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DINSDAG, 26 MAART 2013

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Die Huis kom om 10:00 byeen.

Die Speaker neem die Stoel in en lees die gebed.

**AANKONDIGINGS, TERTAFELLEGGINGS EN KOMITEEVERSALE—kyk bl**

**WERKSAAMHEDE VAN HUIS**

(Voorstel)

Die HOOFSWEEP: Mnr die Speaker, ek stel sonder kennisgewing voor:

Dat, ondanks die bepalings van Reël 161 van die Staande Reëls, die Huis die oorweging van die beginsel sowel as die finalisering van die Wes-Kaapse Addisionele Aansuiweringsbegrotingswetsontwerp [W 5—2013] op 27 Maart 2013 sal hanteer.

Goedgekeur.

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Goedgekeur.

**WESTERN CAPE APPROPRIATION BILL [B 2—2013]**

(Debate on Vote 6 – Health)

The MINISTER OF HEALTH: Mr Speaker, I recognise the Premier of the Western Cape, hon Helen Zille; ...

An HON MEMBER: She's not here!

The MINISTER: Don't be concerned about that – she's always here.

Mr M SKWATSHA: Is she always here?

The MINISTER: Yes, she's always here. [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order! [Interjections.] Order, hon members! Order!

The MINISTER: When I gave honours to you, Premier, they said that you're absent and I said that you're always here. [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order!

The MINISTER: I suppose I scored that one. Mr Speaker, I recognise the Premier of the Western Cape; the hon Leader of the Opposition, hon Brown; the chairperson of the standing committee, hon Anroux Marais; hon members of the House; colleagues; friends; our visitors today, the guests on the gallery; and the citizens of the Western Cape.

## INTRODUCTION

Mr Speaker, the budget that I am presenting today is the result of the Department of Health's continuous evaluation of the health needs of the people of the Western Cape in accordance with the strategic objective that we introduced three years ago – the strategic objective of increasing wellness.

The concept of increasing wellness as a public health management strategy is taking root across the world in countries facing the challenge of high-risk factors for disease. Our

province is implementing the strategy with other departments. It requires a whole of society approach. The decrease of illness can only be achieved through integrated co-operation with the departments that create infrastructure – Local Government, Transport and Public Works, Economic Development – and the departments that can support the wellbeing of the people who live and work in the Western Cape, that is, Education, Social Development, and Agriculture.

The aim is to create a society where every person has the opportunity to make choices, as opposed to an environment that forces citizens to accept dire education, health and other government services. The only way to achieve an environment of options is to lead the province into economic growth and development, as my colleague, Minister Winde, set out in his Budget Vote on Friday.

Economic growth is only possible through good governance. The health budget for the province that I am tabling today is a work come together as a result of strict financial discipline, and I am proud to thank the management of the department for that.

Mr Speaker, in my address to the House I will focus on our department's growth through partnerships and the interventions that we have put in place to address the upstream disease factors. I will set out the budget allocations to improve service delivery as well as the allocation towards early detection and prevention of disease.

**GROWING THE HEALTH ECONOMY THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS**

In order to stay on par and set the trend in this country and this continent we need to partner with the private sector to stretch the health rand. One of the key ways in which the Western Cape government has tried to improve health care quality across the province is through innovative public-private partnerships that leverage the talents of the private sector for the benefit of public sector patients. It is based on a win-win philosophy that improves the physical health of patients and the financial health of the economy.

One example of such a partnership is the Clicks Helping Hand Trust. Partnering is a practical, sustainable way to expand the reach of public health care and enhance the quality of our pathways of care. By tapping into the potential of the private sector, we are creating beneficial outcomes for our patients and for our private sector partners to earn revenue and create jobs.

In line with the strategic objectives of our government, this approach boosts the revenues of private businesses, thereby creating jobs, raising more taxes and growing the economy. This is the wheel that is turning the health sector from a money consumer to an economy driver.

The establishment of the Health Foundation in the past year was one of the largest strides made in this provincial government towards that goal. The Health Foundation has the legal independence to spearhead new and innovative initiatives to generate resources for health. This is a significant step in strengthening the key relationship between the department and the private sector.

In the 2013-14 financial year, the Health Foundation will primarily focus on provincial health facilities that don't have existing fundraising trusts in place, in particular primary health care facilities. The Health Foundation aims to facilitate donor funding through the partnership of local businesses with the district hospitals in their area, in view of their employees and their families who depend on these facilities for treatment. They will promote the Adopt-a-Facility strategy with potential donors.

The commercial partnership plans include viable retail kiosk opportunities, ATM opportunities and advertising opportunities at health facilities in accordance with agreed guidelines, as well as viable commercial rental opportunities for health care related businesses.

The monies generated through the Health Foundation will primarily be used to address the maintenance backlog at health facilities in the province. This model provides benefits for the public and private sector. Within this environment the private sector can co-operate with the state to deploy its expertise, currently only available to paying patients, to provide quality health care on a wider scale. It also implies a model to grow small and medium-sized private health care enterprises, by offering them access to government business opportunities.

The Western Cape Health Foundation is a vehicle that will facilitate an increase of funds and human resource capacity in the public health domain by offering economic growth opportunities for the private sector. It is a mutually beneficial vehicle which offers companies an opportunity to reshape the corporate social investment economy.

The establishment of the Health Foundation is a bold step by our government into new territory, and is strengthened by the department's Business Development Unit and the Public Private Health Forum.

#### CALL FOR PHARMACIES

One of the major projects tackled by the Business Development Unit in the past year was the call for tenders for proposals for the re-provisioning of family planning and vaccines in co-operation with the private sector, of which the agreement with Clicks was a forerunner, but will now be followed by other pharmacy groups such as Dischem and independent pharmacies. This call will eventually grow smaller pharmacy businesses. The new private provider process to better manage the access to family planning and vaccines is a major part of strengthening strategic partnerships. Tenders have closed and the new service will commence on 1 July 2013. The project is in accordance with the Western Cape government's Health Care 2020 vision which aims to improve the patient experience.

#### ADDRESSING UPSTREAM DISEASE FACTORS

The department plays an important advocacy role ensuring that the upstream factors influencing the burden of disease are addressed by the appropriate departments or sectors of society.

The Department's Directorate: Health Impact Assessment identifies the communities most affected by the burden of disease and its associated risk factors.

The focus areas are:

- (1) Decreasing the incidence of infectious diseases, mainly HIV and TB
- (2) Preventing violence and road injuries
- (3) Promoting a healthy lifestyle
- (4) Improving Woman's Health
- (5) Improving maternal and child health
- (6) Mental Health

#### Healthcare 2020

The cornerstone of the 2020 strategic framework is improving the patient experience. In the next two years, the department will embark upon a change management programme to improve the staff engagement with patients and by doing so improve the quality of patient care.

#### Human resources

The current vacancy rate for Health in the Western Cape is 4,12% – the lowest in the country. In total, there are 31 672 funded posts, of which 30 366 are filled and 1 306 posts are vacant. Of the 1 306 vacant posts, 414 posts are in the nursing group and 562 in the group staff excluded from Occupational Specific Dispensations, which represents 1,31% and 1,77% of the 4,12%.



The reorganisation of the department to improve cohesion and deficiencies is a priority and significant in terms of the rationalisation of resources and simultaneous building of capacity to operate efficiently.

The Western Cape has an outstanding track record on filling vacancies, and we are regularly commended for our performance in this regard. We have a monthly monitoring system to check whether all vacant funded posts are being filled within a two-month turnaround time.

Nurses form almost half of the staff component of the health department, and play a special role in providing and maintaining the health care system through the provision of a comprehensive quality health care service. Despite intense efforts to develop, recruit and retain specialised nurses, and despite the Occupational Specific Dispensation for nurses, the specialised services now have 25,4% less specialised nurses than four years ago. A main challenge remains to increase the number of nurses to be released and trained in specialty nursing.

#### Independent Complaints Committee

In terms of the handling of patient complaints, which forms an important part of our communication with patients, the Provincial Cabinet approved the drafting of provincial legislation to establish an Independent Complaints Committee to facilitate the resolution of complaints.

In addition, the pilot complaints call centre that we piloted at eight facilities in the metro in the 2012-13 financial year proved so successful that we it will be rolled out to all health facilities in the metro in this financial year. Each financial year another district will be added and eventually offer the service to all patients across the province by 2018.

#### Gesondheidsfasiliteitsrade

Ons het onlangs in die media geadverteer vir nominasies vir die volgende driejaar termyn, maar oor die algemeen het die publiek weer swak gereageer. Ek het die huidige termyn tot einde September verleng en dit is my vaste voorneme om rade vir al ons hospitale in plek te hê. Dit is my ondervinding dat waar daar behoorlike funksionerende rade in plek is die skakeling met die gemeenskap baie beter is, die gemeenskap besit neem van hul hospitaal en dat dit tot voordeel van die personeel en inwoners van die bepaalde streek is. Ek wil 'n beroep doen op my kollegas hier in die Parlement om betrokke te raak by die saamstel van effektiewe hospitaalrade in hul areas.

#### Distriksgesondheidsrade

Die vyf distriksgesondheidsrade op die platteland funksioneer nou al effektief 'n jaar en ek beplan om in die middel van die jaar 'n oorsigvergadering met al die rade te belê om groeipyne uit te stryk en by mekaar te leer oor hoe ons ook hierdie rade beter kan aanwend tot voordeel van die gemeenskappe wat hulle verteenwoordig. Die Metro Distriksraad was nie effektief nie en ek het nou toestemming by die Kabinet gekry om die wetgewing aan te pas en subdistrikverteenvoorders ook op die raad aan te stel. Die proses sal binnekort begin. Die

Provinsiale Gesondheidsraad vergader kwartaalliks en is 'n effektiewe instelling wat tot voordeel van die departement en die breë publiek 'n belangrike beleidsformuleringsfunksie vervul.

Both the health councils and the facility boards have the potential to be meaningful channels for consultation and interaction with the public, and I encourage communities to support and use these structures to raise their concerns.

#### Wellness project

A major goal of the Department of Health is to create a “culture of wellness” at all levels of society in the Western Cape.

As part of the “Increasing Wellness” objective a group called Ideas42 Behavioural Economists from Harvard University, together with a UCT Research Unit in Behavioural and Neuro Economics, have been appointed for the behaviour change project for two years. It will be piloted from June this year till March next year. Thereafter evaluation will follow and possible roll-out after that.

The behaviour change project is anticipated to make a major contribution to our government's Strategic Objective 11: Building the best-run provincial government in the world. Health has budgeted R700 000 for two years towards this project.

Later in this year, I will make important announcements about stationary and mobile wellness centres to be rolled out in the Western Cape which will introduce the province's early detection and prevention plan. In brief, it will encompass the roll-out of wellness clinics across the province that will deal with lifestyle health issues that should be monitored on a regular basis, but which too often remain undetected until someone goes to the hospital for treatment.

Funded mainly by the private sector, these clinics will provide the opportunity to every state patient to have an annual health check-up. But more than this, these clinics will promote the responsibility that people must take to protect and enhance their own good health. As far as we can determine, this is the only project of its kind in the public sector.

#### Chronic Dispensing Unit Roll-Out

In the past nine months, the CDU service was expanded to all remaining facilities in the metropole, such as central and regional hospitals, with the concomitant expansion of ARV services in the metro. The delivery of patient medicine parcels is planned to roll out to rural districts in this financial year, with home deliveries, postal deliveries and decentralised deliveries to follow soon.

The CDU services are contracted using the following fees per prescription, which include VAT:

- R21 to Health and other sites such as NPOs and old age homes;

- R58 for home deliveries in the metropole;
- R20,52 additional fee per delivery for areas where there is a high risk to personal safety/hijacking; and
- R50 for postal deliveries across the Province

#### IMPROVING SERVICE DELIVERY

The department has prioritised the following service delivery areas:

- (1) Mental health: The appropriate management of behaviourally disturbed patients, with the strengthening of community outreach and support to address the frequent readmission of patients to psychiatric hospitals.
- (2) Neonatal and child health: Improved and earlier ante-natal care with a continued focus on the factors that contribute to neonatal deaths.
- (3) Maternal and women's health: The department will focus on addressing the causes of maternal deaths, strengthening family planning and widening cancer screening programmes for cervical and breast cancer.

- (4) The Emergency Medical Services communications system will be replaced to improve EMS management and in particular the response time to medical emergencies.
- (5) Prevention, detection and effective management of chronic diseases, including communicable diseases such as HIV and TB, and non-communicable diseases such as hypertension, diabetes and heart disease.

## BUDGET ALLOCATIONS

Mr Speaker, for the 2013-14 financial year, Health receives 36,34% of the entire provincial budget. This is a 7,47% or R1,103 billion increase over the revised estimate for the 2012-13 financial year.

The Department of Health is allocated R15,872 billion in the 2013-14 financial, R16,970 billion in the 2014-15 financial year and R17,940 billion in the 2015-16 financial year, amounting to a total of R50,781 billion over the 2013 MTEF period.

Of this, the provincial equitable share amounts to R10,906 billion in the 2013-14 financial year, R11,721 billion in the 2014-15 financial year and R12,414 billion in the 2015-16 financial year, with the contribution from national conditional grants amounting to R4,418 billion and the income from patient fees in the 2013-14 financial year estimated at R548,5 million.

The various national conditional grants are:

- National Tertiary Services Grant of R2,4 billion;
- Health Professions Training and Development Grant of R452 million;
- Comprehensive HIV and Aids Grant of R928 million;
- National Health Insurance Grant of R4,85 million; and
- as of the 2013-14 financial year, the Hospital Revitalisation Grant, Health Infrastructure Grant and Nursing Colleges and Schools Grant have been merged into a single infrastructure grant for Health, namely the Health Facility Revitalisation Grant. A total of R629,786 million is allocated to the grant in the 2013-14 financial year.

This National Health Grant is a new indirect grant introduced in the 2013-14 financial year that will be spent by the national Department of Health on behalf of provinces. The grant has two components, one to support infrastructure projects and the second to support National Health Insurance (NHI) scheme pilot sites. In respect of the infrastructure component, R61 million has been allocated to the Western Cape over the 2013 MTEF period. Detail on the provincial breakdown of the NHI component is not yet available.

Revenue

The Department remains committed to maximising revenue generation and collection from current sources of revenue whilst exploring alternative revenue streams to counter ongoing budget constraints.

Hospital patient fees tariffs that are applicable to funded patients, for example medical scheme patients, will be increased by 5,5 % with effect from 1 April 2013. However, I am pleased to announce that the tariffs for unfunded patients without medical insurance will remain at the current levels.

#### Distribution of the budget

The Health budget is divided between the eight programmes, with Programmes 2, 3, 4 and 5 funding the direct operational cost of providing health services, amounting to R13,851 billion or 87% of the total allocation to the department.

Compensation of employees accounts for R9,346 billion or 58,88% of the total budget. The department has allocated R4,849 billion or 30,55% of the budget to the procurement of goods and services.

#### PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

Programme 1 receives R523 million and amounts to 3,3% of the vote in the 2013-14 financial year versus 3% allocated in the revised estimate of the 2012-13 budget. This amounts to a nominal increase of R74,731 million or 16,7%.



The increase is allocated to:

- Implementation of the JAC Pharmacy system in the smaller hospitals;
- the roll-out of the Primary Health Information System to rural facilities;
- Enterprise Content Management System;
- the accelerated roll-out of the Hospital Information System;
- the implementation of the Nursing Information System to manage the cost of agency staff  
– all those just mentioned are in the electronic space;
- a project to improve the behaviour of frontline staff – Ernest & Young will be funded from this;
- the increase of the volumes of scripts managed by the central Chronic Dispensing Unit;  
and
- additional posts for an inspectorate to ensure compliance to rules and regulations.

The Western Cape Health Facility Boards Act, 2001 (Act 7 of 2001)

This Act amends the manner in which the department regulates financial affairs of Health Facility Boards. Preparatory work is being done on a further amendment in order to accommodate the changes to this Act required as a result of the clauses of the National Health Act, 2003 (Act 61 of 2003) that came into effect on 1 March 2012. This Act will provide a legal framework for establishing clinic and community health centre committees.

The Western Cape District Health Councils Amendment Bill, 2012 [Bill 5 of 2012]

A Western Cape District Health Councils Amendment Bill has been drafted and published in the *Provincial Gazette* for comment. The purpose of this Bill is to allow members of subdistricts to be appointed to the District Health Council in order to ensure that the representation in the Metro District is comparable with that of the rural districts, which is not currently the case.

In terms of section 30 of the National Health Act, the provincial Minister of Health in concurrence with the provincial Minister of Local Government can divide a province into subdistricts and determine and change the boundaries of these subdistricts. This has been done and published under Provincial Notice 34/2012 in *Provincial Gazette* 7063.

## PROGRAMME 2: DISTRICT HEALTH SERVICES

This programme is responsible for the provision of health services within the district health system and is allocated R6,037 billion or 38% of the Vote in the 2013-14 financial year

versus 37,6% allocated in the revised 2012-13 budget. This amounts to a nominal increase of R487,518 million or 8,8%.

An amount of R4,850 million is in respect of the National Health Insurance Grant in the 2013-14 financial year, R7 million in the 2014-15 financial year and R7,396 million in the 2015-16 financial year, which in terms of the overall programme are marginal amounts.

Primary Health Care Services are allocated R2 788,855 billion or 46,2% in the 2013-14 financial year versus the 47% that was allocated in the revised 2012-13 budget. This amounts to a nominal increase of 6,85%.

These funds are allocated to clinics, community health day centres, community health centres and community-based services, which provide primary health care services amounting to approximately 15,2 million head counts per annum at an estimated primary health care utilisation rate of 2,54 visits per person in the next financial year.

Community-based services are allocated R165,532 million. These services reduce pressure on facility-based care by providing health care directly to the community and empowering the community to participate in preventive and adherence health programmes.

Lay health workers employed by non-profit organisations fulfil many of the tasks and roles carried out at the CBS level. The development of integrated community care workers who are multi-skilled is a key challenge going forward.

### Subprogramme 2.6

HIV and Aids are allocated R927,547 million or 15,4% versus 13,3% allocated in the revised 2012-13 budget. This amounts to a nominal increase of 25,7%.

### Subprogramme 2.10

Global fund is allocated R190,862 million or 3,2% versus 3,1% in the previous budget. This amounts to a nominal increase of R16,727 million. Together these subprogrammes fund the prevention and management of HIV and Aids with a combined budget of R1,12 billion.

### Subprogramme 2.7

Nutrition is allocated R32,376 million or 0,5% versus 0,55% in the revised 2012-13 budget. This amounts to a nominal increase of 5,6%.

### Subprogramme 2.9

District hospitals are allocated R2,097 billion or 34,7% versus 36% allocated in the previous financial year. This amounts to an increase of R100,853 million.

Mr Speaker, while the Khayelitsha Hospital is now fully operational, it is anticipated that the newly constructed Mitchells Plain Hospital will be operational midway through 2013, as well as a variety of other facilities which I will refer to later in the speech.

### PROGRAMME 3: EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

I would like to use this opportunity to thank our EMS and Forensic Pathology Services for their outstanding service at the time of the recent tragic bus accident in the Hex River Pass where 24 people lost their lives.

This programme is allocated R786,339 million or 4,95% versus 4,8% of the previous budget. This amounts to an increase of R81 million.

An additional R50 million has been allocated for the new computer-aided dispatch system which will provide both the communication centre solution and a vehicle-based solution. It is anticipated that the system will improve the efficiency of the ambulance dispatch process by providing real time information. It is the first phase of an expenditure of R250 million over a five-year period.

Of the 52 EMS facilities, 73% are purpose built and steady progress is being made in providing 18 new stations.

### PROGRAMME 4: PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL SERVICES

Provincial hospital services are largely funded from the Provincial Equitable Share but receive an allocation of R60,367 million from the Health Professions Training and Development Grant to address the cost to the services of training health professionals.

Programme 4 is allocated R2,49 million in the 2013-14 financial year or 15,7% of the Vote, which is unchanged compared with the revised estimate of the previous budget. This amounts to a nominal increase of R167 million.

#### Subprogramme 4.1

Regional Hospitals is allocated R1,331 billion or 53,5% versus 52,8% allocated in the previous budget. This amounts to a nominal increase of R105 million or 8,6%. The subprogramme funds the Somerset and Mowbray Maternity Hospitals in the metro, and the Paarl, Worcester and George Hospitals in the rural districts.

An additional operating theatre at the new Somerset Hospital was commissioned during February 2013 and is fully funded in the 2013-14 financial year to address the increased workload within the Metro West area.

#### Subprogramme 4.2

TB hospitals is allocated R223 million or 9% versus 9,3% of the revised budget. This is a nominal increase of R7,58 million which funds the six TB hospitals in the province. At present, the department has 23 GeneXpert machines distributed across the province, operated by the National Health Laboratory Services.

#### Subprogramme 4.3

Psychiatric hospitals are allocated R660 million or 26,5% versus 27% of the previous budget. This amounts to a nominal increase of R34 million or 5,5% which funds the four psychiatric hospitals in the province.

#### Subprogramme 4.4

The Western Cape Rehabilitation Centre is allocated R149 million or 6% versus the 6,1% of the previous budget. This amounts to a nominal increase of R7,7 million for this year.

#### Subprogramme 4.5

Dental training hospitals is allocated R124 million or 5% versus 4,8% in the previous budget. This amounts to a nominal increase of R12,826 million.

### PROGRAMME 5: CENTRAL HOSPITALS

Central hospitals are allocated R4,538 billion or 28,6% versus 28,8% of the revised budget. This amounts to a nominal increase of R280 million or 6,6%. Of this amount:

- R2,4 billion is funded from the National Tertiary Services Grant; and
- R304 million is funded from the Health Professions Training and Development Grant.
- Conditional grant funding therefore constitutes only 59.6%.

Clearly, the funding of the National Tertiary Services Grant and the Health Professions Training and Development Grant is insufficient to fund the grant-related activities. The unfortunate result is that the department significantly subsidises these services from the equitable share and other sources of funding which decreases the funding available for service requirements elsewhere in the department. These are the monies, and the reason why the national Minister wanted to centralise the tertiary hospitals, for which there is a shortfall in our province and which we are subsidising.

#### PROGRAMME 6: HEALTH SCIENCES AND TRAINING

This programme has been allocated R236 million or 1,7% versus the 1,9% that was allocated in the previous budget. This amounts to a nominal decrease of R18,133 million.

The allocated budget does not increase in real terms, and consequently the budget for bursaries has been materially reduced. It makes provision 470 bursaries allocated in this budget year, to the value R14,316 million.

#### PROGRAMME 7: HEALTH CARE SUPPORT SERVICES

This programme consists of 4 subprogrammes, namely laundry and engineering services, forensic pathology services and the Cape Medical Depot and is allocated R340 million or 2,15% versus the 2,1% allocated in the revised budget. This amounts to a nominal increase of R19,729 million or 6,2%.



### Subprogramme 7.1

Laundry Services is allocated R73,697 million or 21% versus the 22,1% allocated in the previous budget, which represents a nominal increase of R2,7 million or 3,8%.

The modern equipment installed in the upgraded Lentegeur Laundry is designed to use less water, steam and electricity than the equipment it replaced.

### Subprogramme 7.2

Engineering Services is allocated R103 million or 30,4% versus the 2,6% of the previous budget, which is a nominal increase of R8.6 million or 9,1%.

It is anticipated that funding for engineering maintenance will not increase significantly over the next five years and that increases will be largely inflation linked. The department has therefore initiated the Maintenance Hub Organisation Development Study to identify opportunities for efficiency and better utilisation of scarce technical skills. The establishment of a Supply Chain Management Office to implement a Construction Procurement System for the procurement of day-to-day, emergency and routine maintenance work remains a departmental priority.

### Subprogramme 7.3

Forensic Pathology Services is allocated R114 million or 33,6% versus the 33,5% allocated in the previous budget, which is an increase of R7 million or 6,6%.

Twelve of the 18 forensic pathology laboratories still need to be relocated or upgraded.

#### Subprogramme 7.5

The Cape Medical Depot is allocated R48,795 million or 14,3% versus of the 14,8% allocated in the revised budget, which is a nominal increase of R1,2 million or 2,6%.

### PROGRAMME 8: HEALTH FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

This programme is allocated R2,8 billion over the MTEF period. Programme 8 is allocated R893 million or 5,6% versus 5,99% of the previous budget. This translates into a nominal increase of R9,2 million.

The Health Facility Revitalisation Grant has been reduced over the MTEF by R61 million and these funds will be used to fund the National Health Grant allocated to the Western Cape. The National Health Grant is a new indirect grant introduced in the 2013-14 financial year that will be spent by the national Department of Health on behalf of provinces.

Seventy per cent of the programme's funding is derived from conditional grants, which include the Hospital Facility Revitalisation Grant made up from the Health Infrastructure component: R122 million; Hospital Revitalisation component: R493 million; Nursing

Colleges and Schools component: R13,964 million; and Expanded Public Works Programme Integrated Grant for provinces: R3 million.

In addition, the following priority earmarked allocations of Provincial Equitable Share have been allocated for preventive maintenance: R20,4 million; baseline maintenance: R100 000 million; and baseline capital: R128 million.

#### Subprogramme 8.1: Community Health Facilities

It is planned that in this financial year 43 projects will be in the identification/feasibility phase, with eight projects in the design/tender phase and three in the construction/handover phase.

The following projects are in the construction/handover phase:

- The new Du Noon Community Day Centre;
- the new Hermanus Community Day Centre; and
- the new Symphony Way Community Day Centre in Delft.

#### Subprogramme 8.2: Emergency Medical Services

There will be 18 EMS services in the identification/feasibility phase and 2 in the design/tender phase. In addition to this, the new Robertson Ambulance Station will be in the construction/handover phase.

### Subprogramme 8.3: District Hospital Services

It is planned to have 20 district hospital projects in the identification/feasibility phase, 4 in design/tender phase and the following 4 in the construction/handover phase:

- New bulk store at Robertson Hospital;
- new emergency centre at Karl Bremer Hospital;
- new emergency centre and out-patient department at Knysna Hospital; and
- Phase 2 upgrading of the Vredenburg Hospital.

### Subprogramme 8.4: Provincial Hospital Services

It is planned to have seven provincial hospital projects in the identification/feasibility phase and seven projects in the design/tender phase.

### Subprogramme 8.5: Central Hospital Services

It is planned to have seven central hospital projects in the identification/feasibility phase with two projects in the design/tender phase. The Tygerberg Hospital emergency centre is in the construction/handover phase.

### Subprogramme 8.6: Other Facilities

Eleven projects will be in the identification/feasibility phase with seven projects in the design/tender phase. We also hope to make progress this year with the public-private initiative for new hospitals in Mossel Bay and Somerset West.

#### National Health Insurance

The national Department of Health, together with the provinces, identified 10 pilot sites in South Africa to develop frameworks and models that could be rolled out to facilitate the phased implementation of NHI.

The Western Cape pilot site is the Eden district. The reason for the Western Cape participation is the belief that the province can contribute to the development of the best ultimate model.

The Western Cape government policy, as an alternative to the NHI, is one of Universal Health Care for All which is supported by the World Health Organisation, but through a model of a functioning health system at provincial level without the centralising of all funding and management through the national Department. The Western Cape government opposes the centralisation of health facilities.

The extent of Western Cape government's management of the NHI pilot project is to strengthen health services in the Eden district and to provide the country with viable models of health care that have worked and will continue to provide quality patient centred health care services.

## IN CLOSING

Mr Speaker, I want to take the opportunity to specifically thank a few people and institutions. I firstly want to thank the Premier for her vision in leadership. Her energy is the reason for us all working so hard. Thank you, Premier, for your leadership in our government.

Mr M OZINSKY: [Inaudible.]

The MINISTER: That is why the opposition is so lame. [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order!

The MINISTER: I want to thank my Cabinet colleagues who always have to listen to the pleas of Health and usually consent to what we propose. Thank you very much. It is very often to the detriment of other departments.

I want to thank all members of the standing committee and specifically the chairperson, the hon Anroux Marais, for her dedication and hard work and for the good outcomes. Thank you very much.

I want to take the opportunity to also thank the 3 600 staff members in our department who worked tirelessly, 99% of whom are extremely dedicated and do an excellent task. I want to thank them specifically.

I also want to thank my office staff. It is not the easiest thing in the world to work with me. I want to thank you for that. [Interjections.] I want to specifically thank Helene Rossouw, my media officer, who usually has to redo my speech 10 minutes before the time. [Interjections.]

I want to thank the management of the department for their hard work, dedication and leadership that they provide in health care in South Africa. You are certainly leading health in our country.

I specifically want to thank the HOD, Prof Househam, for his dedication and hard work in our department. There is no doubt that Prof Househam is the most senior public health official in South Africa. We are very, very fortunate to have him in leadership. [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order, hon members!

The MINISTER: I want to thank all our partners throughout the province and throughout South Africa who support our department so generously. There are so many partners who support us and also donors. There are too many to mention. I think it would not be right to mention numbers and figures, but I want to thank every big and small donor who contributes to the success of our department.

I also want to thank all the NGOs and NPOs who work with our department and with whom we have a very sound relationship and effective service.

Lastly, Mr Speaker, I want to thank my wife Sarie, in her absence. She is absent because she could unfortunately not be here as we have a Netherland film team on my farm today and she had to be there to support that.

