – Iris House Children's Hospice – which supports the families of children with rare and life-threatening diseases.
- (b) 13 guests
 - (c) Dinner
 - (d) R7314.00
 - (e) None

Name of event	Host Organisation	Size	Nature	Cost to DOTP/ Premier's office	Impact on property and neighbours	Approver
2020						
Consular Corps Garden Brunch	Office of the Premier	120	Diplomatic relationship building and furthering of trade and investment opportunities	292 152.17	Tent set up and taken down with no damage to lawn	Consultative process
Organ Donor Foundation garden Fundraiser	Organ Donor Foundation	200	Event to sign up new organ donors to bolster the Organ Donor registry	-	None	Consultative process
National Senior Certificate garden ceremony	WCED	400	Awards ceremony celebrating achievements of matrics	-	Marquee set up and taken down with no damage to lawn	Consultative process
Iris House Fundraising event	Iris House	12	Raising funds for charity supporting families of children with rare and life threatening diseases	4943.16	None	Consultative process
Soul Carer Network Picnic	Soul Carer Network	<30	Support to NGO	-	None	Consultative process
Jaftha garden wedding (LH staff)	Mr Jaftha	75	Event	-	None	Consultative

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Name of event	Host Organisation	Size	Nature	Cost to DOTP/ Premier's office	Impact on property and neighbours	Approver
member)						process
Naseegh Long garden Engagement	Naseegh Long	<10	Pictures taken	-	None	Consultative process
UJC live broadcast	UJC	<5	Broadcast	-	None	Consultative process
2021						
Amy Foundation fundraising Luncheon	Office of the Premier	6	Raising funds toward the Amy Foundation youth skills development programmes	2725.50	None	Consultative process
National Senior Certificate garden ceremony	WCED	100	Awards ceremony celebrating achievements of matrics	-	Open marquee set up and taken down with no damage to lawn	Consultative process
Arts and Economy Sector Dinner	Office of the Premier	16	Strategy discussion Dinner	6647.00	None	Consultative process
Opportunities for Africa Entrepreneurs Dinner	Office of the Premier	14	Strategy discussion Dinner	7429.00	None	Consultative process
Education Specialists from government and private education sector Dinner	Office of the Premier	12	Strategy discussion dinner	6980.50	None	Consultative process
Farewell dinner for Wesgro CEO	Office of the Premier	12	Feedback session and discussion	7141.50	None	Consultative process
Breakfast with Olympic medalists	DCAS	12	Celebration of medallists	-	None	Consultative process
Iris House Brunch	Iris House NPO	7	Raising funds for	-	None	Consultative

Name of event	Host Organisation	Size	Nature	Cost to DOTP/ Premier's office	Impact on property and neighbours	Approver
			charity supporting families of children with rare and life threatening diseases			process
Top Winery Trophy Handover	Office of the Premier	30	Recognition event	4830.00	None	Consultative process
DCAS Paralympian celebration event	DCAS	12	Celebration of medallists	-	None	Consultative process
Dinner with UK High Commissioner	Office of the Premier	12	Diplomatic relationship building and exploring trade and investment opportunities	7624.50	None	Consultative process
Iris House Event Fundraiser on lawn	Iris House NPO	50	Support for runner raising funds for charity supporting families of children with rare and life threatening diseases	-	None	Consultative process
Young Leaders Graduation	DA	30	Graduation addressed by Premier	-	None	Consultative process

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6843

Name of event	Host Organisation	Size	Nature	Cost to DOTP/ Premier's office	Impact on property and neighbours	Approver
Business and Arts Sector Dinner	Office of the Premier	10	Strategy discussion dinner	6290.50	None	Consultative process
Rosedon House garden fundraiser	Rosedon House	30	Nia fitness on lawn in aid of charity	-	None	Consultative process
Dept of Agriculture sector event	Department of Agriculture	30	Sector promotion event	-	None	Consultative process
Air Access Dinner	WESGRO	21	Discussion dinner	-	None	Consultative process
Soul Carer Event	Soul Carer Network	30	Support of NGO	-	None	Consultative process
Cabinet engagement	Office of the Premier	19	Cabinet event	13 179.00	None	Consultative process
WCPP Caucus Garden Picnic	Caucus chair	50	Caucus event	-	None	Consultative process
SA Brandy Appreciation Event	Office of the Premier & Department Agriculture	100	Sector economic and job creation promotion	27 324.00	None	Consultative process
Education Ministry teambuild	WCED	11	teambuild	-	None	Consultative process
2022						
Iris House dinner	Office of the Premier	13	Raising funds for charity supporting families of children with rare and life	7314.00	None	Consultative process

Name of event	Host Organisation	Size	Nature	Cost to DOTP/ Premier's office	Impact on property and neighbours	Approver
			threatening diseases			
Covid-19 responders Dinner	Office of the Premier	38	Discussion dinner	16 353.00	None	Consultative process
National Senior Certificate	WCED	100	Awards ceremony celebrating achievements of matrics	-	Marquee set up and taken down with no damage to lawn	Consultative process
Remembrance Gallery Launch	Office of the Premier and DCAS	150	Launch of gallery recognizing and remembering slave history of Leeuwenhof in the past	28 060.92	None	Consultative process
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Investor lunch	Office of the Premier	4	Discussion on economic growth	3992.69	None	Consultative process
Ostrich Event	Department of Agriculture	100	Sector event	-	None	Consultative process
US-SA Partnership Event	US Consulate & WESGRO	200	Diplomatic	-	None	Consultative

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Name of event	Host Organisation	Size	Nature	Cost to DOTP/ Premier's office	Impact on property and neighbours	Approver
			relationship building			process
Farewell Dinner for retiring HOD	Office of the Premier	8	Feedback session	5796.00	None	Consultative process
Dinner with Editors	Office of the Premier	20	Discussion dinner	12 753.50	None	Consultative process
Mowbray Maternity Prem Baby Blanket Knitting workshop	Tracy Winde	12	Knitting for charity	-	None	Consultative process

*Senior management position: applications***15. Mr P Marran asked the Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning:**

With reference to his reply to question 17 of 22 April 2022:

- (1) With regard to the 96 applications received for the position, (a)(i) what shortlisting mechanisms were followed and (ii) on what basis were all applicants judged as not meeting the requirements and not being suitable for the position, (b)(i) when was the decision to headhunt taken and (ii) can copies of the minutes of the shortlisting committee and the meeting to headhunt be made available;
- (2) whether a copy of the advertisement can be made available;
- (3) (a) on what basis did a certain person, whose name has been furnished to his Department for the purpose of his reply, withdraw his application and (b) what position did this person hold in his Department at the time of the application;
- (4) whether the person in (3) is still in the employ of his Department, if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING:

15. (1) (a) (i) Ninety six applicants had applied and were all duly considered. The criterion used to consider applicants of the post to be shortlisted was as follows:

- Ensure cohesive and integrated environmental governance
- Strategically advance environmental sustainability and quality
- Ensure integrated environmental and land management
- Exposure to strategic management, financial and people management

The minimum requirements considered during the shortlisting process was as follows:

- Appropriate Postgraduate Degree (NQF Level 8)
- Minimum of eight (8) years' senior management experience, three (3) years of which must be with any organ of state as defined in the Constitution, Act 108 of 1996

The cut off score was set at 70%

- (ii) Unsuccessful candidates whose CVs had not indicated that they are in possession of the minimum educational and experience requirements, as scored against the criterion mentioned in the above response as set during the shortlist process, were further deemed not suitable to be considered for the post.
- (b)
 - (i) The approval to proceed with the headhunting process was given on 01 February 2022
 - (ii) No.
- (2) A copy of the advertisement is attached.
- (3)
 - (a) The person in question was invited to be interviewed for the post of Head of Department: Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, however he subsequently sent a communication to the secretariat noting that he wishes to withdraw from the process. No further reasoning was given in the communication sent to the secretariat.
 - (b) The person is employed by the Stellenbosch Municipality.
- (4) The person is employed by the Stellenbosch Municipality.