I would especially like to also thank all the staff members in the department for being the backbone of health services in our province.

The increase of wellness is not a health-only objective, but an overall objective that is the responsibility of all departments, but also of individuals. The Department of Health will take responsibility for our tasks, but individuals also need to take responsibility for their health. That is a state of wellbeing, and that is the state in which each individual takes responsibility for his/her choices. That is what we mean by the “open opportunity society” in our government.

Ms A J DU TOIT MARAIS: Mr Speaker, the department has a key acronym, C2AR2, which encapsulates the principles of competence, caring, accountability, respect and responsiveness.

Juis om bogenoemde beginsels te handhaaf, word die begroting ondersteun. Met hierdie begroting is die Wes-Kaapse Departement van Gesondheid primêr verantwoordelik vir die verskaffing van gesondheidsdienste vir 4 680 miljoen inwoners wat nie verseker is nie, wat 78% van die totale populasie van die Wes-Kaap is.



Mnr die Speaker, die dienste wat deur die departement gelewer word, is duidelik uiteengesit in die Begrotingspos. Die fokusareas word ook genoem in die Begrotingspos en word ook deur ons ondersteun.

Volgens 'n navorsingstuk kan gesê word dat mans 'n bedreigde spesie is. Mans sterf aan siektes wat maklik voorkom kon word indien dit vroeër aangespreek was. Mans sterf van kardiovaskulêre siektes, die No 1-siekte onder mans, want hulle vertel aan hulleself dat die borspyn net 'n post-gholf skeet is. Mans sterf aan kanker, soos kolon- en prostaatkanker, wat versprei het want hulle wou nie gaan vir daardie toets nie. Mans sterf van die newe-effekte van onbehandelde depressie en bipolêre steuring wat in 'n hartaanval of selfmoord kan eindig. In essensie, mans sterf omdat hulle voorkomende behandelbare siekte verwaarloos deurdat hulle onwillig is om te erken dat hulle nie goed voel nie. Daarom word die inisiatief om in samewerking met privaat organisasies na mansgesondheid om te sien deur 'n program vir mansgesondheid te stig, verwelkom.

Mr Speaker, in an attempt to avoid the Western Cape state of health care from plummeting down to that of health facilities in other provinces, especially that of the Northern Cape, Limpopo and Gauteng, the Western Cape Department of Health has revised measures to ensure that limited resources are optimally prioritised.

We were made aware of some facilities operating without running water or safe methods of medical waste disposal, while others lacked laundry services for soiled linen. Mortuary records revealed that 535 patients died in a space of four months at the Makweng Hospital in

Limpopo due to the unavailability of resources. These are all as a result of poor management and the unavailability of resources.

I commend the Western Cape Department of Health for the measures put in place to make sure that this will not happen in the Western Cape and to the people of the Western Cape. These measures include: The reallocation of budgets between institutions to accommodate the service shifts with the opening of the Mitchells Plain Hospital; the relocation of the G F Jooste Hospital; the opening of the emergency centre hub at Heideveld; the additional capacity within the Groote Schuur Hospital to accommodate the specialist services from the G F Jooste Hospital; greater overall efficiency as promoted by the adoption of the lean management system; the view of current security service contracts; reduced allocation for incentives and performance bonuses; reduction of agency expenditure by facilitating the employment of appropriate fulltime staff, which is not only more cost-effective but also contributes to more organisational stability; continuity of corporate knowledge and improved quality of care; a greater efficiency in the use of departmental vehicles; and reduced expenditure on overtime.

We support the service priorities of the department, such as mental health, neonatal and child health, maternal and women's health, replacing the EMS communication system to improve the response time to medical emergencies.

Mr Speaker, the infant mortality rate correlates very strongly with and is among the best predictors of state failure. IMR is therefore a useful indicator of this country's level of health.

In die Wes-Kaap het die Jaarlike Prestasieplan van die 2011-12-boekjaar aangedui dat daar 45 sterftes per 1 000 geboortes is. Die departement se spesiale en volgehou aandag om die kindersterftesyfer aan te spreek, is 'n aanduiding van hul toegewydheid ten opsigte van effektiewe dienslewering.

I encourage Minister Botha to promote the Western Cape's alternative proposal to the NHI, the Universal Health for All Plan, which stresses the need to strengthen the health system, using the current successful Western Cape public sector health delivery system as a model, together with increased partnerships with the private sector.

Mr Speaker, all present here today, even the opposition parties, cannot deny the fact that Minister Botha and his department, led by Prof Househam, have made considerable strides in increasing wellness in the province. I commend them on their excellence and professionalism in service delivery to the people of the Western Cape and beyond.

Mr M SKWATSHA: Mr Speaker, as we engage in the debate on the budget of the Department of Health it is important that we congratulate the National Treasury for increasing its overall budget allocation to the Western Cape.

The ANC-led national government has answered the calls by the poor and marginalised in this province within the framework of our Constitution. As a result of national government's increased funding to the Western Cape, it is now possible for this important frontline service Department of Health to receive the chunk of the provincial budget allocation.

In the past two financial years, the Department of Health has even received more money than Education. As the natural and perfectly normal flow of South Africans across provinces increases, resulting in an increase in the Western Cape population, national government has considered that the Western Cape's share of the budget should be increased.

With even greater expectation being placed this financial year on MEC Botha's department to deliver health care to the majority of our people, it would be a shame if the hon Botha and the Premier stand before the House and blame the DA-led government's health care provision failures on an in-migration of so-called refugees to this province – a province that has been favoured with superior infrastructure from the colonial period. This budget increase should put the Premier's refugee psychosis to rest once and for all.

For the vulnerable and marginalised living in this so-called open opportunity society with the ambition to become the best-run regional government in the world that boasts of world-class health care facilities which, in fact, the ANC initiated, I can already now tell you that many of these would be pipe dreams that will not be met. We will still have long queues, we will still have people sleeping on the floor and we will still have people sitting on hard benches at our clinics.

Unfortunately the failures of MEC Botha's department since 2009 have rendered the broad undertakings made in this budget to be empty promises.

Characterised by both the inconsistent lowering and inflation of performance targets, the Budget and APP fail to adequately speak to the major shortcomings and failures of the

department regarding issues affecting children, patient hospital experience, hospital infrastructure and conditions, medical dispensing, and human resources. In fact, many challenges that the department faces are not even mentioned in its APP, let alone presenting detailed plans to address them. I think it would be quite important in examining the budget to give more time to examine the APP as well.

The provision of nutrition to our children has been poor. Since the 2009-10 financial year, Vitamin A coverage for 12 to 59-month-old children in our province has been below national targets. Last year, 64% of children in this age category were not covered with Vitamin A. For this year, the target has been set below the 80% of national government. The department has set a low 41% target.

In terms of infant mortality, the department has expressed no intention to reduce in-patient mortality of children under a year old to less than 2,5%.

The experiences of our patients from amongst the poor communities at these world-class medical facilities and flagship dispensing projects with its commercial partners have thus far been an embarrassment for us all, and the department in particular. Due to gross incompetence on the part of practitioners and service providers, our people have been put through immense trauma and harm.

At the state-of-the-art emergency hospital in Khayelitsha that now receives accolades all the time as the DA's flagship project for its early achievements and modern infrastructure, things are not as rosy on the inside as they appear from the outside. I know that this irritates the

Premier and the MEC a great deal. Families of patients are coming forward, as we play our oversight role, with complaints.

In January this year, Nozuko Buthi, a Khayelitsha widow, complained that not only was her sickly husband made to wait on a hard bench for 18 hours before he was seen to or given a bed, but the hospital failed to dialyse him for two weeks, despite recommending that this be done twice a week. Her husband died of kidney failure in November last year.

At the end of January this year, Nolubabalo Mtshalala alleged that her ailing diabetic mother was neglected by rude staff at the hospital, leading to the deterioration of her health. It had also been revealed that she was then given medication on another person's prescription. The deterioration of her health thus ended up with her not being able to walk and eventually going into a coma, claims the family.

As for the tragic incident reported to me by the husband and family of the lady who supposedly died of HIV and Aids, as the Premier claims, but whom, according to her husband, had died as a result of suddenly falling ill following incorrect treatment at the hospital, records of hers at our disposal do not tie in with the hon Premier's knee-jerk defensive reaction to me in the House during her State of the Province Address.

The House will recall that, according to the husband, she initially went to the world-class Khayelitsha Hospital for an injection and needed to be rushed back to the hospital as she suddenly fell ill due to the injection being incorrect.

On this matter I take strong exception to the utterances of the Premier in the House, where she directly linked the deceased to HIV and Aids. I wonder who gave the hon Premier the right to do this. Where is patient-doctor confidentiality in this?

The PREMIER: I didn't mention any names. [Interjections.]

Mr M SKWATSHA: If this is indeed true, ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order!

Mr M SKWATSHA: I mentioned the name, and the Premier directly linked this particular patient to HIV and Aids. [Interjections.] If this is indeed true, did the family of the deceased give her the permission to speak about her HIV and Aids status? [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order, hon members! Order! [Interjections.]

Mr M SKWATSHA: In answer to your question, yes, they did give me permission. The Premier shows scant regard for the dignity and privacy of the deceased and her family. [Interjections.] The Premier contravened the ethical codes of the Health Act. I hold the Premier, the MEC, the department and the relevant doctors responsible for this recklessness. I wish to state that I will report this to Minister Motsoaledi and see how this can be further processed. [Interjections.]

The Premier comes to the House and tells the world that this particular patient died of HIV and Aids. This is exactly what I'm asking: ...

The PREMIER: [Inaudible.]

The SPEAKER: Order!

Mr M SKWATSHA: Who gave the Premier permission to do this?

The PREMIER: [Inaudible.]

The SPEAKER: Order, hon Premier! Order! [Interjections.]

Mr M SKWATSHA: You say those are untruths. You must look here, and I've been given this by the family. If you say these are untruths, you must look here. These are the results from the hospital.

The PREMIER: [Inaudible.]

Mr M SKWATSHA: You must tell us where you got the information that she died of HIV and Aids and who gave you permission. If it is the MEC or the doctors, you must tell us.

The SPEAKER: Hon Skwatsha ...



The PREMIER: [Inaudible.]

The SPEAKER: Hon Premier ...

Mr M SKWATSHA: Instead of admitting to and reflecting ...

The SPEAKER: Order, hon Skwatsha! Address me, the Chair, please.

Mr M SKWATSHA: Okay, sir.

Instead of admitting to and reflecting upon these shortcomings and presenting concrete ways of improving with the increased budget, this government's knee-jerk reaction is to rubbish these claims.

In her State of the Province Address, the Premier announced with fanfare the medical dispensing and disease testing partnership between this department and the Clicks Group, which the hon MEC referred to. This venture in our province too has shown failures ... [Interjections.] Yes, there is a Clicks in Gugulethu. This venture has shown failures as far as patient experience is concerned.

On 21 February, when the partnership was announced, a young man went for a test and was declared HIV positive at Clicks in Gugulethu. I have been given permission by him to mention his results here. According to the young man, Clicks offered no immediate counselling or reassurance or explanation before and after presenting the results to him.

[Interjections.] Naturally he was in a traumatic state. He then went to a general practitioner for a HIV and Aids test through PathCare. To his relief, the PathCare results reflected that he is HIV negative.

An HON MEMBER: So how could he have been counselled if he ... [Interjections.]

Mr M SKWATSHA: I've given up on you. Walk out! You don't deserve to hear the truth.

[Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order, hon members! Order! [Interjections.] Order, hon members!

Mr M SKWATSHA: I have the results in my hand, from both Clicks and the general practitioner.

The conditions of public hospitals meant to serve the poor and working class have left much to be desired and yet again no clear strategy has been presented in the Budget and the APP for revitalisation in this regard.

The department has failed to provide sufficient amount of beds to hospitals used by poor people who cannot afford the comfort of private hospitals. Revelations in November last year about the Helderberg Hospital are a case in point. Many critically ill patients were forced to sleep on benches, plastic chairs and on the floor for days at a time because of a shortage of beds at the hospital. Similar conditions are very much evident at the Eerste River Hospital. I

will continue to remind the House that MEC Botha's department fixed the Eerste River bed crisis by firing the whistle-blower.

The APP indicates a gradual decline in the number of beds at hospitals in the Western Cape. In the 2009-10 financial year, regional hospitals only had 2 364 beds. Last year, this decreased to 1 355. At district hospitals there has also been a decrease in beds since the 2010-11 financial year. One is left to wonder as to how the department plans to reach its increased targets for the provision of beds at these hospitals.

For the Tygerberg and Groote Schuur tertiary hospitals, the APP reflects no targeted increases for the provision of beds. Given the temporary closure of the G F Jooste Hospital and the fact that many patients will be moved to other institutions, this is a matter that should be worrying all of us because the facilities that we have are so much under strain at the present moment. One really tends to wonder how the ambulance services and all other services would be able to withstand the pressures that will come with this closure.

Another failure of this department that leaves us with very little hope that they will channel the increased budget towards real delivery is the fact that as the budget has increased the department's expenditure per patient has decreased.

In terms of hospital infrastructure, it is shocking to see the difficulties faced by our elderly citizens when they visit day clinics. Due to a lack of infrastructure at clinics many a time our elderly are not protected from the cold and rain whilst waiting to be attended to, as we have seen in some areas. I urge the MEC to make sure that there is some infrastructure in place that

will make the elderly who go to clinics at 05:00 a bit more comfortable, like clinics in Franschhoek. Unfortunately the plan fails to speak to this reality.

The department has also shown little regard for the provision of lifesaving chronic medication to disadvantaged people. The province's medicine dispensing chaos early last year, which we have been told about earlier, has improved. We hope this is going to be the case for some time. Insulin for diabetics and inflammatory reducing and chemotherapy treatment are generally not readily available in hospitals serving poor communities.

The elderly continue to experience this chaos on a daily basis at the Hanover Park Community Health Centre. The medical dispensing chaos in Hanover Park is compounded by the department's failure to monitor and ensure quality control with regard to the conduct of tablet collectors. Tablet collectors are people who collect prescription medicines for patients who cannot make it to the hospital themselves and get paid up to R20 per collection.

Elderly patients of Hanover Parks complain that these tablet collectors are often rude to them, are unreliable in delivering medicines and are most of the time lazing around in a drunken state at the hospital. They are also very popular with jumping queues. One patient has actually described the hospital as a shebeen due to the conduct of the tablet collectors.

When the community objects to the authorities about this, it is alleged that the District Manager not only refuses to engage with them but prevents the community from meeting on the hospital premises.

Yes, Mr Speaker, this is the Western Cape of our dreams. The plans fail to address the human resource issues which have been inhibiting the department's ability to deliver health care services to our people whilst the budget increases. For example, medical officers per 100 000 patients has remained consistently low at approximately 33.

It is disheartening that the Budget and the APP make absolutely no mention of the safety of the EMS staff who are critical and tirelessly and bravely serving our people. We should go well beyond merely congratulating them but provide them with the necessary support to ensure that they are safe and able to continue with their work.

We are extremely concerned that the department's position of Director of Supply Chain Management is still vacant. We know that supply chain management is the Achilles' heel of the Department of Health. It directly affects the delivery of consumables such as medicine at the hospitals.

This failure to fill the critical vacancy means that our hospitals will continuously be short of critical items at the expense of our peoples' wellbeing.

Yet again, it is clear that this DA-led government is not serious about the proper provision of health care to the province's majority.

Ms T N BEVU: Mr Speaker, there are promising signs that the department is taking community-based services seriously but we still feel that what is being done is not enough.

The department has increased its total funding to NPOs for community-based services from R155,592 million in the 2011-12 financial year to R164,928 million in the 2012-13 financial year, which is an increase of 6%. This is a nominal increase when you compare it to the increase of the relevant grant, which is about 15,36%.

There are also signs of lacking quality in the 145 NPOs contracted by the department for the 2012-13 financial year to provide a full community-based service since a lot of complaints are still being made on the ground.

We commend the department in the Metro District Health Services for integrating TB Dots and ARV adherence supporters which seem to be working well. The same cannot be said of the rural areas, though, where the adherence supporters seem to be failing to perform their duties while happily getting stipends. Perhaps the department might instigate a system of paying these stipends by performed results or something.

The problem of chronic medicine dispensing in primary health care institutions persisted beyond June 2012, even though the department entered into a contractual relationship with a new provider, UTi, for the chronic dispensing service as from 1 April 2012.

Since the department established district health councils there has been noticeable marginalisation of community participation. While I heard the Minister saying that they have readvertised for the appointment of members for the hospital facility boards, I must say that the appointment is not transparent and community representatives are not given a proper platform to participate, instead unknown community representatives are imposed on them.

Primary health care facilities, clinics and community day care centre committees still have no community representatives, even though the department promised to establish legislation for the establishment of these. Formal community participation in governance structures makes the community custodians of institutions in their areas. They are willing and able to look after them. It is also high priority of both provincial and national Constitutions.

As Cope, we do not have in-depth knowledge of what is happening in the mental health, which we want to focus on this year. However, we are happy to see the department reviewing and making available additional funding for community mental health services. We think that an increase of R62 in the stipends for the community care workers, from R1 028 to R1 090 at entry level, is too nominal even if we are happy that the department is paying for them to get formal education. That is commendable.

I must also say that there is a growing number of complaints about negligence in our public health institutions. Currently in our office we are sitting with six cases, two of which we shall be recommending that the family should open a civil case against the state.

The Nxazonke family lost a young boy on something we strongly feel could have been avoided. He was attacked and stabbed with a sharp object early one evening. He was only 25 years old and a father of one child. He went to Joster Hospital where he was stitched and released. A few days later he had chest complaints and went back to the hospital. He subsequently died the following day before they could ascertain what was wrong with him. A state forensic has revealed that he had internal injuries. The sharp object, believed to be a

screwdriver, punctured his lung. On his chart it clearly shows that an X-ray was done on him. How the internal injuries could have been missed is a mystery only a charge of negligence might reveal.

Me C LABUSCHAGNE: Mnr die Speaker, ek ondersteun die Wes-Kaapse Departement van Gesondheid se begroting van R15,87 biljoen. Teen 36% verteenwoordig dit die grootste enkele besteding deur die provinsiale regering.

Investering in gesondheid is 'n noodsaaklike komponent vir ekonomiese ontwikkeling. Die investering verg egter meer as bloot finansiële ondersteuning; dit verg 'n samelewing as geheel- of "a whole of society"-benadering om 'n blywende verskil in mense se lewens te kan verwesenlik.

In die breë konteks word die begroting aangewend om verbeterde kwaliteit mediese sorg te kan bied en terselfdertyd 'n beter pasiëntervaring te bewerkstellig. Dit word gedoen in die milieu van die departement se strategiese doelstelling om die geheel gesondheid, of "wellness", van die mense in die Wes-Kaap te verbeter.

Spesifieke intervensies en uitkomstes is vervat in die departement se Gesondheidsorg 2020-strategie om die doelstellings te bereik, en dit behels die bestuur van die las van siektes, afname in die voorkoms van aansteeklike siektes, afname in nie-oordragbare siektes, afname van kindersiektes, die aanspreek van die gesondheid van vroue, asook geestesgesondheid.



Dit is dan seker ook gepas om die Huis daaraan te herinner dat dit vandag Internasionale Epilepsie Dag is, en ons dink aan die besonder aan epilepsie lyers. Die Nasionale Ontwikkelingsplan het die tekort aan behoorlike bestuur by gesondheidsorginstansies, die tekort aan opgeleide gesondheidsorgbeamptes, asook die leemtes in die pasiënt-inligtingstelsels as probleemareas geïdentifiseer.

In dié opsig is dit dus verblydend om die R74,731 miljoen-verhoging in Program 1 waar te neem wat onder andere die uitrol van primêre gesondheidsinligtingstelsels na plattelandse areas moet verseker. Dié sistematiese veranderinge en stelselverbeteringe gaan 'n positiewe bydrae lewer op die dienslewering in die plattelandse areas.

Mnr die Speaker, dit is egter sorgwekkend dat 80% van die Departement van Gesondheid se begroting spandeer moet word op voorkombare siektes. Dit is hoekom 'n samelewing as geheel-benadering bepleit word. Groter persoonlike verantwoordelikheid kan 'n groot verskil maak om ekstra befondsing te bevry om openbare gesondheidsorg te bied aan diegene wat dit die nodigste het.

Die voorkoms van MIV/Vigs is steeds die hoogste onder die 25- tot 35-jarige ouderdomsgroep. Verbeterde beskikbaarheid van antiretrovirale medisyne het tot gevolg dat die getal pasiënte wat ARV-medisyne ontvang van 14 370 toegeneem het tot 132 279. Ons wil eintlik die departement hartlik bedank vir hul toewyding en voortgesette harde werk ten opsigte daarvan.

Die prioritisering van geïntegreerde behandeling van tuberkulose (TB) en MIV op 'n provinsiale gesondheidsprogramvlak word verwelkom. Die voorkoms van TB is steeds te hoog in die provinsie, maar die Wes-Kaap toon ten minste die hoogste genesingskoers in die land – 82%, vir die inligting van agb Swkatsha. Geestesgesondheid is 'n afdeling wat ook uitgebreide ondersteuning moet ontvang.

Neuro-psiigiatriese toestande soos angs en depressie is die derde hoogste bydraende faktor tot die las van siekte in Suid-Afrika. Die departement het dit geïdentifiseer as 'n prioriteitsarea en poog sodoende om die heropneem in die psiigiatriese hospitale te voorkom, asook om toegang tot die volle pakket van dienste wat deur psiigiatriese hospitale gebied word, te verseker deur die voorsiening van 1 698 beskikbare psiigiatriese hospitaalbeddens teen die 2014-15-boekjaar.

Transversele programme en 'n samelewing as geheel-benadering is hier ook van toepassing. Met 41,4% van graad 8- tot -12-leerders in die Wes-Kaap was as medium risikogevalle vir geestesgesondheidsprobleme en 14,9% wat as hoë risiko vir geestesgesondheidsprobleme geklassifiseer kan word, is dit noodsaaklik om reeds op 'n vroeë ouderdom – stroom op – die las van siektes te verminder.

Mnr die Speaker, 'n verblydende fokus van die Departement van Gesondheid is die fokus op die verbetering van gesondheidstelsels, die gesondheid van vroue, verbetering in die voorsiening van neonatale sorg, asook die verbetering in die gesondheid van kinders. Verbetering in die voorsiening van neonatal en kindergesondheid asook die vroëer toetreding in beide die gebiede, tesame met die voorkoming van ma-tot-kind-oordrag van siektes is deur

die departement geprioritiseer. Neonatale problem, diarree, en longontsteking is altesaam verantwoordelik vir 64% van sterfgevallen by kinders onder die ouderdom van 5 jaar.

Mnr die Speaker, een van die kerndoelwitte tot verbeterde gesondheidsorg in die Wes-Kaap is in die manier hoe daar na pasiënte omgesien word. 'n Loodsprojek vir die meet van pasiënttevredenheid, is die klagte inbelsentrum. 'n Oplossingskoers van 97% is aangedui en die uitbreiding van die beskikbaarheid van so 'n diens tot die res van die provinsie word verwelkom. Deur die inbelsentrum kry die inwoners van die Wes-Kaap dis ook die geleentheid om die diensverskaffer tot verantwoording te roep, indien dit nodig sou wees.

'n Ander kerndoelwit in die Departement van Gesondheid wat verwelkom word, is die fokus op die versterking en verbetering van die gesondheidsorgdiensleweringstelsel. Enkele voorbeelde hiervan is die optimale gebruik van menslike hulpbronne, wat insluit die fokus op swak prestasie, die reprioritisering van dienste, asook die geografiese diensarea-bestuursmeganismes en die herorganisering van die departement. Dit is algemeen bekend dat blywende veranderinge teweeggebring word deur middel van stelselveranderinge.

Verbeterde dienslewering kan ook gesien word aan die innoverende manier waarop die departement te werk gaan om nodige dienste makliker beskikbaar te maak aan die mense in die provinsie. Die samewerking met Clicks, byvoorbeeld, word verwelkom en ek ondersteun die weskroep vir ander privaat aptekerspraktyke om ook deel te raak hiervan.

The SPEAKER: Order! Hon Minister Carlisle, you are crossing the line while the member is busy speaking. [Interjections.]

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC WORKS: I miscalculated. I beg your pardon, sir, and I beg her pardon too.

The SPEAKER: I said while the member was still on the floor you crossed the line.

An HON MEMBER: Put him out!

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC WORKS: You can put me out, if you want to. I said, Mr Speaker, that I apologise.

The SPEAKER: Thank you.

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC WORKS: I had miscalculated as I came across. I am sorry.

The SPEAKER: Thank you, hon member. You may proceed, hon Labuschagne.

Me C LABUSCHAGNE: Mnr die Speaker, vir al die bogenoemde redes ondersteun ek die begroting van die Departement van Gesondheid in die Wes-Kaap en bedank ek die agb Minister, asook sy departement, vir hul volgehoue toewyding tot verbeterde gesondheid vir almal in die provinsie.

The MINISTER OF HEALTH: Mr Speaker, I thank all the members for contributions. I really appreciate it.

The chairperson of the standing committee, the hon member Marais, thank you very much for your contribution. U het spesifiek verwys na mans. Baie dankie daarvoor. Dit gebeur nie baie dat iemand oor die mans bekommerd is nie. Ons waardeer dit. Ongelukkig is die mans ook baie keer die monsters, maar in hierdie geval verstaan ek wat u bedoel. [Tussenwerpsels.]

Dit is baie ernstig en baie kommerwekkend oor hoeveel siektes daar is wat voorkombaar is, waarvoor ons mense behandeling moet kry en waaraan hulle ook uiteindelik sterf, soos die kardiovaskulêre siektes, kanker, depressie en so meer, soos wat u genoem het. Ek dink dit is egter ook belangrik dat ons ons doelstellings en effektiwiteit meet aan internasionale standaarde en in hierdie geval, byvoorbeeld, die Wêreld Gesondheidsorganisasie se norme, die 10-punt plan van die nasionale departement en ons eie strategiese doelstellings in ons regering. Alhoewel dit marginaal is, is daar konstante vordering en verbetering daarmee. Ons is darem ten minste besig om in die regte rigting te beweeg. Die hele welstand-konsep spreek juis spesifiek hierdie kwessies aan om die stigma weg te neem van mediese ondersoeke, tydige ondersoeke, ensovoorts. 'n Mens moet 'n beroep op ons mense doen om dit te doen. Baie dankie daarvoor.

You referred to services elsewhere in the country – the Northern Cape and the Eastern Cape specifically. I think it is not necessary to actually mention much about that. It's well-known in South Africa that the health systems in the rest of the country, in all practical terms, have actually collapsed – more so to our immediate neighbours in the Eastern Cape, but also to a

large extent in other provinces, specifically Limpopo. The two provinces that are mostly affected by this are the Western Cape and Gauteng. We absorb the majority of the patients that are seeking services elsewhere due to the lack of services in their own provinces.

Regarding the specific instance in Limpopo, yes, 550 people died. If you look at the report of the national Minister on why they died it is so much more troubling, because they really died because of the absence of basic services – water and things like that. It is unthinkable in the modern era of human rights that we have a government in this country with a health service and 550 people die in a hospital in a very short period of three or four months. It's unbelievable.

I specifically want to mention this in relation to what my hon colleague member Skwatsha has mentioned about Khayelitsha, and I will deal with that later. It's astonishing that he mentions Khayelitsha, which is actually a centre of excellence, in the same session where we speak about a hospital where 550 people died. [Interjections.] It's remarkable but, in any case, that is typical of the ANC. Denial is part of their existence, and we will deal with that. We will not be deterred by that; we will simply carry on doing what we need to do.

It is so, member Marais, that we are spending the most money ever on capital projects to improve the infrastructure. I don't want to mention sums, but it's billions of rands which we are currently spending. It's very encouraging that we are spending so much money, because new facilities have become so important in efficiency and outcome – to accommodate new methodologies and so on. These capital projects are also very important in redressing the

imbalances of the past to ensure that our facilities are properly distributed and that they are at the communities that need them most.

For us, it is a whole exercise of redress in spending all the money on capital projects. It's actually a very pleasant experience to be involved in opening new facilities in areas that were previously disadvantaged, to see what effect they have on that community. It's really a wonderful experience.

We are reducing constantly, year-on-year, the agency staff by replacing them with permanent staff. It's an ongoing process. Permanent staff are more expensive than agency staff, but the efficiency is much better and therefore we are doing that.

You mentioned the mortality rate of 45 per 1 000. I think 45 per 100 000, is it not? [Interjections.] It's not 45 per 1 000. It is alarming, but in terms of all the indicators, although we haven't met the targets yet, we are progressing well and we are improving year-on-year in that regard.

The alternative to the NHI, which the hon member Marais mentioned, is very important – the universal health care to all. Even the national Minister has admitted at the public meeting we had in the Eden District in George that maybe the “I” of the NHI should not be there. I think that is probably the most important aspect of National Health Insurance, but I don't want to spend too much time on it now because it's a topic all on its own.

We say that we need a universal health care system in this country to provide for those who cannot provide for themselves, but to have any system working in our country, you need proper management, which we have in the Western Cape; you need very strict and disciplined financial control, which we have in the Western Cape; and you need political responsibility, which we have in the Western Cape. These are the things which are absent in other provinces. That is what we regard as the biggest problem with health care in South Africa – management, disciplined financial control and the absence of political leadership. Thank you, member Marais.

Hon member Skwatsha, if I may interrupt your conversation, the National Treasury have allocated substantial amounts to us – yes, that’s true, but I want to remind you of my speech, which you probably didn’t listen to all that well. I specifically want to refer to the component where I mentioned in relation to the national grants that –

Clearly, the funding of the National Tertiary Services Grant and the Health Professions Training and Development Grant is insufficient to fund the grant-related activities.

The result is that the department significantly subsidises these services. In other provinces, the Minister’s problem is that the money is not utilised. The money which is allocated for this is not fully utilised for this purpose by other provinces. That is his reason why he says that he wants to centralise tertiary hospitals, because provinces are irresponsible with these grants.

In our province, we do not only use the grant 100% for what the purpose is, we augment it because it’s a shortfall. I don’t have the amount with me, but I think it is a few hundred



million rand a year by which we subsidise the national department's contribution for these services. The opposite, hon Skwatsha, is actually true, and you should know that if you know your subject and the finances of the Department of Health in this province. You actually do know it – I know that you do – but you prefer not to mention it.

The PREMIER: Someone else wrote his speech.

The MINISTER: Yes. The Western Cape budget increased, and you thanked the national department for that, but I suppose you also thanked the national department, hon Skwatsha, through you, Mr Speaker, that our province grew by 30% with in-migration. We know the in-migration to this province is not only because it's a very beautiful place to live in; it is because people are desperately searching for basic services such as health and education. [Interjections.] That is why people migrate. There are studies about it. [Interjections.] That is why people migrate. People migrate ... [Interjections.] ...

The SPEAKER: Order, hon members!

The MINISTER: ... because of the basic need of health and education.

Mr M OZINSKY: [Inaudible.]

The SPEAKER: Order! Hon Ozinsky, order!

The MINISTER: Do you support the notion of sugar daddies?

Mr M OZINSKY: [Inaudible.]

The SPEAKER: Order, hon members! Hon Ozinsky, order!

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, what is actually remarkable ...

Mr M OZINSKY: Mr Speaker, on a point of order: The hon speaker is addressing me directly, so I must reply to him.

The SPEAKER: Order! Sit down, hon Ozinsky. Please take your seat. That's not a point of order. [Interjections.] Order, please!

The MINISTER: Calm down, Max! Calm down, Max! [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order! Skwatsha, the Minister ...

The MINISTER: We just spoke about heart diseases and cardiovascular issues here.

Mr Speaker, the remarkable fact is that despite this in-migration that took place over the previous census period, despite the fact that we were short-funded by the National Treasury in certain regard and despite the fact that the burden of disease and the profile is changing so much due to many other factors, which I don't want to discuss now, we were able to operate within the budget. That is truly remarkable, because those provinces where these people come

from to make use of our services cannot operate within their budgets. They overspend the budgets with billions of rands. There are even provinces that, three months into their budget cycle, don't have money for medicine. Yet, we provide those people with the services and we remain within the budget.

Mr M OZINSKY: Because people go to Gauteng.

The SPEAKER: Order!

The MINISTER: Hon member Skwatsha was critical about our objective to become the best-run regional government in the world.

Mr M OZINSKY: [Inaudible.]

The SPEAKER: Hon Ozinsky, order! [Interjections.] Hon Ozinsky, order!

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, he mentioned that many of our things are pipe dreams. For instance, he mentioned long queues, people sleeping on the floors and hard chairs. He says it's empty promises.

We are well aware of the challenges in health and we know that they are challenges which we are slowly progressing on, but there is no fast and quick solution to all these problems. We operate within our budget and we try our best. However, there are numerous projects which we are undertaking ...

Mr M OZINSKY: [Inaudible.]

The SPEAKER: Order, hon Minister! Hon Ozinsky, if you carry on undermining my authority ...

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC WORKS: Throw him out!

The SPEAKER: ... as the Chair then I will have you thrown out of the House. [Interjections.]  
Order, hon members!

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, we are addressing the pipe dreams that the hon Skwatsha have mentioned. That is why we've expanded and done the new CDU contract with UTi. It is to address the pressures, to take away the chronic medication component out of our facilities to eventually do home deliveries, which are already busy doing, decentralised deliveries and so on.

He mentioned the fact that patients sleep on the floor. The patient increase in emergency services and mental health services is much higher than the general patient increase. This is due to crime, drug abuse and alcohol misuse. The patient load is increasing. I want to give one example of why it is necessary ... [Interjections.] Do you want to take a picture of me? [Interjections.] In George, my predecessor, the hon member Uys, was in this position when he started rebuilding the George Hospital and I inherited the project. It included a new emergency centre. By the time this project was completed – it took three or four years, I think

– the emergency centre had to be rebuilt. The profile of disease and emergency cases in that community changed so much. It changed during the construction period. That is what we are facing. You will notice that we are building a few more emergency centres. We are increasingly modernising them. You will notice the amount of money we spend on the EMS to address this problem. We therefore know about these queues, but we are at least working on them.

I did not inherit a single programme from your government who addressed these problems – not a single project.

The PREMIER: They never do.

The MINISTER: All the projects were initiated by us, so they are indeed not empty promises, and you know it.

You spoke about the medical distribution. Mr Speaker, member Skwatsha referred, and he kept on referring, to the problems we experienced with the contractual handover from the one service provider to the other service provider with the CDU.

We experienced problems; we acknowledged those problems; we mentioned it to the media and we often apologised profoundly; and we also spoke to the mother company in the USA. We did anything possible to improve the situation. We had emergency plans and so on. It is now running smoothly. There were implementation problems, but we don't have stock-outs. We do not have stock-outs; it is not true. We had stock-outs with the national provision of

medicine, but we buy our own medicine, we procure our own medicine when the national department cannot provide us with what they should. The medical stock-outs in the province are minimal; it is actually not even mentionable.

He mentioned nutrition to our children which is poor. [Interjections.] This is not really a health issue. He also made mention of Vitamin A. Let me say to you, member Skwatsha, that we have an 87% immunisation percentage in the province; our target is 90%. We immunise 87% of our children every year. We cannot improve much on this because it is a constant migration of people which are then out of the cycle when we do the immunisation and we have to do them in the following year.

I want to mention only three issues to you about children. One is the number of baby-friendly institutions that we have in the province – we have 21. I think there are 24 baby-friendly institutions in the province, but there are 21 in our service. Please go and read about the baby-friendly facility and you will see how remarkable that is. We have the very successful kangaroo-care project with breastfeeding and so forth and we have a high immunisation rate, so we are really trying to do everything possible to secure the health of our children.

You mentioned trauma and pain at Khayelitsha. Mr Speaker, I think it is obvious to me, and it is no secret any more, that the Khayelitsha Hospital is a big thorn in the flesh for the ANC. I don't know why. I don't know why we can't unite ...

Mr M OZINSKY: [Inaudible.] ... keep on complaining all the time; that's why.

The MINISTER: I don't know why we can't unite behind this remarkable project. [Interjections.] I've got the whole day to speak. I don't know why we can't unite behind this project. It is a remarkable project; it is more than a health institution, and I've mentioned it often. I've also often mentioned that it is not only our government that should get the credit for this. It is a combined effort between us and the national government, and the City of Cape Town was also involved. This is a remarkable project for our country. Why are you complaining about this facility? Why are you doing this to the staff and the management of that facility? [Interjections.]

Mr Speaker, the bottom line of the Khayelitsha Hospital is: It is the biggest emergency centre in the province and it is the busiest emergency centre in the province. You can imagine what cases in emergency presents to that facility. It has a mortality rate of below 1%. [Interjections.] Compare that to a hospital with 550 deaths. [Interjections.] You keep on complaining about this centre of excellence. It was awarded the award as the best public institution – not the best hospital – in South Africa ...

The PREMIER: Hear, hear!

The MINISTER: ... yet the ANC is complaining. Do they not want this facility for that community?

The PREMIER: No, they don't; they don't.

The MINISTER: They don't want that facility for this community. [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order, hon members! Order! [Interjections.]

The MINISTER: The ANC will never ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order!

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, member Skwatsha mentioned ... [Interjections.] I am not going to continue about Khayelitsha. Member Skwatsha ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Hon Prins and Hani, order, please! I can't hear the Minister.

The MINISTER: Member Skwatsha mentioned a few individual cases at the Khayelitsha Hospital. The truth of the matter is that not a single case that hon member Skwatsha has brought to the House was not investigated; we investigated them all, and none of them corresponded with the information he gave us.

The PREMIER: Absolutely none.

The MINISTER: I keep on challenging him: Bring me the evidence. Don't come and say who said whatever; bring me the evidence of any case. We can make mistakes; I don't have a problem with that, but hand it in. We can make mistakes obviously. We are not saying that we are infallible and don't make mistakes, but we have investigated everything.



Mr Speaker, I want to refer to the matter regarding the Premier and the patient who died in the Khayelitsha Hospital. It was member Skwatsha who mentioned the name in the House.

An HON MEMBER: That's right.

The MINISTER: It was him who mentioned the name and the Premier replied to that question. [Interjections.] If there was anyone who did anything inappropriate, it was member Skwatsha who did it and ...

An HON MEMBER: That's right.

The MINISTER: ... not the Premier. She only replied to his question. [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order! Order, hon members!

The MINISTER: I think it is a sad day when the ANC spokesperson on Health uses individual people with a condition such as Aids to try to make a political point. [Interjections.] It is a sad, sad day. [Interjections.] I really would have thought ... [Interjections.] ...

The SPEAKER Order!

The MINISTER: ... as an esteemed colleague of mine ... [Interjections.] I would have thought that hon Skwatsha would have risen above that in his approach and in his deliberations about Health and not go to that depth. [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order! Order, hon members! Order!

The MINISTER: I am very, very disappointed.

Mr Speaker, the Premier has expressed herself very often, and on many occasions, about HIV and Aids. Member Skwatsha asked: Who gave her the permission? I'll tell you who gave her the permission: The majority of the people in the province gave her the permission, and they are going to give her the permission again, and they are going to deny you from having the permission to do this because you are a party of denial. [Interjections.]

The Premier has mentioned this issue of intergenerational sex, and you tell me if you don't agree with this. The Premier said there is this phenomenon of intergenerational sex in South Africa, and she mentioned the statistics which were ...

Mr M OZINSKY: [Inaudible.]

The MINISTER: ... announced in KwaZulu-Natal. [Interjections.] I want to say shut up, but I am not allowed to do so. [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order! [Interjections.] Order! [Interjections.] Order, hon Minister! [Interjections.] Hon Minister ... [Interjections.] Hon Premier ... [Interjections.] Hon Ozinsky, I've warned you, and this is the last time I am warning you. [Interjections.] This is the last time.

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, be kind to him, there are only a few of them here.

Mr Speaker, the statistics in KwaZulu-Natal indicates that there is an enormous disparity in HIV-infection between young girls and young boys – an enormous disparity; I think it is 40% to 4%, which means ...

Mr M OZINSKY: Mr Speaker, on a point of order: Will the MEC take a question?

Die MINISTER: Nee, man! [Tussenwerpsels.]

The SPEAKER: Order! [Interjections.] Order, hon members!

The MINISTER: No! [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order, hon Skwatsha! Order! The Minister said no; please take your seat. Over to you, Minister.

The MINISTER: The only deduction one can make from that disparity is that it is from intergenerational sex. How do these girls get infected if it is not from the boys of the same

age? I want to put this to the hon Skwatsha, through you, Mr Speaker: Does he agree? Is he happy with this situation? Does he agree with this situation? Shouldn't we address it? That's what the Premier did and now she gets crucified for speaking out about the truth.  
[Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: You don't have the chance now to respond to the question, hon member.  
[Interjections.] Take your seat. [Interjections.] Order! Sit down. Not now. I think you must ...  
[Interjections.] Not now. Take your seat.

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the Premier has on many occasions expressed her opinion about multiple concurrent sexual partners. It is something we have got to address in South Africa. We are avoiding these issues, but these are the causes of HIV and Aids. Why are you reluctant to address it? Why are you reluctant to face it? [Interjections.] You're a party of denial; you do not want to face it because you think it is politically unpopular. I'll tell you what: It is politically unpopular towards irresponsible people, but not towards the majority of the people in this country who are very responsible people. So please, become ...  
[Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: No, no, take your seat, hon member. You had your chance, hon Skwatsha. These are now replies from the Minister to your questions and comments. Take your seat. You will get another day to ... [Interjections.] No, no, no, take your seat. [Interjections.] Hon member, take your seat.

Mr M SKWATSHA: Mr Speaker, on a point of order: ...

The SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

Mr M SKWATSHA: Mr Speaker, I think you are unfair to the ...

The SPEAKER: Take your seat, hon member. Take your seat, please. [Interjections.]  
Minister, please continue and address the Chair.

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am never unfair towards my very good friend Skwatsha. Everyone knows we are very good friends. [Interjections.] I am actually trying to deal with him in a way which will make it possible for him to join me here. [Interjections.] I know it will happen sometime.

The hon member Mr Skwatsha mentioned Clicks. Let me say to you, hon member Skwatsha, I am again disappointed that you don't know what the transaction between us and Clicks is. The interaction is that they do vaccinations and family planning for us. They do not do HIV-testing for us. That is a private institution, a private function like in any other private institution in the province, and it is not a matter which you can bring to the House and it is not the responsibility of Health. I also want to say I do not believe what you said. [Interjections.]

You mentioned Eerste River and that we fired the whistleblower; it is a done-deal case. The facts are well-known. I am not going to deal with it again.

Member Skwatsha mentioned the expenditure per patient which decreased. The fact of the matter is that we are stretching the Health rand and we are spending much money per patient.

The issue of elderly people waiting at hospitals was also raised. You can't go to a hospital unless you are referred to a hospital. The system works differently. It is a primary health care system. We have this appointment system now; it is not necessary to wait. The people have become accustomed to going early. Because they are concerned that they will not get the service in time, they all go early and they all have to wait a long time. It is not necessary; we have made alternative plans. The CDU and the appointment system and many other projects are addressing that.

The hon member spoke about tablet collectors. I don't know what you are talking about. I've never heard about tablet collectors; this is the first time ever that I hear about it. Thank you for the information.

The issue of human resources regarding the health professional ratio was also raised. Our ratio per health professional and patients is the best in the country, and our bed ratio is the best in the country. I don't know what more I need to say about that.

The issue of supply chain management was raised. The previous official was dismissed because we discipline and we address fraud. We address these things and we don't do cadre deployment and look the other way when there is a problem. This person was dismissed due to disruptive behaviour. The post was advertised and applications closed on 22 March. An appointment will be made soon.

The issue regarding the shortage of items was mentioned. I have actually mentioned it. Please bring me any information on the shortage of items.

The Hanover Park issue relates to the clinic committee, which is an unofficial body, that had to be disbanded due to internal disruptive behaviour. Again, it was members of the community who formed this committee, with no status, and it was because of their behaviour that this thing was disbanded.

Mr Speaker, I am done with Mr Skwatsha. I think I will leave him now; he has had enough of a hiding now.

Hon member Bevu mentioned that what we did is not enough. I firstly want to say I agree one hundred per cent with you. Health is a bottomless pit. Certainly we can do much more, but we haven't got the resources to do much more. We are trying to use our money as effectively and as efficiently as possible. I think the record that we have in that regard is well-known but, yes, much more can be done.

You mentioned community participation. I again refer you to the Hospital Facility Boards. You mentioned that Hospital Facility Boards are not appointed impartially, or that there is something wrong with them. I asked you, and I asked in my speech: Please bring me the names for the hospital boards.

We have established district health councils. There is new legislation under way to establish primary health care boards and we have the Provincial Health Council. I don't know what more community involvement and participation you really want if we've done all that.

You made mention of six medico-legal cases and you said that civil proceedings should be instituted against the state. Medico-legal cases against the government are becoming a real concern. It seems to us as if there is a renewed effort by the legal fraternity to institute civil proceedings against the state. I must say it is an open field in the rest of the country with what is going on there. It is a huge concern and we are trying to deal with that. I again remind you of the complaints line that we've instituted, which is very successful. It has a 97% success rate, where we solve smaller cases in real time while the patient and the staff are at the facility. I also want to remind you of the facility that we are busy creating with the new legislation for the Independent Complaints Committee.

Mr Speaker, the aim of the Independent Complaints Committee is to create a mechanism where our patients can get an impartial, independent outcome without the necessity of litigation, which is a very expensive process. I really hope that you will recommend that the six cases you mentioned wait for that and use that facility.

I now come to hon member Labuschagne. I can't read my own handwriting! [Laughter.] You supported the budget; thank you very much for that. I usually cannot read Prof Househam's handwriting, but mine is also not readable. Die agb lid het spesifiek na die inligtingstelsels verwys. Ek is baie trots daarop dat ons geld spandeer het op vyf elektroniese inligtingstelsels wat ons hele Administrasie ten opsigte van apteke, landelike fasiliteite, inhoudsbestuur,



hospitaal-informasiesistels, die verpleegsterskofsistels en so aan gaan verbeter. Dit is 'n baie groot prestasie. Ek weet nie watter een van die vyf nie, maar vir een van die vyf sistels het ons die internasionale toekenning gewen. Dit was 'n interne ontwikkelingstelsel. Ons doen baie goeie werk in daardie opsig en ons spandeer baie geld daaraan.

U noem dat 80% van ons siektes is voorkombaar; dit is inderdaad so en dit is wat die welstand-benadering spesifiek wil aanspreek.

U het die hoeveelheid mense genoem wat op antiretrovirale middels is. Die laaste telling was 156 000, as ek reg onthou. Dit is 'n dramatiese verhoging van die 14 000 in 2009 – wat ons by agb Pierre Uys geërf het – na 156 000 in 'n bietjie meer as drie jaar. Ek weet nie wat hy gedoen het nie. Ek dink hy het maar net “ge-idle” in die pos, maar ons het darem nou hernude aksie daarin gesit.

Mnr die Speaker, die voorkoms van tuberkulose in die provinsie bly 'n reuse probleem. Ek het Sondag met die Adjunkpresident van Suid-Afrika by die Pollsmoor Korrektiewe-fasiliteit ontmoet en ons het lank daaroor gepraat. Dit bly 'n unieke storie oor hoekom die Wes-Kaap so 'n hoë voorkoms van tuberkulose het. Die enigste ding in die Wes-Kaap wat anders is as elders is die misbruik van drank. Daarom dink ek ons moet weer na die voorkoms van drank kyk. Ek dink die misbruik van alkohol se negatiewe invloed op gesondheid word totaal onderskat. Ons moet weer daarna gaan kyk.

Ons is baie bevoorreg om te sê dat ons hierdie wonderlike genesingspersentasie het – 82% – wat die beste in die land is. Hierdie nuwe Gene Expert Machine gaan vir ons baie nuwe

verbeterde uitkomst bring deurdat dit 4, 16, 24 of 48 verskillende monsters van speeksel kan analiseer en binne twee uur is die uitslag beskikbaar. Dit is geweldige vordering en dit gaan 'n groot verskil maak in die identifisering van TB-gevalle, want dit is die groot uitdaging.

Noudat ek van Korrektiewe Dienste gepraat het, wil ek net noem dat ons op die punt staan om 'n nuwe diensooreenkoms met Korrektiewe Dienste aan te gaan. Korrektiewe Dienste, as 'n instelling, is die plek waar die meeste nuwe TB-gevalle per duisend voorkom. Dit gaan baie belangrik wees oor hoe ons dit hanteer in samewerking met hulle en in opvolg ook buitekant wanneer hulle vrygelaat word, en met hul families. Ons gaan ook hard daaraan werk.

Mnr die Speaker, ek wil van die geleentheid gebruik maak om baie dankie te sê vir die bydrae. Ek wil ook dankie sê vir die ondersteuning. Ek hoop dat ons in die jaar wat kom u nie sal teleurstel met die spandering van ons geld in Gesondheid nie.

Debat afgesluit.

The SPEAKER: Order! The proceedings of the House will be suspended for five minutes to give the guests of Minister Botha a chance to leave the Chamber. Thank you very much.

## **WESTERN CAPE APPROPRIATION BILL [B 2—2013]**

(Debate on Vote 4 – Community Safety)

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY SAFETY: Mr Speaker, hon Premier, Cabinet colleagues, members of the Standing Committee on Community Safety, Members of the Provincial Parliament, provincial Deputy Police Commissioners, municipal police chiefs, provincial heads of the justice cluster departments, members of the law enforcement agencies, leaders of local government and Mayco members, the Director-General, Head of Department, departmental staff, SO5 Steering Committee and working group partners, members of the provincial CPF boards, CPF members, neighbourhood watch members, NGOs and special guests, one of the strategic objectives of the Western Cape government is to increase safety for all our communities.

By increasing safety, we aim to make every community in the province a safe place to live in, work, learn, relax and to move about. A safe place is closely linked to a person's freedom – the freedom to move around, relax and work and the freedom to do so without fear. This is freedom you can use. This is what we are working very hard at to achieve, through a proactive rather than a reactive approach.

Mr Speaker, the total budget of the Department of Community Safety for the 2013-14 financial year is R388,5 million, which represents an increase of 6,57%. We are using this budget to make the Western Cape safer through partnerships, innovation and sustainable interventions.

Our broader safety strategy looks at the whole of society, mobilising the resources, knowledge, creativity and the concern of all role-players, including all spheres of

government, civil society, business and individual citizens, to build safe communities on a partnership basis. Our motto, “Better Together”, is one that we live.

As the Premier said in her State of the Province Address a few weeks ago:

There is no other area in the province where the whole of society approach has a more important role to play than in tackling crime and violence.

We have challenged the way safety is traditionally thought about, and have conceptually shifted our approach and instead emphasised prevention. To give you some examples, the norm has been to think that institutions are responsible for safety within their boundaries. We say that institutions are responsible for the safety of people who use them, within and beyond their boundaries.

Mr Speaker, historically safety has been viewed as the responsibility of security professionals and the police only. We say that safety is everyone’s responsibility, and that there is an important role that can be found in a great diversity of actors to promote safety. Take, for example, grime. It is well-documented that grime attracts crime. A dirty, graffiti-laden, littered dark alleyway says that this space is not governed and provides the opportunity for crime. The opposite is also true: A clean, positively occupied, well looked after space gives the opposite message and opportunities for crime are removed.

The Broken Window principle is one that is used and promoted by Community Improvement Districts (CIDs). Urban design also has an important role to play and is one of the focus areas

of the Violence Prevention Through Urban Upgrade (VPUU) and particularly relevant to the City of Cape Town as the World Design Capital next year.

Mr Speaker, in order to achieve our strategic objective of making our province a safer place, the Department of Community Safety is focusing on four major policy thrusts. My speech will focus on these four areas to illustrate to the House and to the public the kind of projects and programmes that we are using our resources and budget towards. These projects and programmes give life to our strategy and will be the vehicle that will drive us towards our destination of a safer Western Cape for all.

The first area is that of effective oversight because we believe that proper oversight can act as a catalyst for better policing for the people of the province. This is also a very important area, because provinces have a constitutional responsibility to conduct this oversight role.

The second is increasing safety on our roads which demands the tireless work of our traffic officers and the collaborative effort with the Department of Transport on our Safely Home campaign, as well as with municipal traffic services and the South African Police Service (SAPS).

The third area is maximising the safety contribution of the Western Cape government buildings and institutions. With thousands of spaces that the province is responsible for, the potential for these places and spaces to contribute to safer environments cannot be underestimated.

The final focus area is partnerships. All of the focus areas have a whole of society element to them, but strengthening community safety partnerships is where the whole of society thinking is most evident.

Each of these focus areas also takes into account certain principles. These include forward-looking to get the future right rather than repairing the past. It includes identifying what happened that enabled the problem to occur, and what can be done to reduce the likelihood of this happening again. Prevention is a key principle.

Mr Speaker, any crime requires a motivated actor, an opportunity and a conducive environment. While we might not be able to change the mindset of a motivated actor, we can reduce the opportunities for crime, and we can focus on fixing our environments. This will reduce the availability of that motivated actor from committing a crime.

#### 1. Improving Policing through Civilian Oversight

Mr Speaker, we are focusing our efforts on programmes that support our constitutional mandate, namely oversight over the police, in order to improve policing in the province. We are challenging the convention that we are powerless to change the police.

We believe that through effective models of oversight that are in compliance with provincial constitutional powers, service delivery by the police can indeed be improved.

Oversight can act as a catalyst for improved police efficiency and that is what we are after – better policing for the people of the province.

It is an understatement to say that the SAPS is going through hard times. Looking at the fiasco with the original investigating officer assigned to the Reeva Steenkamp murder case, it is time that the SAPS understand that there are some serious systemic problems within the service that need to be addressed. A report, released by the Public Service Commission during the past financial year, found that detectives at all three stations that were visited in the province were dealing with workloads well in excess of the norm.

The norm, according to the report, stands at 1:20. However, stations reported docket allocations of 1:95 and even 1:132 and, according to the Community Police Forum in Hout Bay, the case allocation for each detective at the Hout Bay Police Station is 1:150.

The editorial in a recent *Sunday Argus* stated that the National Planning Minister, Trevor Manuel, had identified levels of skill, training and commitment amongst civil servants as a major concern, calling at the same time for serious consequences to be visited upon state employees failing to live up to the public trust, but nowhere was this more resonant than in the case of the police.

Profoundly, that newspaper editorial stated:

In the face of institutionalised incompetence, crime is never going to be beaten.

The Editorial in the *City Press* on 17 March said, and I quote:

Today we do not trust police sufficiently to teach children that they should seek out police officers if they are in trouble.

When a national newspaper's editorial makes a statement such as this one, it would suggest that something is seriously wrong with the service that is meant to protect us.

Mr Speaker, however, we firmly believe that with the help of proper oversight, which includes promoting good relations between communities and the police, these problems can be identified and fixed. We do not want to look back and blame; we want to look forward and fix the future so that we have better police and together we can, in fact, beat crime.

As part of the Western Cape government's oversight function we have started instituting watching briefs at courts to identify systemic failures in policing, with a particular focus on gang-related crimes. Watching briefs are undertaken by a team of trained legal experts in the department, or university postgraduate law students, under the leadership of one of our senior advocates. They attend court cases, observe and report on the proceedings.

A man accused of murder – a murder which was classified a Schedule 6 offence because the accused appeared on a murder charge which was allegedly committed whilst he was out on bail for another crime – was granted bail of R500 and the matter was postponed for two months. This case is an example of why so many people in South Africa feel that the pillars of our criminal justice system are starting to crumble.



At the hearing the investigating officer failed to turn up at court and, by extension, the docket was not present either. The magistrate expressed his frustration at the tardiness of the SAPS official dealing with this case and instructed the prosecutor to contact the relevant SAPS station and warned that if the docket was not in court on 16 October 2012 he would strike the matter off the roll. Disturbingly, on 16 October the investigating officer once again failed to turn up for the hearing and the magistrate, as he had warned, struck the matter off the roll. The murder accused was set free.

Cases like these are not only a travesty of justice for the victims of crime, but point to broader problems that need to be addressed. Had we not had one of our team members sitting in that courtroom, you would not be hearing this story today, but we were exercising our oversight role efficiently and had our Department of Community Safety team present in that courtroom. I can tell you today that this serious problem was raised with Police Comm Gen Lamoer and we now await this case being placed back on the court roll and remedial action being taken against the police officer.

Mr Speaker, now more than ever, effective oversight is needed and this is precisely why we need the Western Cape Community Safety Bill. The Bill is now in its final stages and will be debated in the House tomorrow. The Bill sets out how we, as a province, should be conducting oversight and will assist us to better do what we are constitutionally mandated to do.

After an initial round of public engagement by the department, additional public hearings were held by the Western Cape Provincial Parliament recently and a range of comments were submitted on this pioneering legislation, and I am pleased that there has been enthusiastic engagement on this Bill.

Mr Speaker, safety concerns differ from province to province and there is no one-size-fits-all approach to crime. In fact, section 206(2) of the Constitution explicitly provides for differing policing policies for different provinces, simply because each province has different needs when it comes to safety.

This is why the Bill aims to improve the identification of the policing needs and priorities of our communities, making it more proactive and which must be taken into account by the Minister of Police in the determination of national policing policy. We want to make this process not only more effective and holistic, but also more transparent by requiring that it be debated regularly in a multiparty forum in the provincial Parliament.

Importantly, this Bill seeks to develop and introduce provincial police oversight models and to promote good relations between the police and communities to fix the future and to be safer together – better together.

In last year's Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) report we consulted with communities across the province and conducted a household survey with a sample size of 13 347 households. We invited CPFs from the 25 police precincts to take part in focus group discussions, and we conducted stakeholder interviews with leaders from business, the

religious sector, farmers' organisations, NGOs, research institutions and the Western Cape Community Police Board.

The report also included real performance information gathered during structured oversight visits and regular police station evaluations and information from watching briefs. Importantly, Police Minister Mthethwa has informed me that the SAPS is considering our recommendation of including domestic violence as one of the crime categories reported on in the national crime statistics. The 2013 PNP draft report will be available shortly.