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JOB DETAILS (REF #: WCG211027-2)

JOB DETAILS

Job Details

WCG Job Ref Number EADP 17/2021
Job Title Head of Department: Environmental Affairs and Development Planning, RefNo. EADP 17/2021

ORGANISATION DETAILS

Department Environmental Affairs and Development Planning
Programme 1
Salary level 15
Enquiries Ms LS Esterhuysen (+27 21 483 5856 / 083 629 3244)
Number of Positions 1
Job Type Contract
Reason for Position Replacement
Minimum Education Level 4-year B Degree
Scheduled Bulletin Date 12-Nov-2021
Application Closing Date 2021/12/13
Target date of nomination approval 28-Feb-2022

JOB LOCATION

Location - Country South Africa
Location - Province Western Cape
Location - Town / City Cape Town

JOB ADVERT

Job Category Management
Job Purpose To promote sustainable economic development and social equity by upholding the environmental integrity of the Western Cape, and To

<https://westerncape.gov/recruiter/recruit.co/recruiterapp/jobs/JobPrint.aspx?params=isoJyCICyX480HtHwJ2N3dN63d>

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Minimum Requirements	<p>serve as Head of Department and Accounting Officer of the Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning.</p> <p>Appropriate Postgraduate Degree (NQF 8) Minimum of 8 years' senior management experience, 3 years of which must be with any organ of state as defined in the Constitution, Act 108 of 1996. Successful completion of the Certificate for entry into the SMS.</p> <p>Note: A requirement for appointment at Head of Department Level is the successful completion of the Senior Management Pre-entry Programme as endorsed by the National School of Government. This is a Public Service specific training programme which is applicable for appointments at SMS level. Full details are available at: https://www.thensg.gov.za/training-course/sms-pre-entry-programme</p>
Recommendation	None
Key Performance Areas	<p>Line Management: Strategic management, guidance, and advice in respect of the rendering of efficient and cost effective, transparent, and responsive public administration. This includes the following functions: Ensure cohesive and integrated environmental governance in the Western Cape • Strategically advance the environmental sustainability of the Western Cape • Sustain the environmental quality of the Western Cape • Ensure integrated environmental and land management in the Western Cape • Provide a management support service to the Department. Strategic Management (including change management): Define and review on a continual basis the purpose, objectives, priorities and activities of the Department • Drive the Departmental strategic planning process • Drive the development and management of the strategic and business plans for the Department • Evaluate the performance of the Department on a continuing basis against pre-determined key measurable objectives and standards • Report to the Provincial Minister on a regular basis on the activities of the Department and on matters of substantial importance to the Administration • Monitor and ensure compliance with relevant legislation and prescripts in respect of adequate and appropriate record keeping of the activities of the Department, and of the resources employed by it • Foster and promote a culture of innovation within the Department. People Management: Participate in the recruitment of employees in the numbers and grades appropriate to ensure the achievement of the Department's Business Plan • Motivate, train and guide employees within the Department, to achieve and maintain excellence in service delivery • Actively manage the performance, evaluation and rewarding of employees within the Department • Ensure involvement in the compilation of a workforce plan, a service delivery improvement programme, and an information resources plan for the Department • Promote sound labour relations within the Department. Financial Management: Manage participation in the budgeting process at Departmental level, and at Chief Directorate level • Ensure the preparation of the Annual and Adjustment Budgets for the Department • Assume direct accountability for the efficient, economic and effective control and management of the Department's budget and expenditure • Assume direct accountability for ensuring that the correct tender and procurement procedures are adhered to in respect of purchases for the Department • Assume overall accountability for the management, maintenance and safekeeping of the Department assets • Ensure that</p>
https://westerncape.gov/recruiter/eneerult.co/recruiterapp/Job/JobPrint.aspx?params=4453yCICXyX480H4eJQ243d%3d	2/3

1/13/22, 2:33 PM	https://westerncape.gov/recruiter/erecruit.co/recruiterappl/jobx/jobPrint.aspx?params=4a3yCICXyX480H4wJ2N3d%3d
Competencies	<p>full and proper records of the financial affairs of the Department are kept in accordance with any prescribed norms and standards.</p> <p>Knowledge of the following: latest advances in public management theory and practice, modern systems of governance and administration, policies of the government of the day, global, regional and local political, economic and social affairs impacting on the provincial government of the Western Cape, Constitutional, legal and institutional arrangements governing the South African public sector, inter-governmental and international relations, communications, media management, public relations, public participation and public education. Strong conceptual, interpretive and formulation skills. Strong leadership, team building and interpersonal skills. Exceptional planning, organizing and people management skills. The ability to multi-task, deal with ambiguity and manage change in an ever-changing environment and under pressurized circumstances.</p>
Remuneration	R 1 521 591.00 per annum (Level 15) (All-inclusive package to be structured in accordance with the rules for SMS) plus a 10% non-pensionable HOD allowance.
Notes	<p>Note: Only applications submitted online will be accepted. Kindly note that technical support is available from Monday to Friday from 8:00 to 16:00. Should you experience any difficulties with your online application you may contact the helpline at 0861 370 214. Please ensure that you submit your application on or before the closing date as no late applications will be considered. All shortlisted candidates will be subjected to a technical exercise that intends to test relevant technical elements of the job, the logistics of which will be communicated by the Department. Following the interview and technical exercise, the selection panel will recommend candidates to attend a generic managerial competency assessment (in compliance with the DPSA directive on the implementation of competency based assessments). The competency assessment will be testing generic managerial competencies using the mandated DPSA SMS Competency Assessment tools.</p>

*School fencing project***16. Mr L L Mvimbi asked the Minister of Education:**

With regard to the School Fencing Project:

- (1) (a) What is the budget for the School Fencing Project for the (i) current financial year and (ii) MTEF period and (b) what is the breakdown of the budget per district;
- (2) what (a) is the number and (b) are the details of the schools in the (i) Eden Education District and (ii) Central Karoo Education District that have benefited from this project since its inception to date;
- (3) (a) what are the details of the schools that will benefit from the School Fencing Project in the next financial year and (b) what criteria are followed in identifying and selecting schools to benefit from the School Fencing Project;
- (4) whether the poor state of fencing at the (a) Bongolethu Primary School and (b) Fezeka Secondary School has been brought to his attention; if so, what are the plans to prioritise these two schools for fencing?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

16. (1) (a) (i) The budget per year is R37 500 000.00 for 30 schools
(ii) The budget per year is R37 500 000.00 for 30 schools
(b) We do not allocate Budget per District
- (2) Eden and Central/Karoo District

2020/21	
Kairos Primary School	
Olympia Skool	
Sunridge Skool	Primêre

- (3) (a) Giving the names of these schools can expose them to further risk, as members of the public with nefarious motives will be able to take advantage of the fact that they do not have high security fences. The list can be made available directly to the member by request to my office and on condition that he agrees not to disclose the contents.
- (b) Schools are selected in hotspot areas that are subjected to violence and vandalism. The following criteria is used:

1) Crime hotspot (based on police precincts)

The following crime hotspots have been identified within the Cape Metro:

1. Nyanga
2. Delft
3. Khayelitsha
4. Philippi East
5. Harare
6. Gugulethu
7. Mfuleni
8. Kraaifontein
9. Mitchells Plain
10. Bishop Lavis
11. Philippi (includes Hanover Park)

2) Emergency requests for fencing

Schools that have submitted emergency fencing requests to WCED in writing.

3) Pro-poor schools

- a. Identifying no fee schools under the pro-poor principle.
- b. Majority of these schools are in Quintiles 1 – 3 and have close correlation with the socio-economic status of the area in which the school is located.

4) Surrounding context

- (1) The proximity of schools in relation to informal settlements.
- (2) There are many examples where informal settlements are adjacent to schools and primary cause for damage/vandalism to the school fence.
- (3) Some examples are also directly related to land invasion or expansion of an existing informal settlement.

Over and above these criteria, each year's list of 30 schools is split into the following:

- 20/30 Violent Crime Hotspot Schools;
- 5/30 Learner Safety Schools;
- 4/30 Rural Schools;
- 1/30 Discretion

It should be noted that the 5-year fencing plan commenced in 2020/21 financial year and the criteria for selecting the schools was established then.

- (4) (a) Bongolethu Primary School (Nyanga) has been identified to receive fencing in the 2023/24 financial year as per the 5-year fencing plan.
- (b) Fezeka Secondary School has been identified to receive fencing in the 2024/25 financial year as per the 5-year fencing plan.

Establishment of new departments: associated costs

17. Mr P Z Lekker asked the Premier:

(a) What are the costs associated with the (i) establishment of new departments and (ii) name changes to departments, (b) what is the detailed cost breakdown for each (i) department and (ii) cost item, (c) what are the details of the organograms for each of the new departments and (d)(i) how many additional posts are there and (ii) what are the details of such posts that will be created in each of these departments?

The PREMIER:

17. (a) This process is still underway and much of it remains in the planning phase. The costs associated have yet to be determined.
- (i) Not determined at this time, but are expected to fall within the overall budget baseline of the WCG.
- (ii) Not determined at this time, but are expected to fall within the overall budget baseline of the WCG.
- (b)(i)(ii) Not determined at this time, but are expected to fall within the overall budget baseline of the WCG.
- (c) Not determined at this time, but are expected to fall within the overall budget baseline of the WCG.
- (d)(i)(ii) Not determined at this time, but are expected to fall within the overall budget baseline of the WCG.

Visits to police stations by the Department of Community Safety

18. Mr M Kama asked the Minister of Police Oversight and Community Safety:

(a) What is the number of visits to police stations that were undertaken by his Department in (i) 2014, (ii) 2015, (iii) 2016, (iv) 2017, (v) 2018, (vi) 2019, (vii) 2020, (viii) 2021 and (ix) 2022 to date, (b) what are the details of stations visited and (c) what were the issues that were picked up?

The MINISTER OF POLICE OVERSIGHT AND COMMUNITY SAFETY:

18. (a)

	Financial year	Number of visits
(i)	2013/14	56
(ii)	2014/15	104
(iii)	2015/16	96
(iv)	2016/17	88
(v)	2017/18	125
(vi)	2018/19	150
(vii)	2019/20	151
(viii)	2020/21	151
(ix)	2021/22	151

(b)

No	Police Station	Contact Details / Address	Police Cluster	Local Municipality	District Municipality	Urban/Rural	Police Station Category
1	Beaufort West	Tel: 023 414 8820 39 Bird Street Beaufort West, 6970	Beaufort West	Beaufort West	Central Karoo	Rural	Colonel
2	Laingsburg	Tel: 023 551 8200 Station Street Laingsburg, 6900	Beaufort West	Laingsburg	Central Karoo	Rural	Lieutenant Colonel
3	Leeu-Gamka	Tel No: 023 521 8000 N1 National Road Leeu-Gamka, 6950	Beaufort West	Prince Albert	Central Karoo	Rural	Captain
4	Murraysburg	Tel No: 049 844 6500 12 Leeb Street Murraysburg, 6995	Beaufort West	Beaufort West	Central Karoo	Rural	Captain
5	Prince Albert	Tel No: 023 541 8000 85 Church Street Prince Albert, 6930	Beaufort West	Prince Albert	Central Karoo	Rural	Captain
6	Belhar	Tel No: 21 953 8100 c/o Plattelklip Road & Arundel Road Belhar, 7535	Blue Downs	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Lieutenant Colonel
7	Bellville South	Tel No: 021 950 1306 82 Kasselvi Road Bellville South, 7535	Blue Downs	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Captain
8	Delft	Tel No: 021 954 9000 Main Road Delft, 7100	Blue Downs	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Brigadier
9	Kleinvlief	Tel No: 021 902 8310 Albert Philander Road Kleinvlief, 7100	Blue Downs	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Colonel
10	Kuils River	Tel No: 021 900 2824 c/o Van Riebeeck Road & Station Road Kuils River, 7579	Blue Downs	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Colonel
11	Mfuleni	Tel No: 021 909 9540 Main Road Blue Downs, 7100	Blue Downs	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Brigadier
12	Ravensmead	Tel No: 21 933 9000 153 Christians Street Ravensmead, 7493	Blue Downs	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Colonel
13	Camps Bay	Tel No: 021 437 8150 97 Victoria Road Camps Bay, 8040	Cape Town	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Captain
14	Cape Town Central	Tel No: 021 467 8078 c/o Buitenkant Street & Albertus Street Cape Town, 8000	Cape Town	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Brigadier
15	Kensington	Tel No: 021 594 7020 c/o 11th Avenue & Factreton Avenue Kensington, 7405	Cape Town	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Lieutenant Colonel
16	Langa	Tel No: 021 695 8000 Mendi Avenue Langa, 7455	Cape Town	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Colonel