Mr Speaker, on the topic of crime statistics released by the SAPS once a year, the Western Cape Department of Community Safety has now developed a system which uses alternative indicators of crime statistics and other crime information to compile a shadow safety information report. This information allows us to conduct multiple analyses with critical additional information needed for proactive responses. This information allows us to be more responsive, allocating our limited resources to where and when most needed and to move away from a one-size-fits-all approach to crime, allowing for localised responses according to the safety needs that exist in communities.

The Premier has already made mention of this innovative project in her State of the Province Address in the House a few weeks ago. The next report is due in the coming weeks and will focus on information gathered from the next of kin of murder victims, statistical forecast models and profiling the perpetrators of murder in the Western Cape.

Another example of where the whole of society is in action in our oversight projects is through the Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP) pilot project with the community police forums (CPFs). The Department of Community Safety has developed a web-based Expanded Partnership Programme according to which the functions of CPFs, as stipulated in section 18 of the South African Police Services Act, is translated into measurable standards of service delivery which, in turn, is linked to a funding model.

This programme allows for CPFs to accumulate funds whilst performing their legal role. It also allows for structured problem resolution, improved communication, focused training and other support interventions. The EPP has been piloted for a period of almost 18 months with 32 CPFs throughout the province. During this period the programme was subjected to a full internal audit. Extensive consultation took place with the SAPS, CPFs and the provincial CPF Board during the course of the pilot study.

Mr Speaker, I am pleased to inform the House that I believe the chairpersons of the five top performing CPFs of the pilot study are with us in the House today. The stations and the areas are: Bishop Lavis, Prince Albert, Laingsburg, Saron and Lingeletu West. I will not announce the money figures attached to each station.

A total of just over R68 000 was paid out to these CPFs which they then used for a number of projects. We have now set aside R4,5 million to roll out the EPP to all 149 CPFs in the province. This is without doubt the biggest investment ever made into the functioning of CPFs at station level.

## II: Increasing road safety

Mr Speaker, our second policy thrust is that of increasing road safety. The bulk of the department's budget – 52,3% – is allocated to the Provincial Traffic Service. The Western Cape is the only province to offer a 24-hour, 7-day-a-week service. The province employs 450 traffic officers who patrol over 6 500 km of tarred roads and over 10 000 km of gravel roads. Our men and women in blue literally work day and night to keep our roads safe.

At the department's service excellence awards this month officers were praised for the good work done. I wish to highlight one of the many examples for the benefit of the public. One of the awards went to an officer who risked his life removing a child from a burning car in the Knysna area after an accident between two vehicles. Mr Malgas removed the injured child from one of the vehicles that had caught fire and had been trapped in the vehicle after the accident.

The Western Cape government is making our roads safer through traffic training and development, law enforcement and road safety management. However, Mr Speaker, our citizens have a responsibility to engage in safe road-user behaviour, because it is through this kind of partnership that we can lessen the number of lives lost on our roads and make our roads safer for the people of the Western Cape and our visitors.

In terms of training, the Provincial Traffic Training College, the Gene Louw College, is the only A-grade traffic college in the Western Cape, which means that it can facilitate traffic officer training, examiner for driving licences and examiner of vehicles training. This traffic

college also enjoys full accreditation with Sassetta, the Road Traffic Management Corporation (RTMC) and with the SAPS as an official institution for firearm training.

With the introduction of the traffic qualification in January 2011, as well as the demand for additional training and resultant need to grow the staff complement, we urgently needed to upgrade the facilities to meet the desired requirements and to enable the college to maintain its accreditation with the respective professional bodies and to ensure service excellence. Phase 1 of the upgrade has now been completed and the college was reopened last month.

This much needed upgrade – which I am happy to say is ecofriendly – boasts modernised office spaces and furniture, boardroom facilities, a full gymnasium, library resource centre and breakaway rooms, to mention a few of the improvements. I hope that you will all be offered the opportunity to see the lovely new facilities at our college.

As part of the strategy of the Centre for Learning Excellence it will be the first traffic college in South Africa to pioneer an e-Learning training programme to our qualified traffic officers in the Western Cape. This will start in April 2013 and will form part of their continuous development programme.

With regard to law enforcement, our provincial traffic service has numerous campaigns and enforcement plans in place to really maximise road safety and minimise loss of life. Some examples include the average speed-over-distance project on the N1 between Laingsburg and Beaufort West, Beaufort West to Three Sisters as well as on the R27 West Coast Road.

This was done to curb the high speeds that have resulted in numerous fatalities over the past number of years. At the same time, Provincial Traffic has diverted back to the practice of manually stopping speedsters and the issuing of on-the-spot fines.

Another project that has been welcomed by motorists is the fatigue management programme, where all public transport vehicles are stopped every evening between 20:00 and 08:00 in Beaufort West and in Laingsburg. Drivers who show signs of tiredness are asked to park their vehicles and rest. Since 22 December 2011 to 13 March 2013, 24 736 vehicles were stopped and 2 838 were parked.

The impact of this project can be seen in the drastic reduction in public transport-related fatalities on the notorious road of death. Over the two year period of 2010-11, over 100 people lost their lives during those hours, and this figure has significantly dropped to only six fatalities in 2012. Despite these efforts, lives continue to be lost on our roads. I offer this government's heartfelt condolences to the families and friends of the victims of the tragic bus accident near De Doorns on 15 March.

Mr Speaker, another great challenge we face in the province is alcohol and drug abuse. Most people living in the Western Cape are aware that we have no tolerance for drunk driving. Every weekend our traffic officers conduct 24 roadblocks throughout the year, where drivers are screened for the use of alcohol. Every weekend we screen between 4 500 and 5 000 drivers. Since we started the alcohol blitz roadblocks in April 2010, and up to the latest period where information is available, our officers, in conjunction with other law enforcement agencies, have arrested 3 737 drivers.

Our officers have also removed over R60 million worth of drugs and illegal substances on national routes. We are now training traffic officials on the identification of drugs as well as on the identification of illicit cigarettes and how these items are hidden in different modes of transport. This clearly shows the need for us to do much more than only traffic offence enforcement, but also to address the use of our roads for other criminal activity to help curb drugs entering into our province.

This month has been identified as “Drugfree Month”. Provincial Traffic has already confiscated 400 mandrax tablets, 15 bags of dagga and 18 bundles of CAT in integrated operations with the SAPS and the Correctional Services while using their dog units. Having witnessed the value of incorporating the dogs in carrying out our duties, we are now working towards establishing our own dog unit to assist in fighting drug trafficking on national and provincial routes. I welcome this initiative and innovative approach to tackling the root cause of crime.

Our traffic services also employ the whole of society thinking in their endeavours. Learner licence training is an example. The department teaches and assists learners and the unemployed youth to acquire learner driving licenses. A total of 849 learners have benefited from this training this last year.

We are now improving this project to not only provide lessons and materials, but will sponsor the registration fees of about 1 000 learners and unemployed youth in the next financial year to write an official test at the Driver Learner Testing Centre.



Road safety is an excellent example of how the whole of society can make a difference. The change in driver behaviour, together with government departments working together and innovation, has had a massive impact on our roads.

Mr Speaker, this government has a zero tolerance for corruption. Late yesterday afternoon two Western Cape traffic officials were arrested on charges of corruption. The arrest follows a thorough investigation by the SAPS, in collaboration with the Western Cape Department of Community Safety. I welcome these arrests and I hope it will send a strong message to all employees that corruption will not be tolerated.

The PREMIER: Hear, hear!

The MINISTER: The allegations of corruption were brought to the attention of the Provincial Traffic Department when members of the public came forward, alleging that the two officers were soliciting bribes from motorists.

Kenny Africa, the Provincial Traffic Chief, immediately alerted the SAPS who, after investigating the matter, were able to make the necessary arrests, and it happened yesterday.

III: Maximising the Safety Contributions of WCG institutions, assets and people

The department has revisited the security risk management function. A paradigm shift assisted by the Provincial Strategic Objective 5 (PSO5) – Increasing Safety – has been

initiated and informs developments within the security risk management domain. To accommodate these developments, it has become necessary to revisit current systems and processes to demonstrate how safety and security can be enhanced by influencing planning processes.

A detailed security diagnostic was conducted through a tender process to look at how the provincial government is dealing with security-related issues currently and make recommendations on how security can be improved.

The diagnostic findings are to inform the development of a transversal security strategy for provincial government and are due to be completed by the end of April. It is through the collective efforts of departments and their respective staff that we will make our environments safer.

Mr Speaker, over and above this, communities have a critical role to play to ensure that government services remain accessible to communities. Active citizenry must be encouraged.

Accordingly, the need has arisen for government resources applied in any given community to be consolidated in such a manner that we are able to benefit from economies of scale. In addition, our planning processes must increasingly emphasise that community ownership needs to be real in as far as our schools and hospitals are concerned. It will be a sad day when the cost of securing a health or education facility within a community deprives that community from health or education services which such facility is intended to provide.

The planning and design of government facilities within communities will in future receive greater attention from a long-term safety perspective.

#### IV: Whole of society community safety initiatives through partnerships

Mr Speaker, I want to say something about whole of society community safety initiatives through partnerships. With regard to partnerships, I cannot emphasise our final policy focus area enough. This is where we concentrate whole of society community safety initiatives which are developed through partnerships. With no operational control over the police, our interventions are focused on creating safe, positive environments and communities in which crime is less likely to happen in the first place.

Again, this can only be done through prevention by removing opportunities to commit crime, decreasing the motivation of offenders to commit crime and by removing the longer term root causes of crime.

The Premier, shortly after taking office, said to the House that the government would create partnerships to promote community involvement in safety initiatives. We have embraced this wholeheartedly and have created exactly these kinds of partnerships to increase safety and prevent crime. Some examples include neighbourhood watches (NHW). Neighbourhood watches have an important participatory role in the whole of society approach and are crucial safety partners. Having said this, we now have a recorded 472 neighbourhood watch structures with more than approximately 38 000 volunteers.

This year, we shall focus on the development of models other than only providing neighbourhood watches with basic training and equipment. We have revisited and developed a new neighbourhood watch training programme to ensure that the principles of our strategic objective are embodied and take into account the unique safety needs of each community. This new training programme is being piloted in Saldanha and Prince Albert and will be rolled out in the next financial year.

In promoting a whole of society approach towards improving safety in the Western Cape, the Department of Community Safety has partnered with the religious community to assist with keeping our youth safe over the past festive season and upcoming school holidays. We allocated R1,5 million rand to the programme which ran from December until mid-January when schools reopened.

The approach to this partnership was innovative in that the department did not prescribe to the religious community what the content of the programmes must be, but allowed for each community to accommodate their own needs from playing sport to hip-hop dancing, thus creating programmes for the community by the community.

This partnership, a first of its kind, saw 35 organisations across the Western Cape running youth development programmes for around 6 000 of our most vulnerable youth. We shall repeat it now during the April school holidays after which a full cost-benefit analysis will be made.

This partnership recognises the invaluable role played over decades by faith-based structures in all our communities in increasing safety. They are important partners and we want to hold hands with churches, mosques, synagogues, temples, community halls, and every place of worship where good morals and values can be learned to help make our children and youth safe. This is an example of how communities and the Western Cape government can form partnerships which are aimed at making us all safe, because we are better together.

The success of the Chrysalis Academy in youth development and its valuable contribution in preventing and diverting our most vulnerable youth away from a potential life of crime is well-known to the House. The Chrysalis youth programme equips youth with skills for a trade and skills to help them on life's journey. The three-month empowerment training interventions focus on the individual's physical, emotional, mental, energetic and spiritual development. To our knowledge, this kind of youth intervention is unique. The Chrysalis programme is a preventative initiative, as opposed to rehabilitative.

Mr Speaker, over the last financial year 501 youth will have graduated from the academy. The Chrysalis Academy programme has grown from strength to strength and we have witnessed many students leave the academy upon graduation and proceed to study at FET colleges. Many students have also been placed in internships at various places of safety. The Department of Community Safety has now successfully linked this youth programme to the national Expanded Public Works Programme which will see a cash injection of about R30 million into the programme over the MTEF period.

Through this initiative, the duration of the current programme shall be extended from three months training to nine months. This will include a formal work placement of six months with many of our partners, during which period these youngsters shall gain work experience and be introduced to a new world of opportunities. [Interjections.] Thank you for that, member.

During the festive season graduates of the programme were placed, with much success, at a number of partners, most noticeably the City of Cape Town and City Improvement Districts (CIDs). From the current intake of students who will be graduating next week, more than 90% will be placed with our partners to gain formal employment experience.

We are now discussing plans to expand the Chrysalis Academy programme to other areas and the introduction of a non-residential Chrysalis programme, so that more young people in the province can access the opportunities on offer at the Chrysalis Academy. We are also exploring how to best ensure integration of this programme with other important youth programmes such as the Mass Participation Access to Opportunity and Development programme, known as the MOD Centres.

Last year, we introduced the junior instructors' programme which saw 10 of the best Chrysalis graduates being taken up in a three months' training programme as instructors. We now envisage deploying them at our MOD Centres, supported by other graduates, to initiate youth programmes for those communities, by those communities, whilst being funded by the Department of Community Safety through the EPWP.

City Improvement Districts are vital players in the field of increasing safety for all the people in our communities, with 24 CIDs operating throughout the Western Cape. Through the CIDs hundreds of people work to improve the areas in which we live and work and address the root causes of crime in a sustainable manner.

Partnerships are a big focus for the Western Cape government and working with the City Improvement Districts is a perfect example of how working better together can benefit our societies in so many ways, because ultimately safety is everyone's responsibility.

Through a whole of society approach we can win the war against crime, and this war starts by mobilising the youth. When our learners graduate from high school and go on to study at a tertiary institution, they are as a result in a much better position to find employment. The opportunities that are open to them become far more than for the uneducated, unemployed youth.

It is for this reason that we have piloted a project with FET colleges, and particularly with Northlink College, where the Department of Community Safety (DoCS) facilitated the registration process for learners in disadvantaged communities to take advantage of bursary opportunities. The aim is to help learners who failed to complete matric to return and complete a matric-level education.

Those that already completed matric are encouraged to learn a trade, like carpentry, plumbing, construction, becoming a diesel mechanic and many others. We went to see youth across the province. We saw them in Manenberg, Nyanga, Lavender Hill, Robertson, Touws

River, Ashton, Worcester and Wesbank, to name only a few. We had over 1 000 people come to learn about these opportunities.

During the month of April, we will visit Bredasdorp, Elsie's River, Joe Slovo and others with Northlink College to reach out to the most vulnerable youth to steer them away from drugs and gangs and to provide them with real alternatives and real opportunities.

During the month of May, I will be visiting 10 areas in the province – which reported the highest number of domestic violence and rape cases – and hosting public meetings with the local police, religious sectors and residents to work towards a solution to these horrific crimes.

Mr Speaker, we must speak out against these horrific crimes against our women and children and we must engage with our communities so that together we can prevent these types of crimes from happening.

Last, but certainly not least, is The Safety Lab. This is a project that was conceptualised through the Western Cape Government's Strategic Objective 5 – Increasing safety. It is currently funded by the department and embodies the ideals of partnership and across-society thinking. It is a new, small team of five highly skilled professionals in its first year of existence.



The Safety Lab is an experimental organisation that drives innovation in safety and security through partnerships and by connecting entities and people that can collaborate to increase safety. They are currently working on a handful of safety ideas and projects.

One of the Safety Lab's first projects is the CCTVision project. The Safety Lab collaborated with the City of Cape Town to launch a creative way to increase awareness and prevent low-contact crimes, such as remote jamming. The project uses footage from the City's CCTV cameras in an interesting, informative comic-style booklet. The campaign provides clear, actionable advice on how one can significantly reduce the chance of becoming a victim of this type of crime. In essence, it helps citizens to reduce opportunities for crime to occur. I have put a copy of the comic booklet into each of your speech packs.

Mr Speaker, 50 000 copies of the booklet were distributed on street corners and at public transport hubs today. Almost 10 000 of these booklets were handed out by Metro Police officers, giving them an opportunity to engage with the public and thereby promote good community police relations.

V: Conclusion

Mr Speaker, in conclusion, we have moved from design to pilot in the last year. We are now moving into our learning and roll-out year, and as we progress towards our strategic objective the successes become more and more apparent.

We are being creative with our limited resources to benefit society as much as possible and on a localised level. We are very mindful that there is no one-size-fits-all approach to safety and that each community, each safety problem, has its unique causes and also its unique solutions. Local context can and should never be underestimated and this is why partnerships are so important. Partners help us with local understandings and solutions so that our responses are ones that actually work.

Mr Speaker, I am very pleased to say that we are achieving all of this with sound financial management. The Department of Community Safety has received three clean audits in a row which is worthy of great applause.

In conclusion, I wish to say thank you to Dr Lawrence for his leadership and custodianship of the department – and it was his birthday yesterday as well! We miss the cake in the House! Dr Lawrence has been a fine accounting officer and has turned the department around from a catastrophic financial position in 2008 to one of the Western Cape government's gold stars. I also thank our CFO, Mr Frizlar, for ensuring sound financial controls and making the clean audits possible.

I wish to thank all the Chief Directors, Mr Morris, Mr Steyn, Mr Africa and Mr George, and other staff as well. The contributions you make to the department, and your leadership in guiding the department to a more efficient, innovative and results-driven entity, is remarkable. Much work is yet to be done, but with a team like this we have nothing to worry about. A special thanks to Adv Gerber and his team as well.

I thank each staff member who has been a shining example of excellence to ensure safer communities, safer roads and a better administration for all the people of the Western Cape. There are many staff members who show exceptional commitment and excellence in service delivery, and have achieved outstanding results that have impacted on the department, community members and their work colleagues. I thank the staff in the Ministry for being these exceptional persons.

I would like to thank the CEO of the Chrysalis Academy, Ms Lucille Meyer, and her team for the great service they are providing to our youth.

I thank my Cabinet colleagues and the Premier for their support as well. My thanks also go to the City of Cape Town and Mr Richard Bosman for their important and efficient service to the people of Cape Town. Special thanks to Alderman Smith and the Safety and Security Director of the City with whom we enjoy a great work ethic. I thank them for their willingness to partner with us on so many projects.

I also want to thank the SAPS, Gen Lamoer and his men and women in blue for their support as well.

Members of the standing committee, also our partners, the religious sector, FET colleges, neighbourhood watches, CPFs, the Community Safety Board, and all the other partners, thank you very much that we can rely on you when needed. Have a nice day. Thank you.

[Applause.]

The SPEAKER: Order! Proceedings will be suspended and we will resume at 14:00.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED AT 12:57 AND RESUMED AT 13:58.

The SPEAKER: Order! We will now continue with our speakers' list. I recognise the hon Wiley.

Mr M G E WILEY: Mr Speaker, this is probably the most difficult time of the day to speak after a meal, so I will try and keep you reasonably entertained.

Mr P UYS: An excellent meal!

Mr M G E WILEY: Yes. The Standing Committee on Community Safety supports the 2013 budget of R388,589 million. The committee considered the matter and raised some concerns that needed amplification, and which I will address shortly.

This financial year will be a watershed year for the department. Following years of research, analysis and debate, the department is about to embark on a road that will determine if provinces have any significant role in policing oversight, or whether they will simply be passive observers.

If it is the latter, it will be a tragic waste of the department which has been one of the few throughout this country that consistently obtained good results from projects, clean audits and

demonstrated excellent management skills. Dr Lawrence needs to be congratulated on a job well done.

I want to pay special tribute to the staff who have worked so hard to bring the department to this point. The Minister mentioned many of these projects, but the safety barometer that policing needs and priorities and the watching briefs stick out.

The department has the legal obligation to exercise oversight of the SAPS as well as municipal police services in the province. Tomorrow the House will debate the Community Safety Bill and therein lies the path to capacitate the department with the legal framework to guide this oversight role and to give it the opportunity to contribute to creating a safer South Africa.

Again the department has done an excellent and exhaustive job in preparing the Bill. The Minister has covered the critical theme of the whole of society approach and the need for partnerships. I am not going to speak any further with regards to the Bill of tomorrow as far as policing is concerned. I will leave that for the next day.

In this regard, as far as the partnerships are concerned, I would like to congratulate those CPFs on being identified for their good efforts. The support cannot come too soon, as in many communities time is running out. The horrific cases of vigilantism in Khayelitsha that have seen so many die by the necklace method, and which has led the Premier to call for a commission of inquiry, is a case in point.

I know of neighbourhood watches who invested millions in technology and staff and are effectively running their own affairs. This may be effective in the short term but these efforts cannot be good for it simply displaces the crime to an area of less affluence. We cannot survive without the SAPS and its legal mandates.

I will not go into this matter any further here today, other than to say the need could not be more urgent, and the timing more appropriate, as far as the tabling of the Community Safety Bill is concerned.

Mr Speaker, for the last number of years the funding of Chrysalis Academy has remained constant. Given that this project has been one of the most enduring and successful, even by national standards, it is a matter of concern that funding has not kept up with inflation nor with the increasing demand of the services of the academy – and I am now speaking about the core funding as far as core training is concerned.

I would also like to welcome the CEO of the academy, Lucille Meyer, here today and wish her and Course 12 Charlie well on their graduation on Saturday. For those of you who have not been to a graduation at Chrysalis, I would suggest that you get yourself a ticket.

There are those that decry the cost of training Chrysalis students. The question is: What are you comparing this cost to, normal schooling and education? Is that with or without residential capacity, or corrective training, or specialist training, or incarceration, or rehabilitative training? Each methodology has its own cost drivers and each its own desired outcomes.

The standing committee has requested the department to do a comparative cost exercise over a range of existing training, correction and rehabilitation models. If one accepts that Chrysalis training is geared to being preventative, as the Minister has already said, as opposed to being rehabilitative, then this puts it into a category that most governments talk about but few have the courage to implement.

The underlying Chrysalis methodology is based on a normative principle. In short: What can we expect from our youth in a normal functioning society, and how will they succeed best in that society? Given that the average South African still lives in a segregated economically depressed environment where crime is a daily reality, then one will understand that to break people out of their mindset takes time, dedication and a focused, even radical, approach.

Critically, in order to give the impact of the base training the best opportunity to succeed it is essential to keep the graduates in contact with the academy and to offer support and opportunities for an extended period of time. In the case of Chrysalis, the academy keeps contact with its graduates for five years, in theory, because that is not necessarily funded these days, offering retraining annually, job opportunities and support in driving positive community initiatives. It is all about behaviour change.

This aspect is essential as it substantially increases the margin for success for these youths. Success would be reduced if one simply takes a youth out of his or her own negative environment for three months, motivates and skills them and then dumps them back into their original surroundings. They will hold out for a while, but many will succumb to the negative

behaviour after a while unless there is an avenue to escape. This maybe a job, an activity outside their previous haunts, a new circle of friends, or some health-driven activity that sets them apart from others and which creates external opportunities.

Let us remember that Chrysalis recruits are unemployed, most will have been exposed to negative – and even engaged in – behaviour and circumstances. This would include substance, including legal smoking and drinking, minor crime and limited education qualification. Many will have been exposed to some form of abuse and/or dysfunctional family environment or relationship. In every respect they can be categorised as “youth at risk”. Some are clearly high risk, but practice has shown that even they have a chance of coming right. Breaking that cycle before the youth finally steps over the line of no return takes a sincere and dedicated effort by a team.

Mr Speaker, here it is important to analyse the cost of crime. We have heard from the Minister about dysfunction occurring in both the docket preparation and also in the court processes. Postponements are increasing by the day in the courts, and criminals are loose on bail or simply let off.

Some time ago, Nedbank did a calculation that a murder accused costs some R2 million to the point of sentencing – just to the point of sentencing. I would suggest that that figure is much more today.

The fact that the Chrysalis concept has been a resounding success, even during a period of neglect for close on 15 years, should be a signal to any observant and fair-minded person.



Others have acknowledged its success and for this reason the academy has won numerous awards and recognition internationally. The concept has been replicated both elsewhere in South Africa and the United States, albeit with a slightly different methodology.

In the past, I understand – and in the recent past – several African and European countries have expressed an interest in the project. I understand also, more recently, that other provinces are currently investigating the concept and that this province is wishing to expand its footprint within the province.

As welcome as it may be, it will be folly to embark on any expansion without thorough pre-planning, feasibility studies completed by competent persons and the minimum standards that will protect the brand. The exporting of a weak version, or one that is under-capacitated, will not lead only to the brand damage, but also to the possible undermining of the concept itself.

Without wanting to draw a direct parallel, one can look at the current tragedy playing out in the Central African Republic to see what will happen if one does not pay attention to detail. As we say in the military, “The quickest way to see failure is to allow a mission creep to overtake budget and your mandate.”

The benefits of a focused and successful youth development programme would be limitless, in the vernacular a game-changer. The majority of the population bulge lies in the under-24 age group. Not all, especially males, will be able to avoid negative influences, like drugs, alcohol and gangs.

The phenomenon of a child-headed household and a generation of orphans is and will continue to create unique challenges on how best to engage these youths. This province lends itself to youth development. Its climate and geography are ideal to building strong and durable characters. Our nature reserves have been underfunded for many years and an opportunity presents itself to develop in a similar vein as did the US Park Service in the 1930s when they used youths and work skills programmes, called The Civil Conservation Core.

Its legacy can be seen today in the finest park infrastructure in the world. It is imperative that government create the opportunity and set the example where youth can look for a way out. The private sector has limited capacity and is driven by economics. Government does not have that luxury of choice in the matter, only an obligation to create the correct and conducive environment in this regard.

I want to congratulate the department on its role in policing our provincial roads, and that has led to the lowering of the death toll on these roads. Mr Africa and his men and women in uniform are owed a huge debt of gratitude from the countless families who are still alive today and enjoying life as a result of the dedication of the traffic authorities. The innovation has proved that good management can achieve results and the driver-fatigue programme, the 24-hour service – and, amazingly, we are the only province that provides a 24-hour provincial traffic service – and soon on-the-spot speeding fines, will all demonstrate this enthusiasm.

Poaching of our traffic officers by other entities remains a massive loss factor and it is cause for serious concern, and some mechanism has to be found to retain these officers. I recently attended the Gene Louw College reopening. The province can be proud of this facility,

already the premier traffic officer training facility in the country, as acknowledged by the national department. However, a major shortcoming is the lack of accommodation for trainees, and one hopes that this will be addressed in the foreseeable future. Long may they remain in place.

We wish the department well for this coming year, which promises to be exciting. The department has many dedicated and experienced staff, and I am confident that the difficult road ahead will be capably navigated.

In conclusion, I would also like to wish the hon member Gopie, who will be speaking after me, well on her maiden speech and hope that she will be fair! [Laughter.]

Rev D GOPIE: Mr Speaker and members, and everybody that is present here today, this budget Vote of Community Safety needs a lot of explanation, not merely because I am a new member in the House or its community, but because there are hikes to the tune of 1 340% on certain subprogrammes, as in this case, for traffic management's inventory under the subheading medical supplies, and more than 341% on fuel, oil and gas. These figures make any ordinary person's head spin.

There are more disproportionate hikes. In the programme: Administration, entertainment goes up by 26%, property payments jump by 43%, external audit costs by more than 41% and the dreaded expenditure for contractors by more than 45%.

Although continuous learning and training is necessary, it is odd that this new financial year will see huge hikes in this department, with 203% on training for crime prevention and community police relations, 110% more for traffic management and overall this expenditure more than doubles.

One of the more concerning upwardly adjusted trends that needs proper elucidating is the passage under traffic management that merely says a “substantial increase of 35,57%” is attributed to funding for “strategic support services”. The Annual Performance Plan (APP) of the department does not help much to give insight into this matter. The same sterile sentence is used there as an afterthought, but the table shows jumps in communication, consultants, contractors and special services as well as compensation for employees. Travel and subsistence and the unspecified classification of so-called “other” accounts for more, but why the department is allocated more than a third more for this subprogramme is not clear enough.

Citizens must be able to grasp the reason why such a substantial increase is there when they read the budget and the APP, but unfortunately these documents do not assist much in this specific case.

Under the specific indicators for traffic management, one finds four performance indicators that seems to have been nonexistent, namely the number of speed operations conducted, K78 roadblocks held, the hours weighbridges operated, the roadside vehicle checkpoint operations, and road user compliance reports audited shows a zero where the number is to be reported. There are zeros for the past four financial years in these columns, and although a footnote says it is demand-driven indicators, there must be a very good reason why not even one was

audited or recorded in these four preceding years, while the targets over the medium term shows thousands of operations to be conducted.

There is also not much said about the fact that the number of schools involved in road safety education programmes will be cut by almost half, compared to the past two financial years, as is seen on p 73 of the APP. This cannot be regarded as a solid investment in the future of our upcoming and young road users, especially since half of the road fatality victims in the province are pedestrians.

Mr Speaker, vehicle plans are flagged in order to address road fatalities, but no specific plan has been furnished to show a commitment to bring down the number of deaths on our roads on the side of pedestrians. The very APP states that nearly 750 people, or 50% of the fatality rate, annually die on our roads.

In the light of this it is even more worrying that road safety education seems to not get the same priority as in the past two years. One can only hope this will get as much attention as education and awareness interventions on p 71 of the APP.

The traffic management part of this portfolio needs a lot of attention and the involvement of the present political head of the department. It is mainly their duty to change road user behaviour, which cannot be passed like the proverbial buck.