No	Police Station	Contact Details / Address	Police Cluster	Local Municipality	District Municipality	Urban/Rural	Police Station Category
17	Maitland	Tel No: 021 506 9401 236 Voortrekker Road Maitland, 7405	Cape Town	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Lieutenant Colonel
18	Pinelands	Tel No: 021 506 2022 Jan Smuts Drive Pinelands, 7405	Cape Town	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Lieutenant Colonel
19	Sea Point	Tel No: 021 430 3700 c/o Bay Road & Bill Peters Drive Sea Point, 8060	Cape Town	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Colonel
20	Table Bay Harbour	Tel No: 021 403 1000 I Duncan Road Table Bay Harbour, 8001	Cape Town	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Lieutenant Colonel
21	Woodstock	Tel No: 021 442 3100 93 Victoria Road Woodstock, 7915	Cape Town	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Colonel
22	Cloeteville	Tel No: 021 888 5940 5 Tennant Street Cloeteville, 7600	Cape Winelands	Stellenbosch	Cape Winelands	Rural	Lieutenant Colonel
23	Franschhoek	Tel No: 021 876 8061/6 Berg Street Franschhoek, 7690	Cape Winelands	Stellenbosch	Cape Winelands	Rural	Lieutenant Colonel
24	Groot Drakenstein	Tel No: 021 874 8000 R310 Main Road Groot Drakenstein, 7680	Cape Winelands	Stellenbosch	Cape Winelands	Rural	Captain
25	Klapmuts	Tel No: 021 875 8000 Old Paarl Road Klapmuts, 7625	Cape Winelands	Stellenbosch	Cape Winelands	Rural	Captain
26	Mbekweni	Tel No: 021 868 9900 7 Sand Street Mbekweni, 7626	Cape Winelands	Drakenstein	Cape Winelands	Rural	Lieutenant Colonel
27	Paarl	Tel No: 021 807 4000 Berg River Boulevard Paarl, 7620	Cape Winelands	Drakenstein	Cape Winelands	Rural	Colonel
28	Paarl East	Tel No: 021 877 5900 c/o Klein Drakenstein Road & Solomon Road Paarl, 7627	Cape Winelands	Drakenstein	Cape Winelands	Rural	Colonel
29	Stellenbosch	Tel No: 021 809 5015 23 Du Toit Street Stellenbosch, 7599	Cape Winelands	Stellenbosch	Cape Winelands	Rural	Brigadier
30	Wellington	Tel No: 021 864 8440 28 Jan Van Riebeeck Road Wellington, 7654	Cape Winelands	Drakenstein	Cape Winelands	Rural	Colonel
31	Albertinia	Tel No: 028 735 8040 9 Park Street Albertinia, 6695	Da Gamaskop	Hessequa	Eden / Garden Route	Rural	Captain
32	Barrydale	Tel No: 028 572 1001 4 Bain Street Barrydale, 6750	Da Gamaskop	Swellendam	Overberg	Rural	Captain
33	Da Gamaskop	Tel No: 04 406 2200 1 Mossel Street Mossel Bay, 6500	Da Gamaskop	Mossel Bay	Eden / Garden Route	Rural	Colonel

No	Police Station	Contact Details / Address	Police Cluster	Local Municipality	District Municipality	Urban/Rural	Police Station Category
34	Groot Brakrivier	Tel No :044 620 8300 113 Long Street Groot Brakrivier, 6525	Da Gamaskop	Mossel Bay	Eden / Garden Route	Rural	Captain
35	Heidelberg	Tel No: 028 722 1910 54 Van Riebeeck Street Heidelberg, 6665	Da Gamaskop	Hessequa	Eden / Garden Route	Rural	Lieutenant Colonel
36	KwaNonqaba	Tel No:044 606 5600 1 Mayixhale Street Mossel Bay, 6506	Da Gamaskop	Mossel Bay	Eden / Garden Route	Rural	Lieutenant Colonel
37	Mossel Bay	Tel No:044 606 2805 2C George Road Mossel Bay, 6500	Da Gamaskop	Mossel Bay	Eden / Garden Route	Rural	Lieutenant Colonel
38	Riversdale	Tel No:028 713 8300 7 Solomon Street Riversdale, 6670	Da Gamaskop	Hessequa	Eden / Garden Route	Rural	Lieutenant Colonel
39	Stillbaai	Tel No: 028 754 6100 Main Road West Stillbaai, 6674	Da Gamaskop	Hessequa	Eden / Garden Route	Rural	Captain
40	Suurbraak	Tel No: 28 522 8000 41 Main Road Suurbraak, 6743	Da Gamaskop	Swellendam	Overberg	Rural	Captain
41	Swellendam	Tel No: 028 514 8100 2 Rhenius Street Swellendam, 6740	Da Gamaskop	Swellendam	Overberg	Rural	Lieutenant Colonel
42	Calitzdorp	Tel No: 044 213 8800 13 Queen Street Calitzdorp, 6660	Eden	Kannaland	Eden / Garden Route	Rural	Captain
43	Conville	Tel No: 044 803 3300 1 Pienaar Street George, 6536	Eden	George	Eden / Garden Route	Rural	Colonel
44	De Rust	Tel No: 044 241 8800 1 Hope Street De Rust, 6650	Eden	Oudtshoorn	Eden / Garden Route	Rural	Captain
45	Dysselsdorp	Tel No: 044 251 8400 St. Konrad Street Dysselsdorp, 6628	Eden	Oudtshoorn	Eden / Garden Route	Rural	Captain
46	George	Tel No: 044 803 4733 37 Courtenay Street George, 6530	Eden	George	Eden / Garden Route	Rural	Brigadier
47	Knysna	Tel No: 044 302 6600 11 Main Road Knysna, 6570	Eden	Knysna	Eden / Garden Route	Rural	Colonel
48	KwaNokuthula	Tel No: 044 533 2145 1 Xiphula Street, Plettenberg Bay, 6600	Eden	Knysna	Eden / Garden Route	Rural	Lieutenant Colonel
49	Ladismith	Tel No: 028 551 8100 / 082 778 6683 30 Albert Street Ladismith, 6655	Eden	Kannaland	Eden / Garden Route	Rural	Lieutenant Colonel
50	Oudtshoorn	Tel No: 044 203 9000 36 Baron Van Reede Street Oudtshoorn, 6625	Eden	Oudtshoorn	Eden / Garden Route	Rural	Brigadier
51	Pacaltsdorp	Tel No: 044 803 9106 Beach Road Pacaltsdorp, 6534	Eden	George	Eden / Garden Route	Rural	Lieutenant Colonel

No	Police Station	Contact Details / Address	Police Cluster	Local Municipality	District Municipality	Urban/Rural	Police Station Category
52	Plettenberg Bay	Tel No: 044 501 1908 1 Main Street Plettenberg Bay, 6600	Eden	Bitou	Eden / Garden Route	Rural	Colonel
53	Thembaletu	Tel No: 044 802 8922 3055 Sandkraal Road Thembaletu George, 6529	Eden	George	Eden / Garden Route	Rural	Colonel
54	Uniondale	Tel No: 044 752 6600 49 Voortrekker Road Uniondale, 6460	Eden	George	Eden / Garden Route	Rural	Lieutenant Colonel
55	Gordons Bay	Tel No: 021 856 1207 2 Van Der Byl Street Gordons Bay, 7140	Khayelitsha	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Captain
56	Harare	Tel No: 021 363 9000 Steve Biko Road Harare, 7784	Khayelitsha	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Colonel
57	Khayelitsha (Site 8)	Tel No: 021 360 2375 4 Bonga Drive (Site 8) Khayelitsha, 7784	Khayelitsha	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Brigadier
58	Lingeletu West	Tel No: 021 361 1785 Makabeni Road Khayelitsha, 7784	Khayelitsha	City of Cape Town	West Coast	Urban	Colonel
59	Lwandle	Tel No: 021 845 2060 / 082 522 1916 Vulindlela Street Lwandle, 7140	Khayelitsha	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Lieutenant Colonel
60	Macassar	Tel No: 021 857 7100 1 Hospital Street Macassar, 7134	Khayelitsha	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Lieutenant Colonel
61	Somerset West	Tel No: 021 850 1303 c/o Main Road & Pastorie Road Somerset West, 7129	Khayelitsha	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Colonel
62	Strand	Tel No: 021 854 9100 & Altenga Street Strand, 7139	Khayelitsha	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Colonel
63	Atlantis	Tel No: 021 571 8500 Westfleur Circle Atlantis, 7349	Milnerton	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Colonel
64	Darling	Tel No: 022 409 1300 5 Station Street Darling, 7345	Milnerton	Swartland	West Coast	Urban	Captain
65	Malmesbury	Tel No: 022 482 7500 Piketberg Street Malmesbury, 7300	Milnerton	Swartland	West Coast	Urban	Colonel
66	Melkbosstrand	Tel No: 021 553 8200 c/o Otto du Plessis Drive & Melkbosstrand Drive Melkbosstrand, 7437	Milnerton	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Captain
67	Milnerton	Tel No: 021 528 3800 118 Koeberg Road Milnerton, 7441	Milnerton	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Brigadier
68	Moorreesburg	Tel No: 022 433 8660 33 Central Street Moorreesburg, 7310	Milnerton	Swartland	West Coast	Urban	Lieutenant Colonel