The massive increase of about 35% in the crime prevention and community police relations programme indicates an unusual activity at the end of this government's term of office. This,

read together with other expenditure like communication, starts to make a pattern. This embarking on public relations is obvious, but the motivation for it is absent. If it is to educate and bring about behavioural change in people, it is to be welcomed. It is not drugs and alcohol that are at the root of violent and unacceptable behaviour and crime. We must, of course, fight any such substance abuse.

If it was only a matter of alcohol and drug use, then it would be easy to control; it is human nature that needs to be addressed. Murder, rape and abuse predate any drug and even man's fermenting alcohol. It is as old as paradise itself and real intervention is needed to turn the tide, not merely a simplified blaming of substance abuse. I do not negate the contribution it has in certain cases, but we should look at the perpetrator and not the weapons of choice or other things.

The day after the effects of a substance are worn off, we still have the same person with the usual traits and strife to contend with. We have to continuously build on the good and curb the evil; blaming substances does not change the tendency.

In fact, in some cases it even adds to romanticising and elevating such substance abuse. We cannot put criminals and abusers on pedestals. We must side with the law-abiding and the balance of good, as the majority have a greater inclination to justice and what is right.

We all want an organised and orderly society and safer communities. In contrast, it is a pity that a critical watchdog programme for the constitutional and legal imperative of civilian

oversight gets almost R4 million less in the new financial year. This is another matter that must be made understandable.

The increase of 18% allocated to the Office of the MEC is also noted. The department's Estimates shows a reduced amount for fines, penalties and forfeitures, while there seems to be a drive to increase policing. It also shows a downward trend when compared to the last two financial years. Is the enforcement of discipline not accompanied by an increase in fines? This must also be explained to me.

I will continue to explore these topics during the oversight year ahead and search for answers that are not obvious at this stage. I will play my full role to the best of my ability and will contribute as far as I can. I will ask questions and I will offer criticism as I go along. This I will do as a public representative and as a servant of my people as I raise their plight. I expect the co-operation of all in the Chamber and Legislature to do just that. It is in this spirit that I wish to place a few issues on record.

The inconsistent use of terminology for community police forums is a source of concern. In the budget a lot of political emphasis is placed on neighbourhood watches, while the more technical APP mostly speaks to CPFs.

It is clear that this government favours vigilante-style neighbourhood watches over CPFs and actively seeks to bring them into the fold. By looking at the targets for the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), it seems as if these CPFs will be managed down to make way for the preferred neighbourhood watches. By looking at the figures entered on p 60 of the

APP under the sector indicators one will see the number of CPFs that will be functional for the present financial year, while for the next two years the figure goes down from 175 to 149. For no apparent reason a large number will be excluded. There is also no indication where and who these omitted CPFs are.

On p 48 of the APP, under Programme 2 – civilian oversight – the numbers of stations monitored dropped drastically by a staggering two thirds from the 2011-12 financial year to the 2012-13 financial year with no real urgency over the next two years to correct this situation and the number of stations evaluated will also drop by two thirds over the next three years. Again no target is set to improve this. This discrepancy needs more explanation.

The so-called reward or report-a-cop-system mooted in the APP and main budget is flawed. It only concentrates on reporting police members; it looks like a witch-hunt. The accentuated part is the report and very little is said about the reward part to acknowledge cops in order to encourage good service.

The notion that it is only an informer programme is underscored by the APP on p 90, where the e-mail address is bluntly called “[policing.complaints@westerncape.gov.za](mailto:policing.complaints@westerncape.gov.za)”, and again on p 22 where it is stated, “The department has successfully established communication channels for the reporting of service delivery complaints against the SAPS.”

The big question is why this reporting system is only aimed at the SAPS, as a large number of the complaints to the Independent Police Investigation Directorate (IPID) in the province



involve the Cape Town Metro Police. It is also not clear whether the public can also report, for instance, traffic or law enforcement officials to these numbers.

It is also worrying to read that the way that these complaints will be handled will be by just referring them to the SAPS. It is therefore creating another layer of bureaucracy to simply act as a postbox by passing it on to the very institution that is the source of the grievance. It is therefore redundant and duplicating the very work that the IPID does. It would be more advisable for citizens to complain directly to the IPID, or other watchdog organisations, like the Public Protector of South Africa.

The overly eager collection of crime intelligence also smacks of a duplication of the SAPS competency and it would be a very bad day when we start to put parallel action in place, like the complaints and so-called gathering of safety information. This is a recipe for conflict and not a very good idea ... [Time expired.]

The SPEAKER: Order, hon member! Your time has expired. Congratulations on your maiden speech. Thank you very much.

Rev D GOPIE: Thank you, Comrade.

Mr G C R HASKIN: Mr Speaker, allow me to add my voice to congratulating hon member Gopie on her maiden speech. Allow me also to congratulate the HOD on his birthday yesterday – I do believe it was the HOD whose birthday it was yesterday – and for running a very efficient and professional department and for getting clean audits. I would also like to

thank the chairperson of the standing committee for a very inclusive and professional approach in the way which he runs the standing committee. Thank you very much.

In the two minutes that I have available to me I would like to focus on two things quickly. The one thing is with regards to community policing relations with the police. We all know that the SAPS is in a crisis, and I agree with the Minister in that respect. The confidence in the SAPS, their respect of civilians, of citizens, and indeed their legitimacy is under the spotlight at the moment. Quite frankly, the commission of inquiry must go ahead.

The ACDP is appalled at the way in which Minister Mthethwa and the Commissioner is working at delaying and preventing the truth from coming out with regards to the Khayelitsha Commission of Inquiry. But let's also say that they are also spending our money, as citizens of South Africa, by dragging this process through the courts. Quite frankly, that is unacceptable and it should be stopped immediately.

Mr Speaker, we need the truth to come out ... [Interjections.] ...

The SPEAKER: Order! Order, hon Skwatsha!

Mr G C R HASKIN: ... because what is happening here is that instead of communities legitimately being able to say that they can trust the police, that they can take a complaint to the police and that the police are approachable and that they are heard, that they are efficient and that they are fulfilling the justice process that is designed for the SAPS, we are unfortunately having to say the opposite. That needs to change. It is a massive task that the

Department of Community Safety and the Minister has in front of them, and we wish him well for the year ahead.

Mr Speaker, in terms of traffic management I would like to thank the committee for taking on board the ACDP's suggestion that we focus on pedestrian safety in this year ahead ...

The SPEAKER: Order! Please complete your sentence, hon member. Your time has expired.  
[Interjections.]

Mr G C R HASKIN: Was that a long two minutes, or was ...

The SPEAKER: Your time has expired, hon member. [Interjections.] Order! [Interjections.]  
Order, hon members! [Interjections.] Order!

Mr M NCEDANA: Mr Speaker, the speakers' list before us is kind of confusing, because I am busy relaxing here and now I am told to speak!

It sounds as if the department is doing well, in terms of the speech presented by the Minister, but I think challenges continue to face the people of the Western Cape and the communities, where you have drugs and where you have gangsters. That challenge is going to continue to face this department until we all together hold hands to fight for safer communities and until the day we stop politicising issues of crime.

We had very good working community policing forums, and I want to believe that there are communities that still have effective community policing forums. However, there are communities where policing forums have been politicised to the extent that they are no longer functioning the way they used to. I trust that the Minister has the ability to change that situation for the better that will benefit the communities in the areas where we stay.

Mr Speaker, I am surprised and worried to learn that the necklacing that has taken place, particularly in Khayelitsha, has been registered as an inquest inquiry instead of a murder case. If this information is correct, I would appreciate it if the department, when they have time, could respond to this. I am not a learned man when it comes to inquests and murders, but all I know is that if a person is necklaced, that is murder to me. These issues need dedicated men and women to fight, not a person who stands up as a populist to gain the support of the community when, in fact, you are doing nothing for that community.

The day we stop the fight between the Police Service and this government, the day we find a way of doing away with that and begin to work together with the Police Service instead of seeing them as enemies ... [Interjections.] You do. [Interjections.] You do, the fact that you consistently fight in courts of law with the Police Service. You should veer away from that and engage to find ways ... [Interjections.] ...

The SPEAKER: Order! Order, hon members!

Mr M NCEDANA: ... that will benefit the community. The fact that this government does not have control over the Police Service is the reason why you go to court – we all know that. We are saying stop that and focus on building a safer community.

Mr Speaker, we have programmes that work very well, like the Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading programme (VPUU) – and the hon Minister is aware of this because he was a Mayor in the City of Cape Town – which is very effective in the communities where it exists. This programme should be extended. I am worried that the Minister did not specifically refer to the VPUU because it is one of the important programmes that are run in the City of Cape Town.

The CCTV cameras remain a challenge because, firstly, in the evenings you are unable to identify the perpetrators and when it is a far distance the camera is unable to capture the image to allow you to be able to make an arrest.

Yeyokuba nizakuqhubeka Mnu Somlomo ningabantu abangathi abahlonitshwa yeminye imibutho yezopolitiko nokuhlala ngokubanzi ngoba niziinkokheli ezingafuni ukumamela uluvo olwahlukileyo kwaye nifunde kulo khonukuze uba ngaba kukho into eninokuyithatha niyenze nakhe eluntwini njengokuba nisitsho nisithi “better together” niyenze isebenze loo nto ningayithethi ngomlomo nje kuphela.

Ninezinto ezininzi enizenzayo ningulo rhulumente aniyixeleli eminye imibutho yezopolitiko elapha ngaphakathi kodwa nithi “better together” nisakufika ekuhlaleni imibutho

karhulumente engasebenzisani nani okanye eniyoyikayo nazo nizithathe nizibekele ecaleni. Yithatheni yonke le mibutho niyisebenzise yonke khonukuze nakhe iNtshona Koloni engcono yethu sonke.

Me A J DU TOIT MARAIS: Mnr die Speaker, dit is verblydend om te weet dat die departement se begroting met 6,57% vermeerder het. Die departement se doel is om veiligheid te verseker en te handhaaf in ons gemeenskappe. Hiermee word nie net die veiligheid van persone teen geweld en misdaad aangespreek nie, maar ook toenemend die veiligheid van voetgangers en motoriste.

Veiligheid is almal se verantwoordelikheid. Kriminele dade moet veroordeel word en samewerkingsooreenkomste moet met gemeenskappe aangegaan word. Sodoende word die gemeenskap vrywaar teen misdadigers.

In 2012 is 'n studie deur die Instituut van Rasse-aangeleenthede gedoen wat bevind het dat te veel lede van die SAPD by gewelddadige optredes betrokke is. Hierdie bevinding mag as 'n veralgemening gesien word. Sulke optredes van die polisielede skaad die beeld van die polisiemag en die persepsie word geskep dat selfs diegene wat wel uitstekende lede is, wantrou word. Hierdie uitstekende polisielede wil ek graag bedank en salueer vir hul dienslewering.

Hierdie verslag het ook aangedui onder watter geweldige stres die lede van die SAPD werk. Die hoë moordsyfer dra by tot hierdie stres. In Suid-Afrika is die moordsyfer agt maal hoër as in die VSA en 20 maal hoër as in die meeste Westerse lande. In een jaar word 'n SAP-lid aan

meer geweld en brutaliteit blootgestel as offisiere in, byvoorbeeld, die VSA in hul hele loopbaan. Dit is 'n skokkende feit.

Die departement het wel ondersteuningstelsels in plek om die SAPD-lede met post-traumatiese stres te ondersteun. Na my mening is dit steeds nie genoeg nie. Beraders is nodig om berading vir die SAPD-lede te gee. Meer moet vanaf nasionale vlak gedoen word om mediese en finansiële bystand deur middel van Polmed te verskaf.

In 2012 het 2 763 offisiere vir berading aangemeld – en dit is maar net dié waarvan ons weet – en van hulle is gediagnoseer met post-traumatiese stres. Die monitering van polisie-optrede deur die provinsiale departement is 'n belangrike funksie. Hierdie mandaat van die provinsie is veral belangrik in protesoptogte en die onlangse gebeure wat getoon het dat dissipline onder die provinsiale polisielede bydra tot effektiewe dienslewering.

Mnr die Speaker, die padnetwerk van die provinsie is uiters belangrik, en kan die aansluitings- en vervoernetwerke van dwelms en kriminele aktiwiteite word. Vandag wil ek die Provinsiale Verkeershoof, mnr Kenny Afrika, bedank vir die rol wat hy en sy span speel in die verkeerswetstoepassing.

Nie net verseker hulle dat die wet toegepas word nie, maar is hy en sy span instrumenteel in die Veilig Tuis-inisiatief. Daar is 'n stelselmatige vermindering van padongelukke en -sterftes in die provinsie. Hulle verseker ook dat die gedrag van motoriste positief verander.

Mr M SKWATSHA: [Inaudible.]

The SPEAKER: Order! Order! Hon Skwatsha, order!

Me A J DU TOIT MARAIS: Met die padblokkades wat gereeld plaasvind, word bestuurders wat onder die invloed van alkohol bestuur, vasgevat. Dwelmmnetwerke is so oopgevlak en onwettige ammunisie, gesteelde goedere en perlemoen word so opgespoor.

Die departement spreek die veiligheid van die inwoners van die Wes-Kaap op 'n geïntegreerde wyse aan. Mnr die Speaker, gemeenskapspolisiëring is, in essensie, 'n samewerking tussen die polisie en die gemeenskap wat gemeenskapsprobleme identifiseer en oplos. [Tussenwerpsels.]

The SPEAKER: Hon Skwatsha, order!

Me A J DU TOIT MARAIS: Om 'n konstruktiewe verhouding te bou, vereis energie, kreatiwiteit, verdraagsaamheid en veral geduld van al die betrokkenes. Vertroue is die kernwaarde wat hier belangrik is. Vertroue is die skakel tussen die gemeenskap en die polisie. Sonder vertroue is effektiewe polisiëring onmoontlik.

Met hierdie begrotingsrede glo ek dat die departement en die Ministerie hul energie fokus op een doel: om saam te leer en te werk om ons geliefde gemeenskappe, die provinsie en, ten einde, Suid-Afrika, 'n veiliger plek te maak om in te leef en te werk.



Mr M NCEDANA: Mr Speaker, with due respect, I just want to check. The speakers' list I have in front of me indicates something different. Aren't you supposed to inform me if there's a change in the speakers' list?

The SPEAKER: Order! Hon Ncedana, I don't make any changes to the speakers' list. It is done by the Chief Whips and the Whippers of the political parties, so perhaps they should give you an answer. Where are the Chief Whips and can one of them answer that?

The DEPUTY CHIEF WHIP (DA): Mr Speaker, there was a problem with the speaker's list. The Chief Whip did inform some of the parties. Apparently she did not speak to Cope, and I tender our apologies.

The SPEAKER: Can you in future make sure before you make any changes that you consult the other political parties, please.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY SAFETY: Mr Speaker, I promise you I will not take as long as I did with the budget speech.

I thank hon Wiley for his support for the Bill. [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order, hon members! Order!

The MINISTER: With regard to the Bill, I am not going to say anything further. We will debate the Bill and the issues surrounding that tomorrow.

Thank you for acknowledging the clean audits. Also, thanks from me to the staff once again. I think they're doing a marvellous job in ensuring that there are sound financial controls in place in the Department of Community Safety.

Mr Wiley also referred very briefly to the commission of inquiry. I think it is imperative that the inquiry continues, but later I will refer to that a little more. Also, he acknowledges the Chrysalis Academy's successes. Currently it's a success story if we look at what we want to achieve with regard to our vulnerable youngsters out there.

I just want to highlight one issue to show exactly what we are trying to do to reach out to those in the disadvantaged communities to take up the opportunity to change their lives and their behaviour and it is exactly what the academy is doing.

Let me say with regard to all the other issues you've raised: There are and always will be gaps. It's a case of identifying the gaps and what you are doing about it, how you put your necessary structures and systems in place to eliminate the gaps and the problems. We learn lessons and we try to do better – and we will do better. We have come a long way in what we have achieved so far in the Department of Community Safety.

You also mentioned the possibility of Chrysalis being copied by other institutions. This past Friday, if I'm not mistaken, a delegation from the Gauteng Legislature was in Cape Town. I was not party to that visit, but be that as it may, I think they were quite positive about what they saw and experienced. According to the message I received, one or two of the senior

members had said that this is what the National Youth Agency should do. They should create and structure entities like Chrysalis all over the country to look after the youth and to provide them with the necessary opportunities.

Member Gopie, it was your maiden speech today, but I think you can only do better from here onwards. We have also been dealing, in the standing committee, with a number of the issues you raised, so I am definitely not going to mention all them. You talked about the traffic budget, the audit cost increase, etc, but for me those are typical standing committee issues.

Your points, however, are well taken. I should just mention to you that we must realise that with traffic officials, the police and things like that it's all about cost. They have to drive in vehicles and they have to have the necessary equipment and resources in order to fulfil their function.

That is where some of the high costs for them come from. Be that as it may, some of the other things you mentioned are typical standing committee matters and you need to raise it there where you can pinpoint each and every specific issue.

You are quite right; we must have plans in place. You said there are no plans in place to bring down the death rate on the roads, if I understood you correctly. You must understand that a government can only do that much. Some of the other speakers referred also to the human factor, human behaviour and the role of the individual.

Governments can have all the police in place in each and every street and traffic officers on every road, but if people want to step over the line they will do so. At the end of the day, we must also look at that issue: What is the role of the individual in complying with the laws of the road and the other laws of the country.

You also mentioned road safety education as a priority. You want to see that we implement it and we note that very seriously.

Substance abuse is a problem for us and I can say a lot about substance abuse. My colleagues also mentioned similar issues, as did previous speakers. However, the point about substance abuse is that as the provincial government we are on record, the Premier and I ...  
[Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order, hon members!

The MINISTER: The Premier and I are on record for looking at the substance abuse problem we're facing in Cape Town and the Western Cape at large. Drugs, specifically, as well as alcohol are a major problem in the Western Cape. This morning Minister Botha also mentioned the dire effect of alcohol on health issues.

If government, specifically national government, does not come to the party to deal with the drug problem in the Western Cape, drugs are going eat us all within the next couple of years. That is where the fights are coming from on the Cape Flats. We read about the drug turf wars

on a daily basis and our youth are dying on a daily basis. How are we going to deal with that issue?

Drugs are coming into the City of Cape Town through the road system, by air, by sea and by whatever other means. I don't think national government is doing enough to curb the drug problem. That is why we asked for the Drug Unit to be reinstated and we asked for the Gangster Unit to be reinstated, but this is falling on deaf ears. The drug problem is being left to us, the Western Cape government, to deal with on our own.

With regard to your comment regarding the neighbourhood watches and the CPFs, I don't think that we are saying that neighbourhood watches must take over some functions of the CPFs or that sort of thing. There is no political emphasis being put on neighbourhood watches. I think we must look at the Community Safety Bill. If you read the Bill and look at some of the conditions and matters in the Bill, you will find that we put equal status on neighbourhood watches and CPFs.

In the past, neighbourhood watches were not recognised by any legislative structure. Now for the first time, we're going to give neighbourhood watches their rightful place in legislation. It's exactly what we are going to do.

With regard to your comment about Report-a-Cop and things like that it is definitely not a witch-hunt to get at the SAPS. There's no referral even to the current systemic problems we face with the SAPS. It's a case of if a policeman is doing something good, report it. We also refer all the good issues to the Provincial Commissioner. If someone Tweets us or sends us a

fax or an e-mail giving us the name of a policeman or a police station, we mention it to the police for them to be aware of it because there are also good things happening in the SAPS.

It will be a very, very sad day if a cop is doing something wrong or not fulfilling his or her function and we sweep it under the carpet. I don't think that is what we want to happen in South Africa or in the Western Cape. I want to state it categorically that there are SAPS members, men and women in blue, doing a really good job. Some of them have the passion for and the drive to do their work, but we have to admit that there are approximately 19 000 to 20 000 SAPS members working in the Western Cape.

Where two or three are not doing a good job, I don't think there's anything wrong with highlighting the problem. But then fix the problem. Tell that SAPS member that he or she is doing something wrong – like taking brown envelopes.

You know as well as I do that that is a message we receive on a daily basis, but what are we doing about it? If we are not going to mention these things, the problem will escalate and grow bigger and bigger and then we will have a Khayelitsha situation with vigilante killings where people are taking the law into their own hands.

Some of the other issues you mentioned, member Gopie, you should take up with the standing committee.

Member Haskin spoke about the relations with the SAPS and I understand what he is getting at. I don't think the confidence in the SAPS is as low as he put it. I think again it's the case

that with all the issues, luckily, we are not experiencing the problems with the SAPS down here in the Western Cape that there were at Marikana, Daveyton and those areas.

We don't want the same problems and issues down here in the Western Cape. However, it is a case of saying where there is a systemic problem, deal with it, highlight the problem and fix it. I'm very glad you mentioned that you want the Commission of Inquiry to go ahead. I don't think the Commission of Inquiry has to get at the SAPS; it's got nothing to do with that. It is to identify what I have just said; to identify the systemic problems.

Why is it that the people in Khayelitsha – and I was in Khayelitsha again last week – at each and every meeting say they have no trust in the SAPS? Why? [Interjections.] Why is it that the people of Khayelitsha are of the opinion that they cannot trust the SAPS? At the end of the day, that is an issue we must fix. We want, through the Commission of Inquiry, for people to come and testify what their particular problems are with the SAPS. That's what we're after.

You also highlighted pedestrian safety and thank you for that. [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order, hon members!

The MINISTER: Regarding the challenges, hon Ncedana, I thank you for the issues you have raised.

Mr M SKWATSHA: Is the Minister ready to take a question?

The MINISTER: Let me finish with what I'm doing right now. [Interjections.] No, sorry.

The SPEAKER: Thank you, Minister. Carry on.

The MINISTER: Regarding the challenges you raised, hon Ncedana, with regards to drugs, gangsters and that sort of thing, I think I've already answered that question to a large extent. You mentioned we should join hands and not politicise the issue of crime. I agree with you. We are definitely not politicising the issues. We're just saying allow us to fulfil our constitutional rights. That is where we're falling short.

I have no problem with the SAPS members in the Western Cape *per se*. We are good friend and have a very good working relationship. I think it is the SAPS hierarchy that is the problem. Everything we try to do in the Western Cape they see as a problem and they see it as a political issue. They must steer away from that notion. Allow us to do what we need to do as a government and as a department in the interest of the people of the Western Cape. That's all we're asking.

Once again, I cannot understand the thinking of national government, specifically national Minister Mthethwa. He sees the number of youth under the age of 30 years being killed on our streets on a daily basis and lets it go. Why? Why are they afraid to reinstate the Drug Unit? [Interjections.] Why do they fear the reinstatement of the Gang Unit to assist us to deal with these problems in a very meaningful way? I want to say to you, Mr Speaker, that I believe there's an ulterior motive behind this. There's another reason why they don't want us to deal with these specific issues. I'm pretty serious about that.



With regard to the vigilante killings, I think I've answered that question already. It is unheard of that so many people are killed in this way. The latest killing, Mr Speaker, was yesterday in Makhaza, Khayelitsha, and government let it go. People must simply continue taking the law into their own hands and nothing happens about that.

We're not fighting with the police. We do not see the SAPS as our enemy. As I've said, wherever I go, all over the Western Cape, I've received as much assistance as possible from the SAPS and I cannot complain about that. That is why I'm saying that I think the SAPS, locally, is getting its directives from somewhere else. It gives a clear impression that there's a problem in our relationship and that is what we need to fix. [Interjections.]

Then with regard to the Visible Policing Unit (VPU), thank you very much for referring to the fact that the VPU is a very good measure to change communities and the environment. I also note your comment with regard to the CCTV cameras, specifically at night time with regard to identification and so on.

Hon member Marais, thank you for your input. Ek neem kennis van die feit dat u 'n lansie breek vir die SAPD-lede wat onder stres is. Hul stresvlakke, volgens u, is baie hoog en daar moet iets daaromtrent gedoen word. Ek dink die polisie het sulke middele in plek om met daardie lede te werk.

Ek dink ook met verkeerstoepassing doen die verkeersowerheid baie goeie werk, maar u spreek ook die gedrag van motoriste aan en dan bepleit u dat daar groter samewerking tussen ons, die departement, die gemeenskap en die SAPD moet wees. Ons neem kennis daarvan.

Mnr die Speaker, baie dankie vir hierdie geleentheid.

Debat afgesluit.

The SPEAKER: Order! The proceedings will be suspended for five minutes.

## **WESTERN CAPE APPROPRIATION BILL [B 2—2013]**

(Debate on Vote 7 – Social Development)

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: Mr Deputy Speaker, I acknowledge the Premier; Cabinet colleagues; members of the House; leaders in local government, whom I see in the gallery; representatives from our service delivery partners and NGOs – and I see a number of very interesting NGOs – colleagues and friends, and I see Mr Mike Waters, our colleague in the national Parliament; and all the citizens of the Western Cape.

Mr Deputy Speaker, in delivering my budget speech I am reminded of the many people in this wonderful province of ours who start each day determined to make a positive difference in the lives of others. Much of what is done and achieved by these dedicated and patriotic citizens never make the headlines and they are seldom acknowledged.

I want to start off today by acknowledging and paying tribute to all of those in our province, of all backgrounds, classes, denominations, faiths and cultures – you will notice I don't say colours because I absolutely reject the notion of colour – who strive to make the world we live in a better place for us and for the generation that will follow.

It is the expressed goal of my Ministry, the department and indeed the entire DA provincial government to find creative and sustainable ways of linking hands with all of these citizens so that we can extend opportunities to people that will enable them to lead lives they can value and freedom they can use.

Mr Deputy Speaker, in outlining my priorities for the coming financial year I want to start off with the basics by restating the importance of development in Social Development. This means that while a critical part of what we do is to provide various kinds of services and programmes aimed at assisting the vulnerable, the poor and the destitute in our society, it takes place in a context of development.

The development outcome should always be to ensure that the services and funding we provide will lead towards such recipients taking charge of their lives and that the overwhelming reliance on hand-outs from government is reduced over time. After all, such a process of development is central to addressing our strategic objectives of reducing poverty and increasing social inclusion.

Mr Deputy Speaker, the challenge of social development in this province is great. While the provincial government, under the able leadership of the Premier, continues to make great strides in meeting and addressing these challenges head-on, the journey ahead is still long and complex. I want to emphasise that, Mr Deputy Speaker.

The Department of Social Development is fully aware of its critical role in contributing towards the whole of society meeting these challenges. Social development is there for you from when you're born right until you die. That is the journey we travel with every citizen.

We move out of a previous financial year in which a number of events have starkly illustrated the disturbingly high levels of social dislocation – I want to use that term “social dislocation” – and distance trauma in many of our communities, urban and rural. I told the Premier just yesterday I went to visit an area in Kraaifontein where you see family dislocation and disintegration every weekend when you go there.

The scourge of poverty, unemployment and gangsterism as well as abuses of various kinds, particularly gender-based violence, continue to press down on and prevent many of our people, particularly the youth, from reaching their potential. I believe that as the Department of Social Development we are uniquely and strategically placed to put together a strategy that can begin to address these issues in a sustainable way, hon members – and I want to use the word “sustainable” in the correct context – and in a developmental manner.

I am therefore announcing three elements in this regard. The first is to work closely together with the Departments of Community Safety, Health, Economic Development, Cultural

Affairs and Sport, and Education to develop a comprehensive strategy that addresses the unravelling of the social fabric of many communities.

This is not something that can be tackled effectively by a single department. It requires the active support of all levels of government, indeed, of the whole of society, and social development will take the lead in the development and implementation of such a strategy.

Secondly, in relation to the proliferation of gender-based violence, specifically, there are two initiatives I can announce immediately. Firstly, we will appoint, train and operationalise 25 social work graduates, who will work as specialised community-based trauma councillors. We will use these councillors in a number of different locations, including Khayelitsha, Atlantis, Nyanga, Mitchells Plain and Vredendal. They will operate from our local social development offices and will play a critical role in ensuring that we build local community capacity to deal with and address trauma at a local level.

The second announcement in this regard, Mr Deputy Speaker, is the identification of suitable government-owned properties that are standing empty and their space going to waste, which could be utilised as safe houses, particularly for women and children who are victims of abuse. These safe houses will be run by the department and I'm very happy to say we've already identified a couple of these houses.

Mr Deputy Speaker, as for our mandate, the social development budget is first and foremost tabled in the context of increased service delivery to the poor and vulnerable in our society.

Mr Deputy Speaker, contrary to the accusations we hear many times in this House, that Social Development and the Western Cape government are cutting back on services to the poor and vulnerable, it is a fact that across all departments 76% of the province's total budget is being spent on the poor – and I wish I could spend some money in Constantia, hon Magwaza. [Laughter.]

Mr Deputy Speaker, as a department we remain steadfastly focused on meeting the challenges of delivering on Strategic Objective 8 ... [Interjections.]

Mr M OZINSKY: Chrysalis is in Constantia.

The MINISTER: No, Porter Estate in Tokai.

This objective aims to promote social inclusion and reduce poverty in the Western Cape. As the lead department for implementing key priorities under PSO 8, we place great emphasis on the following programmatic areas. [Interjections.]

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! Order! [Interjections.]

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC WORKS: That's more than she does.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! Minister Carlisle, please allow your own member to continue. Please continue, Minister. [Interjections.]

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: The first area we place emphasis on is early childhood development; the second one is youth and family development; the third is the reduction of drug and alcohol-related harms – and you will notice we say “harms” – and the last one is support for vulnerable groups.

Mr Deputy Speaker, in delivering on our mandate in terms of our care programmes, we have been very diligent in realigning our targets and budgets to deliver on these priorities. We have done so with due care to the delivery of quality services that are appropriately targeted, rely on evidence-based best practices and are cost-effective and, can I lastly add, that have some impact. We don't just dump the money without checking on the impact it has.

In my previous budget speech I made a commitment to cutting down exponentially on the procurement of unnecessary goods and services, advertising, catering, salaries, travel and subsistence and the like. I take great pride in saying that we have kept to this commitment and significant savings in this regard have been passed on to our programmes. In this way we will at all times ensure that our scarce financial resources are spent on service delivery via our partners in the NGOs.

Mr Deputy Speaker, let us look at the budget. Please allow me to give you a short overview of my department's budget for the 2013-14 financial year with a focus on the most significant funding allocations. The department's total budget allocation for the 2013-14 financial year amounts to R1,578 billion, and it shows a substantial increase of R168 million from the previous financial year.

For Programme 2, in keeping with this government's approach to spending the bulk of our budget on the poor, Social Welfare Services once again takes the lion's share of the budget. In fact, of the R168 million total increase in the budget, R166 million or 99% of it goes to Social Welfare Services. This means that it has received the biggest proportional increase in the budget. This reflects our shift away from unnecessary internal departmental costs in favour of service delivery to the poor and vulnerable.

Mr Deputy Speaker, in the past four years this administration has increased its allocation to Welfare Services from 78% of the total social development budget in 2009, to over 85% for the 2013-14 financial year, which is also up from nearly 84% in the 2012-13 financial year's budget.

By far the bulk of this amount is transfer funding earmarked for NGOs providing welfare services to the public on behalf of the department. We have hugely increased this allocation to NGOs from R767 million last year to R890 million this year. This is contrary to the hollow claims of funding cuts made by some in the opposition. I have no doubt that we will hear these claims again today, but I urge that the public looks past the rhetoric and focuses on the facts.

Indeed, Mr Deputy Speaker, probably for the first time in this department's history, the budget we table today for the 2013-14 financial year will ensure that all currently funded NGOs, which continue to be funded in the new financial year, will receive at the very minimum an inflation-related increase of 6% on their allocations. I know Mr Phillip Bam is very happy to hear that.



Previously, under the ANC government, year after year NGOs were paid the same amount of money to render the same level of quality and quantity of services to the public. This trend has nearly bled the NGO sector dry as inflation effectively decreased NGO income, while the same outputs were expected. As we will see, some sectors will receive increases well above inflation to ensure their sustainability.

At the same time, however, we will be implementing systems to ensure increased accountability from the NGO sector. I want to repeat that: We will implement systems to ensure increased accountability from the NGO sector. [Interjections.]

Mr Deputy Speaker, some programmes will also be receiving increased funding to enable the expansion of existing projects or to introduce entirely new projects in line with the imperatives of the Provincial Strategic Objective 8. The following subprogrammes in Welfare Services have been prioritised in this budget.

Firstly, Child Care and Protection Services, which includes our ECD programmes, sees an increase of R76 million, or nearly 19%, to R482 million this year. That's up from R406 million last year. Nearly 100 000 children will benefit from this allocation. The increase in funding has also come with a drive to improve the quality of ECD services.

While statutory requirements, such as full registration with the Department of Social Development, are still a priority, our focus also expands to the quality of the teaching. Last

year we trained more than 400 ECD practitioners across the province to work according to a hands-on curriculum that they had helped to put together.

Mr Deputy Speaker, I am furthermore delighted to say that we have increased the subsidy for children in ECDs to R15 per child per day. This is up from R12. This may seem like a small amount, but it makes a huge difference to the resources at ECD centres across the province.

Secondly, our services to vulnerable persons receive significant increases. Programmes for persons with disabilities will be funded to the tune of R86 million, up from R70 million in last year's main budget. Over the past two years, the allocation to this programme has, in fact, doubled. I want to say that in this specific programme for People Living with Disabilities, we will continue to pump in as much money as we can to improve the quality of people's lives.

Over the past two years, the amount for care and services to older persons increased to R166 million from the R154 million budgeted for in the 2012-13 financial year. Both of these areas of service are of critical importance to my department. We, as government, have a responsibility to do for people what they cannot reasonably be expected to do for themselves. Therefore, as a caring government, we should ensure that disabled citizens and frail and impoverished older persons are prioritised for services and protection.

We will continue to expand our service centres for persons with disabilities, especially focusing on the rural areas this year. I am so happy to have Ms Nina Klein here – she's somewhere in the gallery – who is doing sterling work in the disability sector.

Service centres for older persons are becoming very popular amongst our seniors and we shall continue to expand our current service centres, in addition to the 220 centres that are currently operational across the Western Cape.

At these service centres the older persons take part in programmes and activities that promote active ageing, like jumping up and down with a telephone directory, and overall wellbeing. Physical exercise is now part of their routine. We provide the facilities, the social welfare services and healthy nutrition. Hon Magwaza, we also provide them with healthy nutrition. They attend the programmes and in this way we can make their lives better together.

Mr Deputy Speaker, every day we are reminded of the alarming statistics of violence against women and children. We know that in South Africa a woman is raped every four minutes. We value the work done by our NGO partners in this field, so much so that our budget for this programme has nearly doubled from R9 million to R18 million for the 2013-14 financial year.

Also worth noting is that substance abuse, prevention and rehabilitation increases from R77 million last year to R81 million in the 2013-14 financial year. This will enable us to provide treatment for over 13 515 individuals in need of facilities and community-based outpatient treatment across the province.

This amount also includes increased provision for public information and early intervention services to help prevent the onset of drug and alcohol-related harms. In addition, we are increasing our provision for youth treatment and early intervention, and for fetal alcohol syndrome prevention programmes, especially in rural areas and on the farms.

I've given Minister Grant a copy of this. It is plain and simple information for every mother, father and teacher to know where to access some of these services. I'll also hand over a copy to hon Magwaza. I'll give ... [Inaudible.] [Interjections.]

We have already seen positive results with our pilot outpatient projects for schoolchildren in Eerste River, Mitchells Plain and Khayelitsha, and we intend to extend these services in the 2013-14 financial year to Lavender Hill and Hout Bay. In addition, we are engaging with the Department of Health and the Sultan Bahu Treatment Centre in Mitchells Plain with a view to establishing South Africa's first outpatient opiate replacement programme.

This initiative is aimed at addressing the harms associated with the shifting trend toward heroin abuse in the province. This is an interesting development in the substance abuse sector, hon Magwaza. Until now, opiate detox and replacement therapy has been exclusively offered by in-patient facilities, but as research by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and other research has shown, these programmes can be very effective and offer a wider reach if rendered on an outpatient basis.

The Subprogramme: Care and Support Services to Families, receives a total allocation of R40 million. This will include the HIV programme, as well as other chronic illnesses and psychosocial support services.

Mr Deputy Speaker, our budget for Programme 3: Development and Research also sees significant shifts to align our funding with the strategic priorities of PSO 8.

Most notably, our youth development budget continues to grow from R24 million last year to R31 million for the 2013-14 financial year. This figure includes a total of R24 million budgeted for the supply of nutrition support for the MOD Centre programme.

The youth development budget has thus grown exponentially from a base of only R2million two years ago. It is no secret that I am passionate and committed to extending as many opportunities as possible to the youth of this province. The 2011 Census tells us that there are almost 3,6 million young people between the ages of 0 and 34 years in the province. If we break that figure down further, about 1,1 million are young people between the ages 14 and 25 years. This age group is the target of our newly completed Youth Development Strategy. For the first time the department has a comprehensive, detailed youth development strategy that will guide all our programmes targeting young people.

Before I go on I just want to welcome Brian and Sikulele, two of our young people who have been on some of our programmes. It's just phenomenal to meet guys like these. Everyone talks about people on drugs and here we have a whole lot of great guys who are not on drugs. We are getting those with problems into our programmes. So it's great to have you guys here.  
[Applause.]

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Hear, hear!

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: Mr Deputy Speaker, the youth strategy puts us on a footing to ensure that the programmes we fund via NGOs, and those that we deliver

through our own services, have a clear understanding of what the developmental outcomes are that they must meet.

Many times, hon members, we find a situation where we fund programmes and no one ever checks what the impact and outcome of these programmes are. For the first time we are looking to see what difference there is in a particular community. It may be slow, but one should see shifting trends all the time – like the shifting sands James Matthews wrote about.

The most important outcome that the strategy puts in place is that by age 25 all young people of the province should be economically self-sufficient and independent, healthy, with positive family, personal and social relationships, and should be active in their community. In pursuing these outcomes for young people the strategy identifies a wide range of services, programmes and support for young people that will ensure that they have access to the kinds of opportunities they need for their own development.

In the audience today is a young woman I invited, Kim Smith. Can I see where she is? She's a woman who grew up in a place called Bishop Lavis, Mr Deputy Speaker, and saw the planes flying over every day and heard the noise. She said to herself that she wanted to fly in one of those planes and travel the world. She wanted to get educated to get out of Bishop Lavis and wanted to meet Nelson Mandela, and eventually, when grown up, get married and have children.

She has done all of that, except for the last one – she said that can wait for a while. She has fulfilled all her dreams and all the goals she set for herself. As a government we should be

able to facilitate the hundreds of Kims in similar circumstances to achieve that. Kim, we're very proud of you. Great! [Applause.]

Mr Deputy Speaker, we, however, also recognise that the implementation of this ambitious strategy will require the co-operation of all in my department's programmes, subprogrammes and transversal linkages with other government departments. Also, most critically, it will require implementation partnerships between us, NGOs, communities, families and, most importantly, the young people themselves.

Mr Deputy Speaker, I want to announce two further priority areas around youth development in this regard. The first is that we will be focusing a lot on those young people who are colloquially referred to as Neets – those young people not in employment, education or training. At the risk of sounding trite, Mr Deputy Speaker, we want to ensure that we have more Eets – people in employment, education, training and all our programmes – than Neets.

I'm so happy to see Prof John Cartwright here. He doesn't know it yet, but he's going to work on a couple of these programmes. Our Neets strategy will be a transversal one and will involve ensuring that we create the broadest spectrum of opportunities, services and support for these young people, via the Extended Public Works Programme, the Community Works Programme, the Premier's Project for the Advancement of Youth (Pay) and other similar initiatives.

Ms C F BEERWINKEL: And the MOD Centres?

The MINISTER: Of course, the MOD Centres are always included, but these are for ones who are not in school.

The second important youth priority programme I want to briefly focus on is that of the Chrysalis Youth Academy. A lot has been said today about Chrysalis, but I'd like to say to the CEO of Chrysalis, Lucille Meyer – I don't know where she is – I think all of the Ministers have spoken about Chrysalis today and acknowledged the turnaround that you have brought about at the facility.

We are very, very proud of the work that you are doing and I want to support Minister Plato in acknowledging the work that you are doing. To you and your team I would like to say, as the government, we are incredibly proud of the work you are doing, ...

The LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION: So are we.

The MINISTER: ... and on behalf of the House and everyone here. It's nice to hear the Leader of the Opposition feels the same. [Interjections.]

Mr Deputy Speaker, we believe that the importance of the work done by the academy cannot just be measured in the short term. We say this, because even though we see the vastly changed young men and women who emerge from the three-month courses, we also believe that these young people will go on to play a critically important leadership role in their communities and society at large in the future.



This coming Saturday – I know it’s the Easter weekend – we’re having the graduation. It’s always great going to graduation and it will be great to see many more members of the House there at Tokai on Saturday. It’s nice to see how the mothers celebrate the changes in their children after three months. They now are beautiful butterflies coming out of the Chrysalis egg. This year we again aim to support them.

Mr Deputy Speaker, I now turn to an initiative that I’m personally incredibly excited about. As part of the move towards maximising youth opportunity creation, we will be establishing what we call “youth cafés”, Ms Magwaza. I must emphasise that this is not a reference to the fast-food enterprises that young people love so much, but rather it will be a local fulcrum for the provision of services, support and opportunities for young people.

Youth cafés will be safe and youth-centred places where young people across the board can meet, gather, socialise as well as do social networking, learn, explore, identify opportunities and, importantly, network. It will be a place where young people will want to be seen, because it will speak to and address their needs.

Penny is already doing some great work for us on the career path aspect of the youth cafés where young people will, in a multimedia way, be able to look at what possibilities there are for accessing bursaries and jobs. The youth are wondering what they can do besides becoming teachers. I think teachers are great people, but there are other things.

I want to emphasise it won’t be the normal, boring office-based projects that young people generally don’t want to use. It will be an exciting place, most probably located in places like

shopping malls with high levels of youth traffic, a place where young people can listen to music, listen to the Swedish House Mafia, and sing and enjoy themselves or just meet friends. It's going to be quite an exciting place for all of us.

The youth cafés will therefore be much more than simply a job-and-CV processing centre, but they will allow young people to access a full range of services, support and opportunities. I have great pleasure in announcing that we will be establishing youth cafés in the following areas: Bredasdorp, Vredenburg-Saldanha, Worcester, Athlone, Khayelitsha, Atlantis, Gugulethu and, of course, Mitchells Plain. [Applause.]

Ms E PRINS: What about Oudtshoorn?

Die MINISTER: Ons gaan daar uitkom, maar laat ons net êrens begin. Moenie jou daaroor bekommer nie.

Child and Youth Care Centres for Youth at Risk, as regulated in the Child Justice and Children's Acts, have been our focus in the past financial year and will continue to be a focus in the coming years. Lindelani Child and Youth Care Centre for boys has been repurposed following specific needs that arose over the past few years for certain programmes and services for our youth at risk. This is the first of three such centres that we plan to roll out over the next three years in the Western Cape.

The reasons are:

- To ensure a proper assessment and risk determination of those “difficult-to-place” youth, in order to prevent an automatic placement in a restrictive facility from being done. These are our Roar centres, better known as Reception, Observation, Assessment and Referral centres or programmes.
- To stabilise behaviour of youth by attending to their holistic needs, structuring their requirements and then reintegrate them into more suitable placements, a special Care and Development Unit has been established.
- A Place of Safety programme for older youth, 12 to 17 years, is also necessary as this is the category of child that cannot so easily be placed in a children’s home, pending finalisation of their cases before the Children’s Court.
- Lastly, there is a category of awaiting-trial children who are extremely vulnerable due to their physical, behavioural or mental challenges or risks.

Our bed space for sentenced youth will be increased from 80, only in the Metro, to 136, and by a further 56 bed spaces in the Eden-Karoo region. Again, you see, we are in Eden-Karoo and Oudtshoorn-George. The programme delivery that focuses on offence-specific programmes also receives special attention. We tend to just throw everyone together; let us look at offence-specific programmes.

Infrastructure, IT and goods and services enhancements have already commenced and will continue and the recruitment of professional staff for these centres will be finalised by July 2013.

In this regard I want to announce the appointment – and again we have put our money where our mouths are – of Chrysalis graduates as independent facility visitors. They will visit all DSD facilities on a regular basis to ensure that the conditions of the centres and the treatment of the youth in those centres comply with international human rights standards. I think this is a first for South Africa. Please give me a hand for that. [Applause.] [Interjections.]

Last year, Mr Deputy Speaker, the increase in the youth development budget came against a significant decrease in the budget for the Sustainable Livelihoods Programme, mainly due to the detection of massive corruption and misuse of funds in that programme by officials and certain NGOs. Investigations in this regard are ongoing, funding to the culprits has been cut and disciplinary action is ensuing.

In fact, Mr Deputy Speaker, I am now also investigating the possibility of giving our Provincial Traffic Department the authority – and I will talk to hon Carlisle and hon Plato about this – to stop and check all government vehicles in my department for the relevant documentation pertaining to the use of that vehicle. I remember in the old days they stopped every car and asked, “Waar’s jou ritstaat?” So help you if you didn’t have an appropriate log sheet.

The reason I want to do this is because I get calls early on a Sunday morning, sometimes when I'm in church, hon Ozinsky, and then I'm told there's a GG car of mine – not my own one – standing in front of some shebeen, but there's nothing we can do.

An HON MEMBER: Really?

The MINISTER: Yes, at shebeens. Cars are standing all over. We are taking proactive measures so that we can save more money for the department that can go to the NGOs.

Judging by the number of cases that have been investigated in the past with regard to the abuse of GG vehicles, I estimate conservatively that in my department alone, hon Skwatsha, we can save in excess of R20 million per year in wasteful and unauthorised expenditure. This saving can be ploughed straight back to the poor and vulnerable. Imagine what could be saved if this were implemented across the 10, 11 or so departments.

In the meantime the remaining budget for this programme has increased slightly to R4 million. This is so that we can continue with the emergency provision of food for communities where the Department of Health has identified a high incidence of malnutrition. We have heard the opposition claiming we are unduly cutting back. Let me be very clear about this: I think we are giving far more.

This province will never deny the provision of emergency nutrition to those genuinely in need of it. In fact, where we can, we endeavour to include food as part of a package of services that will promote the more sustainable social inclusion of the beneficiaries. I know the hon

members know that. I think sometimes they just make comments here, but we all know that in every programme there's a nutrition component.

We provide food as part of our MOD Centre programmes; our protective workshops for the disabled; our ECDs provide food; in the case of the education department, they have food at schools; in the older persons programme; and I can go on and on.

Mr Deputy Speaker, I am also pleased to announce that under Programme 1, the budget for Administration continues on a downward spiral. Don't you think this is good news? This is down from R179 million last year to R175 million for the 2013-14 financial year. This means that we are able to redirect more funding to service delivery areas and priorities.

Hou op daar bo spandeer; spandeer in die gebiede. [Tussenwerpsels.]

Me J WITBOOI: Hoeveel keer was jy oorsee?

Die MINISTER: Nog nooit nie. Ek hoop om nou te gaan op 'n geborgde een. [Gelag.] It's nice to say "nog nooit nie".

Compensation of employees sees a slight increase from R478 million from last year to R521 million for the 2013-14 financial year. We have allocated funds for the much-needed filling of vacancies in our service delivery departments, for increasing the capacity of the office of the CFO and for the implementation of the departmental facilities strategy.

I am also delighted to be able to further capacitate our NGO partners by appointing graduate social workers to work at NGOs. They will gain invaluable experience while at the same time making their skills and knowledge available to organisations desperately seeking more hands on deck in order to render vital services in vulnerable communities.

My pledge to the NGOs was that we would cover the salary costs of the graduate social workers, while they reaped the benefits of the additional human resources.

This brings me to another key shift in our focus and approach to NGO funding. I am pleased to say that with our increased allocations to NGOs for welfare and other services, we have also introduced increased accountability mechanisms to ensure that the public gets value for money, and that the beneficiaries of our services receive quality services. So, if there's 35 plates of food, hon Magwaza, let the people get 12 plates of food and not two.

In this regard we have concluded a new funding policy that significantly improves and simplifies the process via which proposals for funding are assessed and processed in the department. The policy will ensure that transfer payments are managed in a manner that promotes accountability, efficient administration, clear performance requirements and the principle of administrative justice.

It is premised on ensuring that the department, within its available budgetary resources as provided for annually by the Vote, funds the provision of statutory social welfare services to achieve the progressive social services rights pertaining to children. Here we go for the aggressive implementation of section 27 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa.

It specifically pertains to older persons and other vulnerable members of society, as envisaged in section 27.

Mr Deputy Speaker, the department continues to demonstrate in practice its commitment to extending opportunities to people that will contribute towards lifting them out of poverty and helping them to build and lead lives of value and purpose. Through the generous increases to key programmes, as outlined in this budget speech, we believe that such efforts will play a significant role in improving the lives of the poor and vulnerable of this province.

At the same time, though, we shall continue to promote and practise austerity measures so that we maximise the amount of funding available for service delivery in our sector. Reducing poverty remains a huge challenge, and I am hopeful that the shifts and changes we will implement will result in more people being able to access much needed services.

Before I finally conclude, I really wish to thank the Premier passionately for her astute, wise and inspiring leadership, guidance and unwavering support. The Premier continues to set the standard that sees this provincial government well on its way to its stated objective of being the best-run regional government in the world.

I want to say to my Cabinet colleagues, passionately, thanks for your support – I think we are far more than Cabinet colleagues. At Christmas I wrote a little thing that said “love you”. Men can’t deal with love you, but I wrote “love you” to all of them. I think we must say that to each other. Mr Skwatsha looks very worried about the “love you”. [Laughter.] [Interjections.]



To my Cabinet colleagues, thanks very much for your support. To the members on our side the House, I also want to say thank you for your support; you're a great caucus to be in. There are great people in this group.

To the people on the other side of the House, the opposition, I've always had a fantastic time with you so let us continue with this work. [Interjections.] Yes, with you, specifically, hon Magwaza. Let us join hands and move forward so that we may get young people off the streets and onto our programmes. Let's move forward like when we marched in Bredasdorp, hon Magwaza, with you on the one side and Ms Prins on the other, hanging on to me in the middle. [Laughter.] Then the next day you made a statement that said the opposite about me. [Laughter.] [Interjections.]

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order!

The MINISTER: To my Ministry staff, David Abrahams and all the people in the Ministry, thanks very much for all your work. I'd like to say to the staff of Social Development – and a lot of people have a lot say about them – and to all the social workers who get harassed and chased out of townships at night when they have to go and remove children, nobody knows about that and the trauma you have to go through. It's not known and there are no newspaper headlines, but I'm saying to every single social worker thank you for the work you guys are doing. [Applause.]

To every member of the administrative staff and the financial people, whose nerves I get a lot, thank you for the work. I want to say to all of you, great work, you do a great job. I'm personally very proud of you and I don't care what other people say.

To all the facilities guys – and there are a number of them sitting here – continue with making our places a place of change for young people. When they leave let them have hope and let them have a future that they believe in. Let us continue so that we will make a difference, and that's the point. Let's not just talk a lot – let's just go and make a difference.

Lastly, to my wife: Thanks for all the support. To my son whom I love dearly – again, I'm a father who says he loves his son – he's not here, but I extend my warm love to him. To my friends in the gallery: It's great to have you as friends. Great stuff! Thank you very much.

Me A J DU TOIT MARAIS: Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, dit is altyd opwindend om na Minister Fritz te luister, juis omdat hy so passievol is oor dit wat hy doen. Ek wil hom gelukwens met die praktiese voorbeelde wat hy vandag uitgelig het van wat hy, as Minister, en die departement vermag het. Baie geluk daarmee. Dit is regtig 'n riem onder die hart.

Mr Deputy Speaker, with the horrific prevalence of rape; gang violence; domestic, women and child abuse; broken homes; poverty; and substance abuse in the Western Cape, we welcome and support the allocated budget for the Department of Social Development.

The department will be held accountable for providing integrated developmental social welfare services to the poor and vulnerable in partnership with stakeholders and civil society

organisations as well as providing sustainable development programmes, which facilitate the empowerment of communities. These programmes will be based on empirical research and demographic information.

I thank the Minister and his department for their transparency in stating the demands and changes in services and the expected changes in services and resources.

The Minister and his department now know that the population of the Cape Metro is consistently increasing and as the metro and district municipalities have distinctly different economic features, social development programmes and projects should now be focused and planned with this knowledge in order to deliver to the people of the Western Cape.

Faced with an increase in reported rapes and acts of violence which tear apart the cohesive fabric of society, we welcome the department's plans and budget, which will continue to be redirected for the most effective and efficient fit between community needs and national and provincial strategic priorities, of which the most significant is Provincial Strategic Objective 8: Promoting social inclusion and reducing poverty.

For the 2013-14 financial year, the focus will be directed at the following: Family strengthening; early childhood development (ECD); youth at risk; vulnerable groups, in particular older persons and persons with disabilities; and preventing and reducing violence.

Mr Deputy Speaker, it is all good and well to have all these plans and projects on paper, but human resources are required to put all of it into action. With this said, I was pleased to see

that provision is made for the appointment of permanent staff, including the new CFO structure and interns; intensifying training and development of staff; improving systems; and redirecting resources to service delivery areas.

I congratulate the Minister and his department on the past success of their programmes. I will only mention a few as I feel each of them has had a significant influence on the department's overarching objective to promote social inclusion and reduce poverty.

The programmes for the 2012-13 financial year included, amongst other things, a programme for persons with disabilities. Funding levels for protective workshops and homes for people with disabilities were increased. During Deaf Awareness Month, the programme partnered with Deafsa through the Chief Directorate: Service Delivery to conduct deaf awareness sessions which reached out to 144 officials of the Department of Social Development.

There was also the Victim Empowerment Programme and, Mr Deputy Speaker, it is a myth that rape is the product of an overwhelming sex drive. It is a fact that rape is an act of violence and not a sexual act. It is a myth that rape is only a women's issue. The fact is males are the least likely to report a sexual assault, though it is estimated that they make up 10% of all victims. Seventy-one per cent of male victims were first raped before their 18th birthday, 16,6% were 18 to 24 years old, and 12,3% were 25 years or older. I would like to encourage the department also to look into this issue.

The Older Persons Programme made significant progress in registering all funded residential facilities, as prescribed by the Older Persons Act. I want to commend the Neighbourhood Old-Age Homes (Noah) and Sttop for the excellent services delivered to our senior citizens.

Under the Child Care and Protection Programme the roll out of training on the development and implementation of the ECD Programmes proved to be very successful and the first 200 programmes are ready for registration. Work on the priority projects identified by the Provincial Integrated ECD Strategy is progressing well in conjunction with the Departments of Education, Health and Agriculture, and the City of Cape Town.

The Substance Abuse Programme piloted the new monitoring tool which is aligned with the Prevention of and Treatment for Substance Abuse Act, Act 70 of 2008, for all substance abuse treatment programmes.

Under Crime Prevention and Support one therapeutic programme by Khulisa was rolled out to sentenced children in Wellington to manage children with severe behavioural problems. A protocol document for the designation of children to CYCCs, as part of the transfer process, was drafted and disseminated to the regions and the WCED.

The Care and Support to Families Programme co-ordinated the provincial public hearings and consultations with service providers and beneficiaries on the National Green Paper for Families. In an effort to strengthen specialisation in work with families, 12 social workers attended the first phase of the Post-Graduate Diploma course in Child and Family Studies at the University of the Western Cape.

The Youth Development Programme was able to expand the rural footprint of services and organisations.

I look forward to the programmes as planned for the 2013-14 financial year, and the Minister and his department should expect sustained interest from the standing committee in their progress on these critical issues.

Ms N P MAGWAZA: Mr Deputy Speaker, it is important that we congratulate the national government on increasing the overall share of the budget of the Western Cape. This has made it possible for the budget of the provincial Department of Social Development to be increased. Let me leave it at that.

I wanted to highlight that, but I also want to say that this department, the staff in particular, are dedicated members who have been there for ages and are doing their work diligently. However, to sit without a head is problematic. This department has had one head after the other. In three months we have this head and in another three months we have another head.

We have to have a head of department, the driver of the department who will drive all the programmes and will assist the centre to hold in order for the department to be successful.

An HON MEMBER: Yes.

Ms N P MAGWAZA: On 9 May 1994, the leader of this country, the honourable Nelson Mandela, said the following, and I quote:

We enter into a covenant that we shall build a society in which all South Africans, both black and white, will be able to walk tall, without fear in their hearts, assured of their inalienable right to human dignity – a rainbow nation at peace with itself and the world.

Fifty-one years before the historic occasion of 1994, the ANC had adopted the Bill of Rights in 1943, which is also known as the African Claims document. This drew upon the Atlantic Charter of 1941 and was deeply inspired by some of the key ideas such as that there was to be an advancement of social welfare and that the participants would work for a world free of want and fear.

Today, as we discuss this Budget Vote, we have to continue being the champions for the fulfilment of those ideals of 1941. I know that it will be difficult for the DA to grasp and understand this. [Interjections.]

Today we are discussing the Budget Vote that deals with the social development of those people who have an inalienable right to dignity and safety in our society; those people who through no doing of their own find themselves in a position where they need to be taken care of by those who are in a better position than theirs.

They are the battered women and children who are in most cases victims of the society that they were born into; the disabled, who were either born with a disability or through some

mishap in their lives have become disabled; and the elderly, who deserve to spend their last days in dignity and peace.

In the South Africa that we live in these people become the conscience of everybody, including the government. Any government should be called to account when it comes to the care of these people. It should provide for these people in our society and the government of the Western Cape should be judged for the way in which it fails to take care of this special group in the province.

Last year we heard that the department would directly focus on strengthening families; early childhood development; youth at risk; vulnerable groups, particularly older persons and persons with disabilities; and preventing and reducing violence.

By her own admission, the Premier, in her State of the Province Address, acknowledged that the DA had failed the most vulnerable in the province, with the prevalent rate of HIV that had increased from 16% to 18,4%, with the biggest increase among women between 30 and 39 years of age.

She admitted that disability is a neglected field. Drug-related crimes increased from 70 588 to 77 067 cases. Driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs increased to 17 534 cases. It is no wonder, then, that the budget decisions for this financial year are exactly the same as that of last year. [Interjections.] This is an indication that the department has stagnated and lacks vision, and that it needs new political leadership. I have read the budget and I'm very sure of the facts.