No	Police Station	Contact Details / Address	Police Cluster	Local Municipality	District Municipality	Urban/Rural	Police Station Category
69	Philadelphia	Tel No: 021 972 1613 Main Street Philadelphia, 7304	Milnerton	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Captain
70	Riebeeck West	Tel No: 022 461 8100 c/o Hof Street & Sending Street Riebeeck West, 7306	Milnerton	Swartland	West Coast	Urban	Captain
71	Table View	Tel No: 021 521 3300 18 Pentz Drive Table View, 7441	Milnerton	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Colonel
72	Athlone	Tel No: 021 697 9200 c/o Jan Smuts Drive & Klipfontein Road Athlone, 7764	Mitchells Plain	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Colonel
73	Grassy Park	Tel No: 021 700 3900 Reddy Avenue Grassy Park, 7941	Mitchells Plain	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Colonel
74	Lansdowne	Tel No: 021 700 9000 5 Flamingo Crescent Nerissa Estate Lansdowne, 7780	Mitchells Plain	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Colonel
75	Lentegeur	Tel No: 021 377 5008 1 Melkbos Street Lentegeur, 7785	Mitchells Plain	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Colonel
76	Mitchells Plain	Tel No: 021 370 1706 1st Avenue Eastridge Mitchell's Plain, 7785	Mitchells Plain	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Brigadier
77	Philippi	Tel No: 021 690 1500 c/o Lower Ottery Road & Govan Mbeki Road Philippi, 7750	Mitchells Plain	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Colonel
78	Steenberg	Tel No: 021 702 9000 Cradock Road Retreat, 7947	Mitchells Plain	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Colonel
79	Strandfontein	Tel No: 021 370 1500 c/o Witsands Road & Spine Road Strandfontein, 7785	Mitchells Plain	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Captain
80	Bishop Lavis	Tel No: 021 935 9802 42 Tafelberg Road Bishop Lavis, 7490	Nyanga	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Brigadier
81	Elsies River	Tel No: 021 928 1400 Viking Way Elsies River, 7480	Nyanga	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Brigadier
82	Gugulethu	Tel No: 021 684 2300 Steve Biko Drive Gugulethu, 7750	Nyanga	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Brigadier
83	Manenberg	Tel No: 021 699 9400 c/o Klipfontein Road & Duinefontein Road Manenberg, 7764	Nyanga	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Brigadier
84	Nyanga	Tel No: 021 380 3300 / N311 Ntlangana Crescent Nyanga, 7755	Nyanga	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Brigadier

No	Police Station	Contact Details / Address	Police Cluster	Local Municipality	District Municipality	Urban/Rural	Police Station Category
85	Philippi East	Tel No: 021 370 1900 c/o Stock Road and Ngqwangi Drive Philippi East, 7750	Nyanga	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Colonel
86	Samora Machel	Tel No: 021 380 3479 4331 Siphiso Mthimkulu Samora Machel, 7784	Nyanga	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Lieutenant Colonel
87	Bredasdorp	Tel No: 028 425 5400 Recreation Street Bredasdorp, 7280	Overberg	Cape Agulhas	Overberg	Rural	Lieutenant Colonel
88	Caledon	Tel No: 028 214 3900 8 Church Street Caledon, 7230	Overberg	Theewaterskloof	Overberg	Rural	Colonel
89	Gansbaai	Tel No: 028 384 0201 14 Main Road Gansbaai, 7220	Overberg	Overstrand	Overberg	Rural	Lieutenant Colonel
90	Genadendal	Tel No: 028 251 1000 2 Strydom Avenue Genadendal, 7234	Overberg	Theewaterskloof	Overberg	Rural	Captain
91	Grabouw	Tel No: 021 859 7700 Main Road Grabouw, 7160	Overberg	Theewaterskloof	Overberg	Rural	Colonel
92	Hermanus	Tel No: 028 313 5300 61 Main Road Hermanus, 7200	Overberg	Overstrand	Overberg	Rural	Colonel
93	Kleinmond	Tel No: 028 271 8200 14 Main Road Kleinmond, 7195	Overberg	Overstrand	Overberg	Rural	Lieutenant Colonel
94	Napier	Tel No: 028 423 8000 7 Neppgen Street Napier, 7270	Overberg	Cape Agulhas	Overberg	Rural	Captain
95	Riversderend	Tel No: 028 261 8040 18 Main Road Riversderend, 7250	Overberg	Theewaterskloof	Overberg	Rural	Captain
96	Stanford	Tel No: 028 341 0601 6 Du Toit Street Stanford, 7210	Overberg	Overstrand	Overberg	Rural	Captain
97	Struisbaai	Tel No: 028 435 6440 / 082 778 6764 Main Road Struisbaai, 7285	Overberg	Cape Agulhas	Overberg	Rural	Captain
98	Villiersdorp	Tel No: 028 840 8000 3 Buitenkant Street Villiersdorp, 6848	Overberg	Theewaterskloof	Overberg	Rural	Lieutenant Colonel
99	Bellville	Tel No: 021 918 3000 8 Voortrekker Road Bellville, 7535	Tygerberg	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Brigadier
100	Bothasig	Tel No: 021 559 9400 44 Steenhoven Street Bothasig, 7406	Tygerberg	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Lieutenant Colonel
101	Brackenfell	Tel No: 021 980 5729 Brackenfell Boulevard Brackenfell, 7560	Tygerberg	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Colonel