Last year, the Minister of Social Development said that the department had realigned its budget to meet the demands of the new priorities it had set for itself, and I quote:

Our approach is reflected in the key shifts in the budget. Primarily, we have shifted funds away from unnecessary goods and services such as advertising, catering, salaries, travel and subsistence.

Yet we see that this year the provision for catering, for example, for departmental activities has increased by 15,9% from R4,578 million last year to R6,909 million this year. Salaries have increased from R449,289 million to R521,3 million.

According to the Annual Performance Plan (APP) for the 2012-13 financial year, the department had set itself a target of 2 431 posts to be filled. The reality according to the APP for the 2013-14 financial year is that only 1 581 posts were filled. The Minister needs to explain why there is such a massive shortfall in the target that it has set for itself. The department indicates that the sizes of households are increasing in the Cape Metro while they are decreasing in the different districts in the province.

With the typical vagueness that we have become accustomed to, there is an indication that provision has to be made in the planning of services to deal with these trends, but there is no mention of any plan to deal with the challenges. We have seen over the past year that the department is very good at identifying challenges but lacks the ability to come up with suitable plans that could alleviate the problems.

Mr Deputy Speaker, the Department of Social Development is the one department that could bring about change in our society and it has an obligation to do so. We are all aware of the scourge of gender-based violence that is escalating by the day, and it is time that the government of the Western Cape takes note of this increase in crime against women and children.

It is a fact that violence undermines national development efforts by fueling the brain drain of skilled South Africans who cite fear of violence as the number one reason for emigration. It frightens off international developers, negatively impacts on South Africa as a tourist destination, causes immeasurable personal suffering and has created an atmosphere where the average South African, irrespective of race, colour or socioeconomic situation, feels unsafe in his or her communities.

Violence against women and girls increases poverty and illiteracy. It affects productivity and undermines the health and wellbeing of victims and their families. It also places South Africa's attempts to meet the Millennium Development Goals out of reach.

The province should seek the knowledge and understanding of what would work to address the high levels of gender-based violence in the province instead of running away when women of the province merely want to hand over a memorandum seeking to meet the provincial government to find ways of working together to deal with this scourge.

The province should go back to the drawing board and look at whether their strategies are still relevant. We need to call upon everyone so that we can say, all of us – like the ANC – that together we can do more.

The issue of women is supposed to resort under the watchful, hawk's eye of the Premier, but there isn't one dedicated, sustainable programme regarding women among the programmes of the Department of the Premier. Instead, we will find sporadic events aimed at women's issues and then it is only to get publicity for the DA.

The Sixteen Days of Activism for No Violence against Women and Children campaign should not be left to a certain period of the year when we take the issue out of the closet only to put it back 16 days later until the next year. Activism against violence against women and children should be an ongoing campaign for 365 days of the year.

We need to work with the national government and the local government and copy the good work that has been done by the national government which has undertaken and supported a range of measures to prevent and address violence against women, including strengthening legal policy and institutional frameworks, improving the availability of services for victims or survivors of violence, engaging multiple stakeholders to prevent violence against women and children and announcing a data collection and analysis programme. The department should do the same.

Despite these efforts, sexual and gender-based violence remains widespread. Efforts to address the issues in the Western Cape are without a doubt not comprehensive, consistent or

sustainable. In spite of the DA-government's claim that it wants to be the best-run regional government in the world, all its systems are controlled from the Premier's Office.

There continues to be insufficient co-ordination among the relevant sectors and departments, which still operate in silos when it comes to addressing gender-based violence.

If the government of the Western Cape is serious about protecting our girls and women then we would have heard more about that from the Premier in her State of the Province Address as well as from the Minister of Social Development today. [Interjections.] To utter a few words of sympathy and shock about the brutal rape and murder of a young girl is simply not enough.

Mr Deputy Speaker, the social ills of abuse against women and children reaffirm the need for us to build strong families to enable them to protect the most vulnerable members of our society. There needs to be a shift in the focus of government services from merely targeting individuals to rather responding to their needs as family members.

The department needs to assist social workers in the province to enable them with the necessary skills in order to deal with the matter holistically. It is not enough to just say, thank you, social workers. Their plight must be addressed. Social workers have been taken for granted for a long time in the province. In my time we did seek to address the problem. When you came into power it was easy because you just passed what was there. [Interjections.] I said that you need to assist social workers.

The presence of social workers in communities is crucial to the success of the department's half-hearted effort to address the social issues within our communities. There has to be a change in attitude towards the social workers in the Western Cape, who are underpaid and overworked. The Minister should take cognisance of the needs and workload of social workers.

Mr Deputy Speaker, the evidence attests to the fact that the first 1 000 days of a child's life offer a unique opportunity for optimal physical and cognitive development and for the overall health of the child. The department is lagging behind in a qualitative early childhood development policy that involves the broader community and civil society.

It is not enough to engage with the Departments of Education, Health and Agriculture and the City of Cape Town. It is obvious that the DA thinks that the Western Cape ends at the boundaries of the City of Cape Town. The needs of the people in the rural areas of the province are just as great, if not greater, than those in Cape Town. [Interjections.] Hunger and malnutrition are not only physical conditions; they also lead to many of the problems that we have to deal with in our community.

The typical practice of the DA is to spin by speaking about its outreach programmes and feeding schemes, but it does not recognise the true needs of the people or the real reactions of the department to that. One of the department's strategic objectives is to give children, their care-givers and households at risk of hunger access to appropriate nutrition. Let the department's numbers in the APP speak for themselves on this matter.

In the 2010-11 financial year the figure was 74 700. It then dropped to 3 307 in the 2012-13 financial year and now the target is 19 140 for the 2013-24 financial year. On what does the department base these figures? Is it just a figure that dropped out of nowhere, because the APP indicates that no profiling was done and that there is no plan in place to do such profiling? We will watch this space next year when you have to report on this matter.

Mr Deputy Speaker, the department clearly lacks the ability to plan or to learn from past experience. There are numerous examples that can be used to illustrate this. One such an example is the number of clients who access substance abuse services. There is an increase in substance abuse in the Western Cape, yet the department sees a decline in the figures for clients who make use of these services. In the department's strategic-plan target it makes provision for 14 150, but the actual figures run from 40 711 to 45 303. Suddenly the increased numbers of substance abusers are missing. The department predicts a client total of 13 515 for the 2013-14 financial year.

We live in the province with the highest serious crime rate in the country, and then the other provinces follow. The Western Cape has the second highest incidence of reported sexual offences. The department's crime prevention and support programmes cannot deal with the reality of the situation. It is clear that the government of the Western Cape does not have the ability to deal with the threats to its citizen's right to live in a crime-free environment.

Mr Deputy Speaker, in closing I want to stress that the Department of Social Development in the Western Cape is failing in its mission to ensure the provision of a comprehensive network of social development services that will enable and empower the poor, the vulnerable and

those with special needs. Therefore, it cannot create the self-reliant society that it wishes to create in the Western Cape.

The Minister and his department are not only letting themselves down, they are letting the people of the Western Cape down.

Ms J A VAN ZYL: Mr Deputy Speaker, according to Statistics SA, the Western Cape province has more than 5,2 million people. Half of them earn between R401 and R1 600 per month and are thus classified as poor. A third of those classified as poor are indigent and thus are living on less than US\$1 per day – and the exchange rate at 12:30 today showed that the rand is R9,50 to the US dollar.

Die kernfunksies van hierdie departement is om aan die armstes en die kwesbaarstes programme te lewer wat gemeenskappe bemagtig. Die kwesbaarste gemeenskappe, benewens die feit van ekonomiese ongelykhede, is ook onderworpe aan geweldsmisdaad, geslagsongelykheid, dwelm- en drankmisbruik en bendegegeweld.

Cope verwelkom dus die strategie wat die Minister bekendgemaak het, en die insluiting van verskeie departement, om saam na oplossings te soek vir die sosiale verval in gemeenskappe. Ons deel egter in die hartseer van families wat geliefdes aan die dood afgestaan het in die voortslepende bendegegeweld. As Minister Plato jou vertel van die drie maande oue baba wat Sondag raakgeskiet is, laat dit 'n mens yskoud en los dit jou spraakloos. Jy kan die emosie voel en die hartseer skeer deur jou hart.

Kinders word groot in hierdie omstandighede van dwelms en drankmisbruik en bendegegeweld en beskou dit as hul ideale wêreld. Kinders het geen ruimte buite waar hulle ongestoord en veilig kan speel nie. Die gevolge van die dissiplinelose, oneerbiedige gedrag van kinders, wat gebore is uit die voorbeelde wat hul ouers stel, lei voorts tot gesinsgeweld, mishandeling van kinders, verkragtings en moorde en word van een generasie na die ander oorgedra.

In die oorsig van die departement word hierdie en ander brandpunte aangeraak. In terme van dwelm- en drankmisbruik sal meer aandag spesifiek aan landelike gebiede gegee word, want dit is waar die fetale alkoholsindroom 'n baie groot uitdaging is. Minister Botha het vanoggend in sy begrotingsdebat oor gesondheid ook daarop gereageer.

Ouer persone sal bystand ontvang om langer in hul gemeenskappe te kan bly en ondersteuning van gemeenskapsgebaseerde hulpsentrums ontvang, wat oefenprogramme en voedsame etes insluit.

Wat kindersorg en beskermingsprogramme betref, sal die departement vanaf einde April vanjaar verantwoordelik wees vir die implementering van die artikel 196(3) van die Kinderwet wat betrekking het op nywerheids- en transformasieskole. Hierdie program stel ten doel om kinders weer terug te plaas by hul ouers of oorspronklike gemeenskappe.

Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, die departement voorsien ook 15 400 kinders en jeug wat deelneem aan aktiwiteite by Mod-sentrums van kos, wat bestaan uit 'n toebroodjie en 'n vrug of sap per dag.



Ek het vanoggend 'n paar oproepe gemaak na skole ten opsigte van die geriewe by Mod-sentrums en tot my verbasing die volgende ontdek: drie skole in die metro het nie geweet waar hul naaste Mod-sentrum is nie en een skool het bevestig dat hulle 200 kinders moet registreer voordat hulle die toebroodjies en vrugte of sap kan ontvang, terwyl 'n skool op die platteland bevestig het dat tussen 80 tot 100 kinders per dag die Mod-sentrum bywoon en dat kinders wel 'n toebroodjie en vrug of sap per dag kry.

Is die boodskap van waar die Mod-sentrums geleë is en die fasiliteite beskikbaar daar duidelik gekommunikeer aan gemeenskappe? Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, kan die Minister verduidelik waarom 200 kinders eers moet registreer voordat kos aan hulle verskaf mag word? 'n Honger kind kan nie huiswerk doen of aan sport deelneem nie. In watter inkomstegroep val hierdie betrokke kinders se ouers? Is hulle bes moontlik in die groep wat minder as US\$1, of R9,50, per dag verdien?

Ms J L HARTNICK: Mr Deputy Speaker, the oversight role that we, as Members of the Provincial Parliament and the standing committee, play over this department is of pivotal importance as this department provides social development services that enable and empower the poor, the vulnerable and those with special needs.

Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, met die bestudering van die departement se subprogramme is dit verblydend om te sien dat dit opgestel is met die doel om veral voorheen benadeelde gemeenskappe te bemagtig. Alhoewel die Wes-Kaap se sosio-ekonomiese aanwysers relatief gunstig is in vergelyking met die ander provinsies, blyk dit dat die lewenstandaard van die inwoners van hierdie provinsie baie hoër is as in die res van die land. Baie mense leef egter in

armoede weens werkloosheid, dus is dit hierdie departement, in samewerking met nie-regeringsorganisasies, wat verligting bring na baie huishoudings.

Mr Deputy Speaker, I want to commend the department for the finalisation of the Provincial Child Protection Strategy – which is aimed at securing a properly resourced, co-ordinated and managed child protection system in accordance with the Children’s Act, Act 38 of 2005 – as well as the Green Paper, the main aim of which is to foster family wellbeing and to promote and strengthen families and family life.

Ek wil ook my waardering toon vir die verhoging van R86 miljoen wat begroot is tot voordeel van mense met gestremdhede, asook dagsorgprogramme vir gestremde kinders en volwassenes in gebiede waar die nood verskriklik groot is, onder andere Genadendal, Gansbaai, Saron, Riviersonderend en Hawston. Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, ek het die werkswinkel in Hawston besoek en ek was beïndruk met dit wat ek waargeneem het. Groot dank gaan aan die amptenare en vrywilligers wat daarby betrokke is.

Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, die afgelope paar maande het ons gereeld voorbladberigte gelees oor mishandelde vroue en kinders en dwelm-verwante misdade. In die lig daarvan doen ek ’n beroep op elke amptenaar in hierdie departement om toe te sien dat alle fondse – bykans R220 miljoen – wat vir hierdie twee programme begroot is ten volle aangewend moet word om hierdie euwel in ons gemeenskappe te beëindig.

Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, vanoggend is ’n voormalige ANC-LUR in Limpopo deur die Valke in hegtenis geneem vir die beweerde bedrog van R15 miljoen. Dit is tragies dat publieke

verteenwoordigers daagliks praat oor die vlak van armoede onder veral voorheen benadeeldes, maar wanneer hulle die geleentede kry om daardie mense se omstandighede te verander, pleeg hulle bedrog om hulself te verryk.

Dit is hierdie departement wat daagliks met die gemarginaliseerdes en gebrokenes in ons gemeenskappe werk. Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, ek het geleer om erkenning te gee wanneer en waar nodig. Dit wat u doen, Minister, gaan nie ongesiens verby nie. U moet dus voortgaan met die onbaatsugtige diens wat u lewer deur die geld aan te wend waar dit benodig word.

Die MINISTER VAN MAATSKAPLIKE ONTWIKKELING: Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, ek wil ter opening 'n stelling maak. Daar is 'n tradisie in die Huis. Ek wil eers sê daar is 'n lid wat ek baie bewonder en dit is agb Ozinsky. Hy sal nou seker gevlei voel.

I deliver a complete speech of 30 pages and someone will get up and stress the opposite of what I have just said. The facts, the stats, everything is the opposite. So the question is: What is the purpose of the House? [Interjections.] Is the purpose of the House, Mr Deputy Speaker, that we just come and read here? 'n Mens moet mos nou dink die man het nou dit of dat gesê so ek moet hier of daar 'n bietjie verander. Die repliek wat gelewer is, is absolute onsin.

There is a reason why I say that. Hon Magwaza knows I really like her. I personally like her and she knows that. [Laughter.] She knows her job as a politician is not to get up, just for the sake of it, to say anything as long as it's the opposite of what I've said, whether it makes sense or not.

Ms N P MAGWAZA: It's what's in the reports.

The MINISTER: You know a lot about those reports. I want to come to the other hon members, but I really want to firstly deal with the hon Magwaza. She makes some great points, but they are not related to the speech. They are very, very good points.

The first point I want to make is that I want to give her the undertaking that we honour the sentiments of Nelson Mandela, when he said that we should build a society for all South Africans, where we treat people with dignity and specifically when people are poor we should treat them with dignity and humanity.

I think everyone sitting here – and it includes the opposition – knows that is one of my first priorities. I once went into one of my department's offices, because I was just in the mood to, and I said, "Sassa sent me here, so where must I get my pension?" Sy sê toe, "Nee, gaan in die pad af." Ek vra toe weer, "Waar moet ek my pensioen kry?" Daarna kyk die vrou op en toe sien sy dis ek, want daar hang my portret aan die muur. Then she realised I was the Minister.

The point I want to make is that I take strong exception to anyone treating any of our people with disrespect, in an undignified manner and in a way where the humanity of that person does not prevail. When you're poor the only thing you have is your humanity and dignity. [Interjections.] That is all that you have left.

I can give you the assurance – that’s the one good point you make – that we in the department will continue with this culture and we will impress it upon our staff to treat every single person with the required dignity.

I’m not sure whether Sassa is doing that, and I say this with respect. Every month with the pay collections people stand in the sun. [Interjections.] Yes, I do that, because you praised your national counterparts. Let me also say that I’m not in competition with national. I think we work very well together. There’s no competition if we really want to get the best for our people on the ground. I really want to make that point.

Hon Magwaza, I’m not going to relate the other point you made, because I don’t think you realise what was in this speech. That’s why I asked you to give me your speech and I’ll give you mine. Then we can talk sense ... [Interjections.] ... and not talk past each other. I want to make two points ... [Interjections.] Ja, ons gee dit vir mekaar dan verstaan ons mekaar.

Ms Magwaza, your second point is about the decrease in the numbers; and I think it was the 13 500 relating to the drug problem. You know as well as I do that the programme before that was the Ke Moja programme. Mr Deputy Speaker, we explained to the hon member that before that there was a programme called Drug Awareness, ...

Mnr H P GEYER: Sy verstaan moeilik.

The MINISTER: ... where you went into a classroom with the Ke Moja programme. Then you could say you had spoken to so many people and then you simply ticked it off. You didn't worry about the impact, but you can say you reached 40 000 people.

We explained this to you in the standing committee. We have moved away from that and it's now part of life orientation in the education curriculum. You were speaking about the sustainability of the programmes. We must do it in a sustained way through education, so that the behaviour around substance abuse will change.

I concur with you, hon Magwaza, no one wants to visit a town that is not safe – and I wish I were the Minister of Police, by the way. [Interjections.] Yes, I wish I were, because I would have done something about the unsafe situation. [Interjections.] No, I'm talking about Minister Mthethwa. [Interjections.]

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! Order!

The MINISTER: Mr Deputy Speaker, that's the point I want to make; I agree with you that no one wants to visit a place that's unsafe. Hon Skwatsha will remember we all speak about the whole of society all the time. This includes all departments, all of society, the NGOs and the ordinary people. I myself must not go walking around at any time I like. Then I was attacked for saying I shouldn't walk in the bush or any place where I may be attacked. I'm talking about myself, not anyone else. So don't create the opportunity for crime. [Interjections.]

That's why, hon Skwatsha, through you, Mr Deputy Speaker, we take these things seriously. I know you made a point about this after the attack on Anine Booysen. You know I don't politicise social issues, but your leader, Marius Fransman, politicised the issue. He didn't even know the three of us had marched in Bredasdorp. He didn't even know it yet, but he politicised it and he attacked me personally. That is why I raise it, because it affected me.

The point I'm making is that we should be far more serious about not trying to score political points. Therefore, there are practical proposals about safe houses, trauma counselling and working with the police when it comes to domestic violence. I see the police have a domestic violence pilot project in Mitchells Plain and we want to work with them on that.

On a lot of the issues, hon Magwaza, we will always work transversally. The department can't avoid it. That's why we have the PSO8 that's transversal. In this regard I want to thank the hon Minister Meyer for the support that he's been giving the department and me. We use sport and hip-hop dancing – there's no stripteasing, hon Magwaza. We use everything in sport and culture as tools to assist us. As the hon Minister said in his speech, a child in sport is a child out of court. We work very closely with the Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport around a number of issues.

On the food issue, hon Van Zyl, ... [Interjections.] Can I respond? I want to respectfully say: Don't ever phone a school. [Interjections.] Minister Meyer went to a school personally to do oversight and asked the principal where he gets the bread from.

Mr M SKWATSHA: On a point of order, Mr Deputy Speaker: Can the Minister talk through you, Mr Deputy Speaker?

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: I'm watching it very carefully. Minister, please heed that call.

The MINISTER: Mr Deputy Speaker, I just want to point out to hon Van Zyl that the Minister went to a school principal and he told the Minister there was no food. When the Minister walked to the field, however, he saw food being distributed. So I think it's dangerous to make a phone call to a school. I would suggest that we rather visit a school. Go and do physical oversight. Don't phone a school and call that oversight. Please! [Interjections.] [Applause.]

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! Order!

The MINISTER: I want to say to hon Marais and, as usual, ...

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! Minister, before you continue I want to say to the gallery, you're all very welcome in the House, but you are not part of the proceedings. Please refrain from making comments or applauding. Thank you. Please proceed.

The MINISTER: To hon Marais, thank you for the way in which you chair the Standing Committee on Social Development and for the passion. In Afrikaans praat ons van die hart – ek weet nie wat die Engelse word daarvoor is nie – wat u daarin sit en dat u omgee.



This is very important, Mr Deputy Speaker, when we are talking about the rape crisis in South Africa and about issues of social inclusion. What does it mean when we talk about social inclusion? Let us include the people on the periphery of society. In the process, when we bring them – like the two young men in the House – into the internship programme they will rise out of poverty. In that way we will reduce poverty. [Interjections.] You must really come and do the course with me at UCT. [Inaudible.]

So, hon Marais, thank you for all your support and for your passion and everything that it includes.

I want to talk about the point that was made about the HOD. I sometimes wish, when we sit in interviews, we could have the powers to see into the future and into the minds of people. It was probably a good learning experience to have all sorts of people as HODs, but I want to thank Dr Robert MacDonald for a job well done in the first three months of the year.

You have already changed the course of where we're going. You have turned the ship – and it has a very heavy wheel – in the direction in which we want to go. I thank Dr MacDonald for that. He has a quiet quality about him. He is not an exhibitionist. He is calm and does not have a lot to say. He has a quiet stability. Of course, everyone is going to hate you for that, because you're doing the right thing. When you do the right thing everyone hates you. [Interjections.]

The Noah group in the Overberg are doing phenomenal work and we should really have look at how we can capacitate them. I know Charles Jordaan will look at that.

I don't want to leave anyone out. Someone mentioned the brain drain. Hon Hartnick, thanks for looking at the good things and those that are going very well. You talk about the victim empowerment programmes that we are putting in place. I find it interesting that when you have policies, be it for facilities or child protection, one knows that you have to work within that context. It's always good, and thanks for talking about that.

I want to urge the hon members in the House to stop and pop in anywhere when you drive past one of the facilities of the Department of Social Development. Go and make unannounced visits to our places so that people can really get ...

Mr M NCEDANA: Can the Minister take a question?

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is the hon Minister prepared to take a question?

The MINISTER: Yes, he can put his question. The hon Minister here is waiting.

Mr M NCEDANA: I just want to know, when you say the members should visit instead of phoning, are you implying that the principal or the person that he spoke to at the school may not be telling the truth?

The MINISTER: No, I didn't say that. All I was saying, Mr Deputy Speaker, was that we had a testimony in the House yesterday. I don't think the hon member was in the House. The Minister in charge of MOD centres said he physically went to a school and asked the

principal in his office about food and the principal replied that there was no food. However, when the Minister walked out he actually saw food being distributed. I don't think phoning is a very good thing to do.

We don't know, but what we say here is evidence-based. Everything I do is evidence-based. I wish everyone – hon Ozinsky can join us – can have this evidence-based approach. I like it; he is the only one with evidence. [Interjections.]

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! Order! Minister, please conclude now. [Interjections.]  
Order! Order!

The MINISTER: Mr Deputy Speaker, lastly, to every member of the management team of the department, under the able leadership of Dr MacDonald, thank you for all your work and sacrifices. It's good to be able to phone someone at 03:00 in the morning when there is a crisis and someone answers the phone. That's leadership. Thank you to every person on the management team for your diligence and I'm looking forward to a great year.

Debate concluded.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! We will now suspend business for five minutes to allow for a change-over of the gallery and bays.

(Debate on Vote 14 – Local Government)

The MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING: Mr Deputy Speaker, I acknowledge the hon Premier of the Western Cape, provincial Cabinet Colleagues, members of the Provincial Legislature, Executive Mayors, Municipal Managers, partners in local government, invited guests, ladies and gentlemen.

Mr Deputy Speaker, few things are nicer than sitting down to watch a sports match. I am a great supporter of Bafana Bafana, the Proteas and the Stormers. The one thing I know about sport is that it is the team that plays together as a team that wins the match.

When I think about the work of my department, I know the same is true. Whatever we achieve, we are achieving as a team. This is a team that includes my department, other government departments, municipalities, communities and the standing committee. If we want to continue improving the lives of our people, we will have to do it together.

We now have one plan that we are following, which is the National Development Plan. We have a common provincial strategic objective, which is to integrate service delivery so we that we can maximise impact. We have the same goals, and now we have to pull in the same direction.

Improving Basic Service Delivery

Mr Deputy Speaker, the Census 2011 results have been released. What is striking is that our population has increased by 28,7% over the last decade. At the same time, access to basic services has increased in the Western Cape. In 2001, access to piped water was 98,3%, and now it is 99,1%. Access to flush toilets was 88,5%, and it has increased to 91,6%, and the number of people with no toilet facilities has been reduced from 7,7% to 4,7%. Access to electricity for lighting has increased from 78,8 % to 93,4%.

This means that despite the huge increase in the number of people in the Western Cape, access to basic services has not only kept up with this increase but has improved and we should thank the municipalities for that. This was achieved because we all worked together: National government provided the funding, provincial government provided technical support and the municipalities implemented the projects that made this possible.

Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, my departement het oor die afgelope aantal jare groot klem op die opgradering van water- en sanitasie-infrastruktuur geplaas. Ons het in 2010 'n water- en sanitasieplan vir alle plaaslike en distriksmunisipaliteite in die provinsie voltooi en ons het munisipaliteite aktief ondersteun om projekte te implementeer.

Ek is trots om te sê dat afvalwaterbehandelingswerke tans gebou word en ander is reeds voltooi in, onder andere, Paarl, Wemmershoek, Swellendam, Worcester, Uniondale, Robertson, Citrusdal, Knysna, Piketberg, Struisbaai, Paternoster, Lambertsbaai, Malmesbury en Saldanhaai.

Afvalwaterprojekte sal tydens 2013 in Velddrif, Ladismith, George, Wilderness, Barrydale, Nelspoort, Stellenbosch, Montagu en Klapmuts gebou word. Water-verwante projekte sal in Worcester, Struisbaai, Napier, Calitzdorp, Albertinia, Thembaletu in George, en Kwanokuthula in Plettenbergbaai gebou word.

Dit is 'n baie lang lys en demonstreer die munisipaliteite se toewyding daaraan om 'n veilige en gesonde omgewing te skep. My ingenieurspan ondersteun munisipaliteite deur die projekbeplanning en implementeringsproses en munisipaliteite het weer eens meer as 99% van hul Munisipale Infrastruktuur Toelae-toewysing spandeer.

Ek wil ons vennote wat dit moontlik gemaak het, bedank. Verteenwoordigers van die Departemente van Waterwese, Kultuursake en Sport, Omgewingsake en Ontwikkelingsbeplanning en die nasionale Departement van Samewerkende Regering ontmoet maandeliks met munisipale ingenieurs om struikelblokke tot implementering te identifiseer en te verwyder. Ons sou dit nie bereik het as ons nie as 'n span gewerk het nie.

Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, ons het in die laaste jaar daarop gefokus om veral vyf munisipaliteite met infrastruktuurbeplanning by te staan. Die uitkoms was 'n eenvoudige, implementeerbare infrastruktuurplan vir Theewaterskloof, Kannaland, Stellenbosch, Matzikama en Cederberg. Elke plan behandel die stand van massa-infrastruktuur, ruimtelike en ekonomiese perspektiewe, prioriteitsprojekte en finansiële kapasiteit. Ons sal in die komende jaar bystand aan 'n verdere sewe munisipaliteite bied.

Wanneer infrastruktuur in plek is, moet dit onderhou word en gemeenskapslede wie die dienste gebruik, wat deur die infrastruktuur voorsien word, moet vir die dienste betaal. Ek is verheug dat die meerderheid van die inwoners in ons provinsie vir hul dienste betaal en ek doen beroep op dié wat nog nie betaal nie om deel van die span van betalers te word sodat ons nog beter kan vaar betreffende ons dienslewering.

#### Verbetering van Regering en Administrasie

Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, 'n munisipaliteit kan slegs doeltreffend en volhoubaar funksioneer as daar goeie regeringstelsels in plek is. Een van hierdie is 'n stelsel wat nakoming van die wette en regulasies wat op munisipaliteite van toepassing is, te verseker.

Ek het verlede jaar belowe dat ek munisipaliteite met 'n nakomingsmodel sou bystaan. Ons het hierdie jaar vier munisipaliteite gehelp om hierdie model te implementeer. Dit is 'n hulpmiddel wat baie voordele inhou: Dit laat munisipaliteite toe om na te speur hoe hulle aan die 16 belangrikste plaaslike regeringswetgewings voldoen, en dit stel my in staat om my monitering- en ondersteuningsfunksies uit te voer.

Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, hierdie nakomingsmodel sal slegs werk as al ons munisipaliteite daaraan toegewy is. Munisipaliteite moet nakoming ernstig opneem, aangesien dit 'n steunpilaar van goeie regering is en sal bydra tot beter oudituitkomstes.

Die nakomingsmodel sal in die toekoms 44 wette hanteer en sal later uitgebrei word om meer as 100 stukke wetgewing te hanteer. Ons sal volgende jaar nog vyf munisipaliteite bystaan

om hierdie model te implementeer en ek is verheug dat baie munisipaliteite die inisiatief neem om dit sonder ons finansiële ondersteuning te implementeer.

I also promised that my department would help municipalities to compile one set of bylaws for all the towns that previously had separate councils. This is called a Municipal Code, and my department has compiled 10 Municipal Codes using historical records. Next year, we will compile another 10 Municipal Codes and hand them over to municipalities. In addition, working together with the Hanns Seidel Foundation and the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, we have been able to provide training in bylaw enforcement to four municipalities.