No	Police Station	Contact Details / Address	Police Cluster	Local Municipality	District Municipality	Urban/Rural	Police Station Category
102	Durbanville	Tel No: 021 970 3800 2 Church Street Durbanville, 7550	Tygerberg	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Colonel
103	Goodwood	Tel No: 021 592 4430 13 Wiener Street Goodwood, 7460	Tygerberg	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Colonel
104	Kraaifontein	Tel No: 021 980 5533 20 Botfontein Road Kraaifontein, 7569	Tygerberg	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Brigadier
105	Parow	Tel No: 021 929 7000 Arnold Wilhelm Street Parow, 7499	Tygerberg	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Colonel
106	Eendekuil	Tel No: 022 942 1400 Main Road Eendekuil, 7335	Vredenburg	Bergervier	West Coast	Rural	Captain
107	Hopefield	Tel No: 022 723 8000 9 Station Street Hopefield, 7355	Vredenburg	Saldanha Bay	West Coast	Rural	Captain
108	Laaipek	Tel No: 022 783 8020 1 Voortrekker Road Laaipek, 7365	Vredenburg	Bergervier	West Coast	Rural	Captain
109	Langebaan	Tel No: 022 707 5140 Oosteewal Road Langebaan, 7357	Vredenburg	Saldanha Bay	West Coast	Rural	Captain
110	Piketberg	Tel No: 022 913 8800 42 Voortrekker Street Piketberg, 7320	Vredenburg	Bergervier	West Coast	Rural	Lieutenant Colonel
111	Porterville	Tel No: 022 931 8700 37 Voortrekker Street Porterville, 6810	Vredenburg	Bergervier	West Coast	Rural	Lieutenant Colonel
112	Redelinghuys	Tel No: 022 962 1675 Voortrekker Street Redelinghuys, 8105	Vredenburg	Bergervier	West Coast	Rural	Captain
113	Saldanha Bay	Tel No: 022 714 8333 c/o Diaz Road and Ceabright Road Saldanha, 7395	Vredenburg	Saldanha Bay	West Coast	Rural	Lieutenant Colonel
114	St Helena Bay	Tel No: 022 736 8060 Main Road St Helena Bay, 7390	Vredenburg	Saldanha Bay	West Coast	Rural	Lieutenant Colonel
115	Vredenburg	Tel No: 022 703 6453 85 Main Street Vredenburg, 7380	Vredenburg	Saldanha Bay	West Coast	Rural	Colonel
116	Citrusdal	Tel No: 022 921 8400 96 Voortrekker Street Citrusdal, 7340	Vredendal	Cederberg	West Coast	Rural	Lieutenant Colonel
117	Clanwilliam	Tel No: 027 482 8180 1 Main Street Clanwilliam, 8135	Vredendal	Cederberg	West Coast	Rural	Lieutenant Colonel
118	Doringbaai	Tel No: 027 215 1021 1 Main Road Doringbaai, 8151	Vredendal	Matzikama	West Coast	Rural	Captain
119	Elandsbaai	Tel No: 022 972 8000 2 Hunter Street Elandsbaai, 8110	Vredendal	Cederberg	West Coast	Rural	Captain

No	Police Station	Contact Details / Address	Police Cluster	Local Municipality	District Municipality	Urban/Rural	Police Station Category
120	Graafwater	Tel No:027 422 1122 1 Station Road Graafwater, 8120	Vredendal	Cederberg	West Coast	Rural	Captain
121	Klawer	Tel No: 027 216 8060 25 Nieuwoudt Street Klawer, 8145	Vredendal	Matzikama	West Coast	Rural	Captain
122	Lambertsbaai	Tel No: 027 432 8260 74 Voortrekker Street Lambertsbaai, 8130	Vredendal	Cederberg	West Coast	Rural	Captain
123	Lutzville	Tel No: 027 121 7400 13 Matzikama Road Lutzville, 8165	Vredendal	Matzikama	West Coast	Rural	Captain
124	Nuwerus	Tel No: 027 643 2011 Madeliefie Street Nuwerus, 8201	Vredendal	Matzikama	West Coast	Rural	Captain
125	Van Rhynsdorp	Tel No: 027 219 8020 14 Matzikama Street Van Rhynsdorp, 8170	Vredendal	Matzikama	West Coast	Rural	Captain
126	Vredendal	Tel No: 027 201 3200 1 Rivier Street Vredendal, 8160	Vredendal	Matzikama	West Coast	Rural	Colonel
127	Ashton	Tel No:023 615 8120 Station Road Ashton, 6715	Worcester	Langeberg	Cape Winelands	Rural	Captain
128	Bonnievale	Tel No: 023 616 8060 7 Forrest Street Bonnievale, 6730	Worcester	Langeberg	Cape Winelands	Rural	Captain
129	Ceres	Tel No:023 316 8600 102 Voortrekker Street Ceres, 6835	Worcester	Witzenberg	Cape Winelands	Rural	Colonel
130	De Doorns	Tel No: 023 356 4020 53 Voortrekker Road De Doorns, 6875	Worcester	Breede Valley	Cape Winelands	Rural	Lieutenant Colonel
131	McGregor	Tel No:023 625 8000 Voortrekker Road McGregor, 6708	Worcester	Langeberg	Cape Winelands	Rural	Captain
132	Montagu	Tel No:023 614 8300 96 Bath Street Montagu, 6720	Worcester	Langeberg	Cape Winelands	Rural	Lieutenant Colonel
133	Prince Alfred Hamlet	Tel No: 023 313 3133 19 Church Street Prince Alfred Hamlet, 6840	Worcester	Witzenberg	Cape Winelands	Rural	Lieutenant Colonel
134	Rawsonville	Tel No: 023 349 8300 1 Brand Street Rawsonville, 6845	Worcester	Breede Valley	Cape Winelands	Rural	Lieutenant Colonel
135	Robertson	Tel No: 023 626 8340 2 Kromhout Street Robertson, 6705	Worcester	Langeberg	Cape Winelands	Rural	Colonel
136	Saron	Tel No:023 240 8000 56 Graan Street Saron, 6812	Worcester	Drakenstein	Cape Winelands	Rural	Captain
137	Touwsriver	Tel No: 023 358 8000 15 Douglas Street Touwsriver, 6880	Worcester	Breede Valley	Cape Winelands	Rural	Captain

No	Police Station	Contact Details / Address	Police Cluster	Local Municipality	District Municipality	Urban/Rural	Police Station Category
138	Tulbagh	Tel No: 023 230 8100 Piet Relief Street Tulbagh, 6820	Worcester	Witzenberg	Cape Winelands	Rural	Lieutenant Colonel
139	Wolseley	Tel No: 023 231 8000 10 White Street Wolseley, 6830	Worcester	Witzenberg	Cape Winelands	Rural	Captain
140	Worcester	Tel No: 023 348 8600 53 Adderley Street Worcester, 6850	Worcester	Breederivier	Cape Winelands	Rural	Brigadier
141	Claremont	Tel No: 021 657 2240 c/o First Avenue & Imam Haron Road Claremont, 7708	Wynberg	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Colonel
142	Diep River	Tel No: 021 710 7300 104 Main Road Diep River, 7800	Wynberg	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Lieutenant Colonel
143	Fish Hoek	Tel No: 021 784 2700 c/o Main Road & Banks Road Fish Hoek, 7974	Wynberg	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Lieutenant Colonel
144	Hout Bay	Tel No: 021 791 9300 c/o Main Road & Mandela Road Hout Bay, 7872	Wynberg	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Lieutenant Colonel
145	Kirstenhof	Tel No: 021 702 9122 13 Pollsmoor Road Kirstenhof, 7945	Wynberg	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Captain
146	Mowbray	Tel No: 021 680 9580 32 Main Road Mowbray, 7705	Wynberg	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Lieutenant Colonel
147	Muizenberg	Tel No: 021 787 9000 7 School Street Muizenberg, 7945	Wynberg	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Colonel
148	Ocean View	Tel No: 021 783 8306 c/o Slangkop Road & Kommetjie Road Ocean View, 7975	Wynberg	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Lieutenant Colonel
149	Rondebosch	Tel No: 021 685 7345 8 Church Street Rondebosch, 7701	Wynberg	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Captain
150	Simon's Town	Tel No: 021 786 8646 St. George Street Simon's Town, 7995	Wynberg	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Captain
151	Wynberg	Tel No: 021 799 1380 Church Street Wynberg, 7824	Wynberg	City of Cape Town	City of Cape Town	Urban	Brigadier

- (c) A summary of the key issues observed during the police stations visited and assessed per financial year are presented below.

1) 2014/15 Financial Year

During 2014/15 financial year, the country experienced frequent loadshedding spells.

The Department of Community Safety subsequently, conducted an assessment on the working condition of the power generators as alternative power supply at sampled police stations. The assessment included the impact of power outages on rendering services to the local communities. The findings of the assessment indicated that most of the police stations had **functional power generators**. Thus, the critical service at the police station continued to be rendered during the power outages.

2) 2015/16 Financial Year

In 2015/16 financial year the focus for the police stations assessment was on domestic violence. Contrary to the expectation and requirements of the National Instruction 7/1999, not all the stations assessed had updated station orders. Furthermore, copies of the **protection orders** were neither available in the Community Service Centres (CSC) at certain stations, nor filed in alphabetical order.

The prescribed monitoring tool of the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service (CSPS) was used to assess the 5-day domestic violence training course for the previous 12 months. It was found that there were low numbers of SAPS members trained on the **5-day domestic violence** course. The process to register a domestic violence incident is specific. At best it can include registering of a criminal case, at worse, it can exclude registering a criminal case. This is dependent on the complainant. Furthermore, there are SAPS registers and forms that need to be completed for domestic violence cases. These registers and forms must align to one other. At some stations, there was **no proper alignment of registers and forms** i.e. administrative non-compliance.

Furthermore, the Department continued to assess the impact of loadshedding, by assessing the working conditions of power generators as alternative power supply for the police stations. The findings showed that most of the police stations had **functional power generators** to ensure continuity in terms of rendering services of critical areas of the police station during the power outages.

Finally, the inspection established that most of the police stations had **adequate access for people with disabilities** visiting the police stations. Visitors can easily move from the parking area to the CSC.

3) 2016/17 Financial Year

During this period of review, police stations were assessed on domestic violence compliance at the station. The challenge of **incomplete records on protection orders** remained for certain police stations. The prescribed monitoring tool of the CSPS was used to monitor domestic violence compliance. The 5-day domestic violence training for 12 months was undertaken, but **few members were trained**. The **misalignment of domestic registers and forms** was also evident during this reporting period.

4) 2017/18 Financial year

For the 2017/18 financial year, the monitoring of police stations on domestic violence confirmed the trend observed in the previous years. The **misalignment of domestic violence registers and forms** and the proportionally lower percentages of police members trained in the 5-day domestic violence course continued. The latter was evident at the bigger police stations than in the smaller police stations. Traditionally, there is a higher number of domestic violence incidents (and criminal cases) registered at the bigger stations, namely at, Colonel and Brigadier stations, hence the training of SAPS members on the domestic violence course should be targeted at the bigger stations.

The 2017/18 financial year, police station inspections revealed a combination of police station with **good detention facilities and holding cells** and police stations with **holding cells or detention cells that need repairs**.

Some of the **Designated Second-hand Goods Officers (DSOs)** appointed per police stations were trained. However, there was inconsistency in issuing appointment certificates to these trainees and not all police stations visited had appointed DSOs.

Over the reporting period, there were police stations that did not have **special interview rooms** for suspects or complainants. Furthermore, there were police stations that did not have **adequate storeroom/ archives** for dockets. The training of detectives varied. Evidently, not all detectives were trained in the **Basic Detective Learning Programme** and the **Resolving of Crime training**.

Inadequate human resources and **poor condition of the vehicles** were cited as a challenge. There were police stations that had vehicles in state garages for repairs, thus hampering service delivery. Finally, **poor communication** and **unacceptable behaviour** by SAPS members were retrieved from the registers.

5) 2018/19 financial Year

In the 2018/19 financial year, all 150 police stations then in the Western Cape were monitored for Domestic Violence Act (DVA) compliance and general inspections via the National Monitoring Tool (NMT).

Key issues identified for the domestic violence compliance for 2018/19 was as follow:

- A total of 65 police stations achieved 100% in terms of **serving protection orders**, 29 stations served 70-89% and 20 stations achieved a serving rate of 90-99%,
- Detectives from 91 police stations and VISPOL members from 51 police stations attended the **5-day domestic violence training** course. However, not every detective at these police stations attended the course,

- All 150 police stations had Victim Friendly Rooms (VFR). A total of 143 did not have sufficient trained volunteers to **support victims of violent crime via the VFR**.

Police station inspections showed inconsistency in the **training of Designated Second-hand Good Officers (DSO)** at the stations being monitored. At most police stations, the second-hand goods dealers' forum did not exist. Where they existed, there was a small number of dealers/recyclers that were part of the forum.

In terms of attending to complaints, as measured in terms of adhering to reaction times. There were police stations that did not meet the **reaction time targets**.

The Investigation Case Docket Management System (ICDMS) is a crucial system for docket management as case dockets need to be scanned to the system. At the time of inspection there were police stations, where the system was **not functioning optimally**.

Finally, it was established that most of the detectives in the police stations were not trained in the Resolving of Crime course.

6) 2019/20 Financial Year

In line with the emphasis placed on Gender-Based Violence (GBV), the SAPS responsibilities to comply with the DVA and SAPS National Instruction 7/1999 became critically important. The national priority on the safeguarding of women and children required the SAPS to ensure that their members are suitably trained on the DVA.

In terms of the **5-day DVA training course**, half of the VISPOL members of the stations inspected had two (2) in five (5) of the members trained. Furthermore, the misalignment of domestic violence registers and forms was evident at some of the stations visited.

More than a third of the police stations did not have the required **copies of protection orders** available at all hours in their respective CSC. Few police stations were able to serve all the protection orders accordingly.

The police stations visited had **insufficient number of trained volunteers** to support the victims of crime in their respective VFRs.

Furthermore, the Department of Community Safety visited 23 police stations in the Western Cape to determine the implementation of the DNA Act, 2013 in terms of taking of buccal samples; storage of DNA reference buccal samples; compliance inspections conducted; training; challenges and the availability of DNA Buccal sample (DB) kits at these stations. Twenty-one of these stations were the murder priority police stations in the province.

Gender sensitivity: In order to ensure that the dignity of the person from whom the DNA reference sample is collected is not violated, it is recommended that the member collecting the samples should be of the same gender. A total of 23 (91%) of the police stations confirmed that the buccal samples were always collected by the person of the same gender.

Laboratory reports from Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL): The DNA Regulations require that the FSL should perform forensic DNA examination on all buccal reference samples received from the station within 30 days. A total of 9(39.1%) of the stations were not satisfied with the FSL turn-around time.

DNA sample collection training: Ideally all detectives should be trained in collecting of buccal samples to ensure the successful conviction of a case. The assessment found that a total of 64% of detectives were trained in collecting buccal samples from suspects at the police station sampled.

Shortage and availability of DNA reference buccal kits: At the time of the visit, 10 (43.5%) police stations did not have any buccal collection kits available in their stores. Three (13.0%) police stations had less than five (5) kits available. Finally, 4.3% had more than 15 kits available to comply with the DNA Act, 2013 regarding the collection of buccal samples to all schedule eight (8) offences.

7) 2020/21 Financial Year

In terms of the **custody management**, police station inspections revealed that the majority of the police stations assessed had holding cells.

In terms of **sector policing**, the majority of police stations met their set targets as set out in the efficiency index system. There were few police stations that experienced challenges regarding meeting their complaints response time target. Encouragingly, these stations put measures in place to remedy the situation. These measures include data integrity monitoring by the Management Information Official (MIO).

The Department conducted an oversight visit at 27 police stations. It was established that five (5) of the 27 police stations were operating from leased buildings and 22 of the 27 police stations were operating from state owned buildings. Of the 27 police stations, 25 had trained Designated Firearm Officers (DFOs) and only two (2) police station officers were yet to be trained. Encouragingly, all visited police stations had operational VFRs to assist victims of crime, in particular domestic violence survivors. All police stations indicated that these VFRs are accessible 24/7.

Over the reporting period, an assessment of the SAPS' response to COVID-19 was done in 132 of the 151 police stations in the province, covering 15 police clusters from April 2020 to March 2021. Overall, SAPS as a frontline service responded, complied satisfactory to the COVID -19 regulations.

Table 1: The SAPS response to managing COVID-19 pandemic at police station level

Theme	Findings Per Identified Theme
1. Sanitization when visiting or entering the SAPS building	All 132 (100%) of the police stations reported that everyone including their members was sanitised whenever visiting or entering the building;
2. Wearing of PPE	All 132 (100%) of the police station maintained that all their members were wearing their issued PPEs at all times at the station when on duty;
3. Floor markings	A total of 122 (91.7%) of the police station reported that they had floor markings to ensure social distances in the queues for people visiting the stations;
4. Visitation registers	A total of 130 (97.7%) of the stations reported that they had registers at the CSC to record all people visiting the stations daily;
Theme	Findings Per Identified Theme
5. Availability of Station Orders	A total of 93 (69.9%) of the police stations reported that they had Station Orders in relation to COVID-19 activities;
6. Designated officer for enforcement of DMA Regulations	A total of 124 (93.2%) of the police stations reported that they had an officially appointed designated officer to coordinate the enforcement of DMA regulations and other COVID-19 activities at the station;
7. Frequency of detention facilities sanitization	A total of 128 (97%) of the stations reported that their detention facilities were regularly sanitised at different intervals depending on the use thereof. The figure excludes the three (3) stations where there were no detention facilities (Elands Bay; KwaNonqaba and Lingeletu West).

8) 2021/22 Financial Year

In the 2021/22 financial year, the effectiveness of investigation of house-breaking and robbery and cases by detectives at police stations in the Western Cape was conducted. Participants expressed concerns about **poor investigation, poor feedback** on the investigation of their cases, and finally they indicated that at times there was no investigation done by the detectives at all.

In terms of **custody management** the police station inspections revealed that there are few police stations that did not have holding cells, namely, Kleinvlei, Claremont, Darling, Ocean View and Stellenbosch. Belhar police station did not have detention cells.

Kirstenhof and Cloetesville did not have both holding and detention cells. The buildings housing these police stations are either leased or state owned. By implication, these police stations need to arrange for their detainees to be transported to a neighbouring police station that has the required cells. Such shortfall has resource implications particularly on the complaints/ sector vehicle because it must transport the detainees, thus unavailable to patrol and attend to complaints.

Sector policing was partially implemented in some police stations, mainly due to the lack of human resources. In this context, some of these police stations were unable to meet their target in terms of Alpha, Bravo and Charlie complaints.

In line with the focus on measuring the **service rendered to victims of domestic violence**, the SAPS questionnaire developed to measure SAPS service victims of domestic violence was administered at eight (8) police stations. A total of 74 victims of domestic violence were randomly sampled and interviewed. The results showed that 54 (73%) of the victims of domestic violence rated SAPS performance as poor, 14 (18%) rated it as being average and 6 (8.1%) rated as excellent.

9) 2022/23 Financial Year

At the time of compiling the current response, the Department of Community Safety had visited two (2) police stations namely, Atlantis and Kraaifontein in May 2022 for domestic violence compliance and police station inspections.

Preliminary results indicates that **sector policing** is implemented in both police stations. However, the response time to complaints has been a challenge for both police stations. Kraaifontein police station did not meet all the three (3) complaints categories such as Alpha, Bravo and Charlie in terms of its response time. The Atlantis police station only met the Charlie complaints category. The challenge experienced by both police stations in implementing sector policing is largely due to inadequate resources (human and vehicle). In addition, a lack of collaboration with other law enforcement agencies and sprawling informal settlements make it difficult for the police to respond to complaints swiftly.

Infrastructure: Both police stations operate in state owned buildings and have operational Closed- Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras installed. Atlantis police station has 16 CCTV cameras whilst Kraaifontein has six (6) CCTV cameras.

Regulatory compliance for DVA: In both police stations, the list of organisations and services namely, DVA Form 1, and copies of protection orders were available at the CSC. There were challenges with serving **protection orders** in both police stations. In both police stations, all domestic violence forms and registers were aligned at the time of the visit. Inconsistency was identified in terms of reporting members who are alleged domestic violence offenders on a monthly basis in Atlantis for the period of January to March 2022.

Victim Friendly Room (VFR): Both police stations have operational VFRs which are accessible for persons living with disabilities. The Atlantis police station has a total number of eight (8) volunteers. Seven (7) of these are active but none received training. Kraaifontein police station has seven (7) trained volunteers to support the VFRs.

INTERPELLATIONS UNDER NAME OF MEMBER

(as put to relevant Minister)

Bakubaku-Vos, N G –

Social Development..... 727, 2345

Baartman, D M –

Finance and Economic Opportunities..... 4759

Bosman, G –

Minister of Social Development 4182

Christians, F C –

Agriculture 446

Community Safety 2340

Education..... 971

Transport and Public Works688, 761, 4186

Dugmore, C M –

Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning 4898

Premier 630, 1777

Herron, B D –

Community Safety 1699, 4764

Human Settlements 3817, 3930

Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning 3990

Premier 2601, 3823

Kaiser-Philander, W F –

Health263, 1840, 3829

Kama, M –

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Lili, A –

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Makamba-Botya, N –

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Finance and Economic Opportunities..... 4045

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Marais, P J –

Community Safety 451

Maseko, L M –

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Mvimbi, L L –

Finance and Economic Opportunities	978, 4039
Mobility	6761

Nkondlo, N D –

Finance and Economic Opportunities	542, 1782, 3995
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Sayed, M K –

Education	821, 2421, 2831, 3937, 4245
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Smith, D –

Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	828, 2066
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Van der Westhuizen, A P –

Local Government Environmental Affairs and Development Planning	638
Transport and Public Works	688, 689

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Health	4755
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Xego, M –

Community Safety	732, 765, 2271, 6467
Education	1834
Finance and Economic Opportunities	1724, 1787
Health and Wellness	6757
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QUESTIONS

(Oral and Written: as put to relevant Minister under name of Member)

Allen, R I –

Acting Minister of Community Safety	5647, 5713, 5955, 6071, 6163
.....	276, 584, 585, 645, 709, 744, 746, 925, 961, 964, 1063
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August, S N –

Education.....	5938, 5940, 6490
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Bakubaku-Vos, N G –

Acting Minister of Community Safety	6465
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Acting Minister of Community Safety	5648, 5651
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Botha, L J –

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Brinkhuis, G

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Community Safety	804, 2070, 2449, 2853, 4190
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De Jager, I –

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Dugmore, C M –

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Infrastructure	6721, 6725, 6728, 6789, 6793, 6794
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Mackenzie, R D –

Acting Minister of Community Safety	6458, 6551
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Community Safety	592, 714, 715, 757, 1831, 2216, 2217, 2491, 2627, 2665, 3658
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Human Settlements	1862, 2625
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