It is also important for municipalities to root out fraud and corruption. My department has worked together with the Hanns Seidel Foundation to provide anticorruption awareness training in all the districts and to assist 11 municipalities in implementing their anticorruption strategies. Two hundred and forty-eight municipal councillors and officials attended these sessions.

During 2011, the House finalised the Western Cape Privileges and Immunities Act. Information sessions on the implications of the Act were held in this financial year and reached 21 municipalities and 204 councillors.

The importance of the impartiality of the Speaker, order and respect in councils and the oversight responsibility over the executive and administrative actions were fully canvassed in



these sessions. These messages are important because these are a few obligations placed on councillors before they can rely on the protection of privilege and immunity.

Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, die werk van raadslede is van die uiterste belang om goeie regering te verseker. My departement het die derde fase van raadslid-opleiding voltooi. Ons het die Provinsiale Tesourie en die Departemente van Menslike Nedersettings en Omgewingsake en Ontwikkelingsbeplanning saamgebring en hulle het sektor-spesifieke opleiding oor finansiële bestuur, menslike nedersettings en omgewingskwessies gebied.

My departement het saam met baie belanghebbendes gewerk om die hulpbronne te voorsien wat munisipaliteite benodig vir goeie regering. Saam met hulpbronne kom daar egter verantwoordelikheid: munisipaliteite moet daaraan toegewy wees om die nakomingsmodel te implementeer, om hul verordening toe te pas en om bedrog en korrupsie na te speur en uit te wis.

Dit is my werk om te monitor of munisipaliteite goed regeer word. Ek sal wetgewing ter tafel lê om artikel 106 van die Wet op Munisipale Stelsels te versterk, om sodoende my oorsigsrol te versterk. Hierdie wetgewing sal my in staat stel om sekere inligting van munisipaliteite te versoek en om vinnig op te tree indien daar belangrike kwessies is.

Ek moes reeds in Swellendam optree. Dit is 'n voorbeeld van 'n span wat nie 'n gemeenskaplike doelwit het nie en wat nie saam speel nie. Ek het saam met die Minister van Samewerkende Regering en Tradisionele Sake, Minister Richard Baloyi, gewerk om stabiliteit in Swellendam te bring.

Ek het een van my hoofdirekteure as waarnemende munisipale bestuurder ontplooi en ons maak vordering op sommige sleutelkwessies. Die waarnemende munisipale bestuurder word aktief deur 'n aantal eenhede in my departement ondersteun, insluitende Openbare Deelname en Munisipale Regering.

Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, wanneer mense nie saam werk nie, neem dit 'n lang tyd om die probleme wat ontstaan, uit te sorteer en dit sal 'n geruime tyd neem om Swellendam se probleme, veral die finansiële probleme, te oorwin.

Daar is ook bekommernis oor ander onstabiele koalities en ek het binne my magte opgetree om in te gryp en om ondersteuning te bied. Ek vra egter vir raadslede en amptenare om hul mense eerste te stel en om saam te werk.

Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, ek is baie bekommerd oor die hofsake teen munisipaliteite, veral oor kwessies soos eiendomsbelasting. My departement het 'n gebruikersvriendelike gids oor eiendomsbelasting vir munisipaliteite vrygestel en bied nou bystand aan munisipaliteite om aan die wetlike vereistes deel te neem.

Die Eiendomsbelasting Fokusgroep, wat bestaan uit betrokke munisipale beamptes, speel steeds 'n belangrike rol in die deel van beste praktyke en om kwessies oor nakoming te onderstreep. Saam met hierdie hulpbron kom verantwoordelikheid. Munisipaliteite moet stelsels in plek sit om nakoming te verseker en belastingbetalers moet hul eiendomsbelasting betaal.

## Verbetering van Volhoubaarheid

Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, ek is baie bekommerd oor die langtermyn finansiële volhoubaarheid van munisipaliteite en die bekostigbaarheid van munisipale dienste. Dit is duidelik dat munisipale uitgawes styg en munisipaliteite kan min doen om hierdie stygings in te perk, soos salarisse wat bo inflasie verhoog word. Inkomste word op dieselfde tyd minder as gevolg van die sukkelende ekonomie en die groeiende aantal mense op deernisregisters.

Ek bring voortdurend hierdie kwessies onder die aandag by die verskillende forums wat ek bywoon, insluitende die Samewerkende Regering se Minmeccs. Een spesifieke bydrae wat my departement kon maak, is in die area van gedeelde dienste. Ons het beperkte vaardighede, veral in die landelike gebiede, en hulle is duur. Dit maak sin vir munisipaliteite om kundigheid te deel en ons kon oor die afgelope jaar bystand aan twee distrikte bied om gedeelde dienste te implementeer.

Munisipaliteite aan die Weskus het 'n Risiko Bestuurder aangestel wat in die volgende paar weke sal begin werk, terwyl die Sentrale Karoo Munisipaliteit 'n regsgeleerde aangestel het om met basiese regsondersteuning en dissiplinêre kwessies hulp te bied en die interne ouditfunksie word ook gedeel.

Ek is verheug dat die Duitse donateur, GIZ, onderneem het om vir 'n verdere twee jaar ondersteuning te bied aan die uitbreiding van gedeelde dienste en inter-munisipale

samewerkingsmodelle in die provinsie. My span het ook begin om hul beste praktyke met kollegas van ander provinsies te deel.

Ek glo dat ons ook kleiner munisipaliteite meer volhoubaar kan maak deur die tipe munisipaliteit van die uitvoerende burgemeester-stelsel na die voltallige tipe te verander. 'n Groot gedeelte van hierdie munisipaliteite se begrotings word op die vergoeding van raadslede spandeer en in sommige gevalle dien die meeste van die raadslede op die Burgemeesterskomitee. Ek sal in die komende jaar 'n voorstel oor hierdie kwessie voor die Kabinet ter tafel lê.

#### Improving Planning

Mr Deputy Speaker, I believe that we have taken integrated development planning (IDP) to the next level in the Western Cape. Through our successful IDP indabas, over 15 departments and agencies are sharing their projects and plans with municipalities on an annual basis. These projects are now reflected in most IDPs. The same departments work together with us in assessing the draft IDPs of every municipality. This is a fantastic example of a team that has one goal and works together.

I would like to thank every one of the departments that has participated actively in the process. It made such a difference in municipalities. I would like to ask municipalities to use our IDP assessments and project information to improve planning and delivery on the ground. My department will take the IDP support to the next level this year.

We are assisting municipalities with creating their own spatial investment maps that show where government investment is taking place, and have just convened a workshop with municipalities on this. Many people don't understand how IDPs are relevant to their daily lives, and the focus in the coming year will be to assist municipalities to develop neighbourhood development plans. These plans reflect specific community projects that are identified through public participation processes, and responsibility for implementing these projects is clearly identified in the municipality.

We will assist the targeted municipalities to develop and implement ward operational plans and neighbourhood development plans. We will do this in partnership with municipalities and their ward committees and we expect that communities and their organisations will respond by participating and committing their own resources.

We are also improving our risk reduction measures. Every district has been supported to update and maintain their Risk and Vulnerability Assessment, and planning for disasters is based upon this assessment. We have supported 18 municipalities over the past three years to develop a disaster risk reduction chapter in their IDPs. In addition, a total of 32 hazards have been identified that could cause disasters in the province. The priority risks are fires in informal settlements, wild fires, and flooding.

Through risk reduction measures, the centre mitigated the impact of these hazards, such as repeated flooding in the Montagu area, and we will work with the relevant authorities to develop a specific mitigation plan for each risk.

## Improving Disaster Preparedness and Response

Mr Deputy Speaker, in previous years I have highlighted the sterling work of the provincial Disaster Management Centre in responding to fires and other disasters. The Disaster Management Centre co-ordinated the response to farm worker wage protests that started in November and extended into January.

There was close co-ordination and co-operation between the key stakeholders, including the SAPS, the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Transport and Public Works. Based upon our experiences, we are putting in place mechanisms to detect and respond to similar protests proactively.

The fire team continues to provide aerial response within one hour of a fire being reported during daylight hours. At least 66% of fires were either extinguished or contained within the first hour, enabling ground support teams to gain access and control these fires. Some extended attack operations also took place.

In the Hermanus fire during December, aerial fire-fighting continued beyond the first hour and prevented large-scale destruction. A total of 26 runways were established throughout the Western Cape to provide logistical support to the eight fixed-wing bombers, thereby reducing the turnaround and ensuring shorter response times to fires.

We will continue with these partnerships into the next year, but will be placing a particular focus on the prevention of informal settlement fires. To prevent and respond to shack fires, it

is necessary to create public awareness, enforce building regulations and ensure a rapid response. We have already provided training to Fire and Life Safety Educators. The centre does a lot of other work that you may not know about.

We trained emergency officials in Special Operations Response. This means that if buildings collapse, we have the expertise to extricate people safely. This is a highly specialised training course that has been provided twice, with 60 people qualifying. Rescue South Africa has been a key partner in this process, and together we have developed a national resource that can be deployed anywhere in the country, if required.

Mr Deputy Speaker, we can provide much support to municipalities and the public in preventing and responding to disasters, but at the end of the day every person must take individual responsibility. Cigarette butts should not be thrown into the veld and candles and paraffin stoves should not be left unattended near children. Municipalities must constantly enforce building regulations and the public must respect these regulations to ensure that there is adequate space between shacks.

#### Verbetering van Toegang tot Dienste

Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, ek het verlede jaar baie besonderhede oor die Thusong-program gegee. Die Wes-Kaap gee 76% van sy hulpbronne aan die arm mense en dit is een van menigte departementele programme wat slegs op die arm mense gefokus is. Ons het Thusong-liggingsplanne vir elke distrik ontwikkel en ek is gelukkig om aan te kondig dat

83% van die inwoners van hierdie provinsie tans ten minste een keer per jaar toegang tot 'n Thusong-sone, -sentrum, -satellietkantoor, uitbreidingsdiens of mobiele Thusong het.

Ons mobiele Thusong-program het baie uitgebrei. Ons het oor die afgelope jaar meer as 42 044 mense deur 39 Mobiele Thusongs bereik. Ek kan nie begin om die impak op 'n persoon se lewe te beskryf wanneer 'n mobiele Thusong na hul gemeenskap kom nie. Mense kry toegang tot baie regeringsdienste in een plek in een dag en dit beteken dat hulle dienste en voordele van die regering kan ontvang.

Munisipaliteite en regeringsdepartemente is kritieke vennote in beide die Thusong-sentrums en die mobiele Thusongs en ons sal in die komende jaar voortgaan met hierdie program. Daar word elke jaar meer Thusong-sentrums gebou. Sentrums is ook oor die afgelope jaar in die Langeberg, Drakenstein en Prins Albert Munisipaliteite voltooi. Dit is egter nie genoeg om 'n sentrum te bou nie; dit moet doeltreffend wees in die lewering van dienste.

My departement het funksionaliteitaanwysers ontwikkel om aan te dui waar 'n Thusong-sentrum moet verbeter. Sentrums is in sommige gevalle as gevolg van swak bestuur nie volledig funksioneel nie en ons vra dat munisipaliteite die bestuur van hul sentrums voorop moet stel.

Ons het 72 Thusong-bestuurders en -administrateurs in bestuur en kommunikasie opgelei. Ons gemeenskapontwikkelingswerkers (GOWs) kom uit arm gemeenskappe en hulle dien arm gemeenskappe. Die span het oor die afgelope jaar alle teikens wat in die Jaarlikse Prestasieplan gestel is, oortref, en hulle het meer as 300 inligtingsessies gehou, 14



regeringsinisiatiewe ondersteun, meer as 20 000 mense met spesifieke navrae bygestaan en 54 gemeenskapsprojekte ondersteun. Hulle is van onskatbare waarde vir gemeenskappe.

Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, ons ondersteun verder die Gemeenskapswerkprogram (GWP), wat deur die nasionale Departement van Samewerkende Regering en Tradisionele Sake in die provinsie geïmplementeer word. Die aantal terreine het vanaf drie tot 13 gegroei en die aantal deelnemers aan die program is naby aan die teiken van 9 000. Ons rol is om munisipaliteite en ander vennote aan boord te kry om die program by te staan en om te help om die teikens te bereik.

'n Opwindende program soos die Gemeenskapswerkprogram dra ook egter enorme risiko's. Baie deelnemers aan die program het vir my oor die afgelope weke gebel om te kla dat hulle nie betyds betaal word nie. Hiermee wil ek 'n beroep doen op die nasionale departement en die implementeringsagent om te verseker dat mense betyds betaal word vir die werk wat hulle verrig.

## Conclusion

Mr Deputy Speaker, I am confident that as one team we can achieve everything we have set out to do, but in any sports match it is also important to have a strong opposing team. It raises our game and helps us focus even more. I would like to acknowledge the opposition's as well as the standing committee's contribution to the work of the department. You ask challenging questions and you offer suggestions. This holds us accountable and makes us a stronger.

Sometimes a team loses members ... [Interjections.] Die stem wil nou ingee.

Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, ons bedank al die amptenare vir hul harde werk. Dit is 'n voorreg om met julle saam te werk. Dankie.

Mr J J VISSER: Mr Deputy Speaker, of the three spheres of government local government is tasked by the national Constitution to deliver the basic essential services to the people of South Africa. Local government has the very demanding job of providing equal services to those who can afford to pay for it and those who cannot.

The Department of Local Government, as the relevant arm of provincial government, has to support local government in various ways to make sure that local government executes its functions effectively and purposefully, and this budget has to speak to that.

The task of delivering services is a crucial but very large one to fulfil. Municipalities, therefore, should be very careful not to venture into the area of unfunded mandates, overspending or underspending, and national and provincial government must see to it that local government is provided with all the means it needs so that it will not be necessary to spend money unwisely.

The department and the hon Minister must also guard against bias and should treat all municipalities even-handedly to support or, where necessary, to intervene in the affairs of municipalities. I think, Mr Deputy Speaker, that the hon Minister and his department have passed this test with flying colours.

This department is a small one with a small budget and a small personnel core and, as the hon Minister said, has to work very productively together as a team – and that is something the hon members from the ANC don't know about. [Interjections.] This department has delivered an enormous amount of work over the past four years and I think they have demonstrated their effectiveness as a team and I congratulate them on that.

No matter what the ANC says, hoping that it would reflect negatively on the success of service delivery, the department's assessment against the national benchmark for service delivery put the Western Cape first in all aspects of service delivery. This confirms that the department is doing the right things right and that they are performing well.

Municipalities in general usually fail when it comes to infrastructure, the maintenance and upgrading thereof and also the installation of new infrastructure. This leads to all sorts of problems such as people being without water, electricity or refuse removal services. It can also lead to such severe pollution that it threatens people's health. We have not seen this on a large scale in the Western Cape, and where it does surface municipalities tend to it immediately.

The hon Minister and his department should be applauded for the Water Management Plan they have put on the table as well as the Berg River Restoration Project. The standing committee will monitor this to see how this very important Water Management Plan is implemented this year.

The Auditor-General consistently pointed out that the core of good service delivery lies with leadership and governance. Leadership on political and management levels is then of utmost importance and it does not matter which political party is in the majority; the needs of people should be put first when decisions are made and executed.

The councils must take responsibility for service delivery, because the decisions they make directly relate to the quality and quantity of service delivery output a municipality can muster. Politicians should have insight into and understand the role and function of councillors and officials in the chain of service delivery. Councillors, as well as the officials, should constantly be sensitised and trained in this regard. The department plays a crucial role together with Salga in this regard.

To support and utilise the underlying resources to execute programmes effectively, the structures of municipalities should be conducive to the quest for the fluent and efficient flow of information, data, instructions and messages through as short-as-possible communication lines. The department has set out the research, with the help of PWC, on how efficient municipal structures really are. The result was a better alignment of lines of decision-making and communication, which is saving municipalities huge amounts of money already. I hope that the department can continue with doing research this year and eventually complete and cover all municipalities in this regard.

To regulate and monitor what is happening within the process of service delivery there should be guidelines in the form of bylaws, rules and regulations and critical oversight mechanisms. Many municipalities have not yet put Municipal Public Account Committees (MPAC) in

place and they will be encouraged to do so. They will be guided in the process by the Department of Local Government, Provincial Treasury, Salga and the Auditor-General, under the guidance of the Standing Committee on Government Oversight.

Ratepayers must never feel that they are being exploited through excessive rates imposed upon them by municipalities. Rates should just balance out the cost of service delivery incurred. It is, therefore, a great step the hon Minister and his department took to put together a manual to help and guide municipalities when they have to establish rates and taxes.

The plan the hon Minister has to make the decision-making generating engine at local government more democratic is also welcomed. The other political parties do have members who are honourable, knowledgeable and have the necessary experience and skills to make a very valuable contribution and the governing party should acknowledge this. If all parties can contribute to decisions being taken there will be less resistance and more participation when it comes to decision-making and the execution of decisions.

To support a general budget you need credible community-based-needs information. The effective system of ward committees should be in place and be used by municipalities. The Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) of municipalities should, therefore, be directly linked to the work ward committees do at ground level in communities. The spatial investment plan is also a good and innovative idea and we look forward to seeing it implemented and working in practice.

The Western Cape is constantly plagued by disasters, especially fires. The interaction between the department, district municipalities and B municipalities are crucial to prevent and manage disasters. Economically and ecologically our province cannot afford to have these huge, destructive fires year after year. The money and energy spent on fires could have been spent better somewhere else.

Thusong Centres are important for service delivery – and I agree with the hon Minister on that – but with the decrease in the budget dedicated to this entity, the department must guard against it that it does not become very expensive white elephants but keep on being the centre from which an important service co-ordination can still take place.

Partnerships with national departments should be maintained and should be monitored closely to see to it that national departments fulfil their side of the partnership, especially when people need to receive money, as is the case with the workers working in the Community Workers Programme (CWP).

The standing committee will keep on playing an important role in ensuring that the department executes its Annual Performance Plan and spends the budget accordingly. The standing committee acts as a catalyst for bringing about good, sound departmental governance that gives support to local government.

I wish the hon Minister and his department good luck with their important and enormous task, which is virtually insurmountable with the small budget and small personnel core at their disposal. We know they can do it, because they have demonstrated over the past four years

that together, as a team, they performed better and better in a sustained demonstration of continual improvement.

The standing committee supports the budget.

Mr P UYS: Mr Deputy Speaker, we've seen a regression in local government in the Western Cape over the last couple of years.

The PREMIER: No!

Mr P UYS: No, let's admit it, hon Premier.

At the same time we must acknowledge that local government is also the sphere of government facing the most challenges. Mr Deputy Speaker, these challenges include the delivery of basic services and the powers and functions of the three spheres of government, where greater clarity is necessary.

National and provincial government should more seriously monitor and support local government in ways that strengthen municipalities. However, MEC, always understand that local government is a distinct sphere of government and that its powers and functions should not be eroded.

Mr Deputy Speaker, a proper alignment between the NDP, provincial growth and development strategies and the IDPs should be developed. We hear a lot about the national

and local plans, the NDP and IDPs, but maybe the MEC could share the provincial development plan with us.

MEC, municipalities should also be allowed and encouraged – and I think here we link up with each other – to develop explicit spatial restructuring strategies as part of their IDP without interference from your department, be it Local Government, Environmental Affairs or Development Planning. It's really from Environmental Affairs and Development Planning that the interference is more direct and noticeable.

Mr Deputy Speaker, to achieve their spatial objectives, municipalities should develop effective land use-management policies. Lupo will have to take this into careful consideration. No undermining of the authority or powers of local government will be accepted or tolerated.

We appeal to national government today to draft legislation on provincial government interventions in municipalities as soon as possible. Legislation like this would need to be in synergy with the relevant financial, public and municipal services legislation. MEC, your so-called "Section 106 Draft Bill" clearly falls outside your competency, authority and powers.

At the same time, Mr Deputy Speaker, the ANC realises that the differences in municipalities should be reflected in the exercising of different powers and functions and the devolution of certain provincial functions to stronger municipalities. Municipalities like the City of Cape Town and Kannaland can never be treated in the same way.



Mr Deputy Speaker, there should be greater separation between the executive and legislative arms of municipalities. Oversight within the municipalities is not working. When is the MEC going to give effect to this so that the legislature, meaning the council, may exercise proper oversight over the executive, meaning the executive mayor and mayoral committee?

Oversight committees need to be established and supported, and I believe there's still a lot of confusion about it and resistance to it. The MEC announced two weeks ago – and he referred to it again today – that he is considering changing the local government system by scrapping small-town mayoral committees and replacing them with a plenary type of municipality. But, again, this will blur the role of both the executive and the legislature.

His motivation is that councillors' allowances or remuneration are too high and are unaffordable in certain municipalities. Mr Deputy Speaker, if that is the problem then address the issue of salaries in those municipalities, but don't try to reintroduce the plenary type of municipalities. The plenary type of municipalities should be abolished wherever they exist. They will not be supported in the Western Cape.

Mr Deputy Speaker, ward committees and committee participation are vital to ensuring that municipalities function effectively. Municipalities should be obliged to consider proposals from ward committees and inform them of their responses. This is not happening.

Mnr H P GEYER: Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, ek wil net hoor of die agb lid 'n vraag sal neem.

Mnr P UYS: Nee.

Die ADJUNKSPEAKER: Die antwoord is nee. Gaan asseblief voort.

Mr P UYS: Mr Deputy Speaker, some municipalities don't take ward committees seriously. [Interjections.] We also find that there are a substantial number of places where ward committees either don't exist or are nonfunctional.

In a report from the City of Cape Town – and that was two, three, four weeks ago – it was stated that some ward committees consist of only one, two or three members. Mr Deputy Speaker, those committees can never be considered to be ward committees. Here we are still seeing the legacy of the City of Cape Town under the then mayor, now the Premier, who created ward forums in the City of Cape Town – and they find it difficult to move away from that.

Community development workers should be attached to each ward committee and attend ward committee meetings. We reject the approach of the City of Cape Town that ward committee meetings are a no-go area for community development workers. When we asked the City of Cape Town in our committee a month ago to give us any stories of successful ward committees they could not or declined to do so.

Mr Deputy Speaker, when tabling his budget, the MEC should make public particulars of any allocation due to each municipality. He's done so in the past. This information enables municipalities to improve planning and budgeting, but we see no allocations to municipalities for Thusong Service Centres, community development workers, IDP hands-on support or the

Western Cape Management Support Grant. These are not new projects, Mr Deputy Speaker. They've been going for years with memorandums of understanding (MOUs) in place.

I, therefore, find no reason whatsoever not to indicate the allocations, as was done in the past. This puts a stop to the creation of uncertainty and the further destabilisation of local government to the detriment of all people in the province, especially the poor. The other departments took that example and they actually made those allocations to the different municipalities.

The capacity of councillors and officials should be significantly improved. Salga will need to play a much more prominent role in this along with substantial support and resources committed by the department. The remuneration of councillors should be reviewed upwards to help them to properly fulfil their roles and responsibilities, especially with the changing role of councillors and municipalities.

Things are not the same as 10 or 20 years ago when they only attended a meeting now and then, so let's acknowledge the important role that councillors play in municipalities, which is the sphere of government closest to our people out there.

The department must use more of its in-house capacity and rely less on external consultants. I see there is a move towards that, especially in terms of the IPD process, and I want to congratulate the officials on that. Direct support should also be prioritised for municipalities with the lowest capacity.

Mr Deputy Speaker, one can't pay the wealthier municipalities, while the poorer municipalities with lower capacity, who can't afford it, don't get anything. An example here is that of the substantial allocations paid to the Drakenstein Municipality – which I believe is quite a wealthy municipality – to the detriment of other smaller municipalities.

Mr Deputy Speaker, the department must take on the responsibility of co-ordinating effective disaster management in the province. [Interjections.] Legislation is very clear about what a disaster is and how to respond to such a situation. With the recent farm workers' strike the department reacted as if this was a disaster in terms of the Act. We just heard that the Disaster Management Centre was used to hourly update the Premier.

Care must be taken, Mr Deputy Speaker, not to misuse the disaster management structures ... [Interventions.] ... for reasons outside of the intention of the legislation. We never again do we want the Disaster Management Centres to become civil protection associations.

Mr M OZINSKY: Sedition ... [Inaudible.]

Mr P UYS: It's good to learn that progress is being made and I must congratulate them on the progress with the Cape Winelands Disaster Management Centre. We believe it's going to be located at the Worcester Hospital. It's long overdue and so we look forward to it.

In each and every APP a promise of effective and economic co-operative fire services is made. It is not happening. More and more money is being put into aerial fire-fighting – R2 million more in the 2013-24 financial year. This is not wrong per se, but more needs to be

done in municipalities with low or no capacity, such as those in the Central Karoo, and at the same time for informal and rural communities.

In the 2012-13 financial year, R8,3 million was budgeted for Thusong Service Centres. Now, in the 2013-14 financial year, this allocation has been reduced to R1,8 million. From R8,3 million to R1,8 million is a major reduction. How can the MEC still say it is a priority? No provision is made for capital funding for the construction of new Thusong centres or even for upgrading existing facilities.

Of the additional R3 billion allocated to the province from national government, we see no money filtering through to the Thusong centres. In fact, there is a big reduction in operating funding. With this taking place it could be argued that mobile Thusong centres would be increased, because that is the logical approach. If you allocate no capital funding then at least the mobile Thusong centres should be increased. However, Mr Deputy Speaker, again in this financial year the centres are decreasing from 30 to 24. This is a major concern.  
[Interjections.]

Mr H P GEYER: [Inaudible.]

Mr P UYS: You'll get your opportunity to speak and I know it's just going to be about Cederberg. Another concern is that national and provincial departments are not on board to take up the space ... [Interjections.] You're longing to be mayor there again.

Mr Deputy Speaker, a concern is that national and provincial departments are not all on board and don't take up their space in the Thusong Service Centres, especially the departments and the MECs sitting here. They have a responsibility to the people and they are not taking up that responsibility.

Mr Deputy Speaker, the Breede Valley Thusong Centre that the Legislature visited about two years ago is still not fully functional, with no specific senior municipal employee taking the necessary responsibility there. The department will have to, as a matter of urgency, put in place a Thusong Service Centre sustainability plan with the full buy-in of all spheres of government, and at the same time increase the resources for Thusong Service Centres.

We now get a message that there is other funding available for Thusong Service Centres and that municipalities may use MIG and housing funds for this. Everybody is now starting to claim their share of the MIG. Yesterday we also heard MEC Meyer saying that if municipalities need sporting facilities they could use MIG funding for that. One of these days there will be no MIG funding left because it will have been used for all the other facilities and activities. So let us be very careful about dishing out MIG funding instead of focusing it on what it was intended for.

We see none of the money in the R1,8 million budget being allocated to any of the municipalities, and as I've said, that's a major concern. Of course, it's bypassing the important role of this legislature in fund allocation. We considered and approved the budget, but there's no allocation to any of the municipalities, so we don't know what the process would be.

What we see in the budget, Mr Deputy Speaker, is an allocation of R198 000 in terms of advertisements for Thusong Service Centres. They're decreasing the allocation to that, but there are going to be radio adverts. Maybe that's just due to the election coming up. [Interjections.]

Mr Deputy Speaker, community development workers will help to make government services more accessible to communities. MEC, you said you would deepen the community development programmes to ensure communities have access to government services, but while your allocation to municipalities in the 2012-13 financial year was R3,2 million you reduced it to R2,9 million for the 2013-14 financial year.

The number of CDWs is also decreasing and vacancies are not filled. The CDW project started some years ago with 200 CDWs. Now we see only 169 CDWs on the ground performing and executing the functions there. [Interjections.] You can shout, yes, but that's a major concern. [Interjections.] That's good, hey. At least I appointed some of them?

It's still not clear what the situation is in Swellendam, Mr Deputy Speaker, after they resisted appointing or using community development workers. Also, in the Langeberg Municipality there are no CDWs, and I can state here today that there is no hope for them getting any financial support from this department for appointing any community development workers in the Langeberg Municipality.

We see a lot of distrust between the City of Cape Town and the department with them not wanting to enter into any agreement with the department. We had really hoped that now, after four years of resistance, they would accept that CDWs are no threat, but will help and support them. But again we see no allocation in terms of legislation.

We believe at the council meeting tomorrow it will be discussed. I hope the item is still on the agenda for consideration and that they will at least make the decision in terms of the agreement of appointing CDWs at the City of Cape Town.

Mr Deputy Speaker, the number of staff members will increase from 370 to 393, where the take-up in the numbers of personnel in finance will be the biggest growth within the department. That's good because they are now developing their own finance department. Hopefully, after this financial year the split – and it's been a bitter and difficult one – in the agency functions between the Departments of Human Settlements and Local Government will be finalised. [Interjections.]

Mr Deputy Speaker, the training of staff in the department is positive, if we look at the allocation there. What is even more positive, however, is that the staff members took the initiative to further qualify themselves in the area of local government. If they want to serve local government and help it support municipalities, staff should understand and be trained in local government issues. I would really like to commend them for doing that after hours.

Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, in die Eden Distriksmunisipaliteit het ons die vorige jaar gesien daar is drie raadslede wat 'n draai in die hof gaan maak het. Wat daar gebeur het, is sleg vir



plaaslike regering. 'n Forensiese ondersoek is geloods na die bedrieglike eise van die DA-burgemeester. Hierdie eise sluit in reis- en verblyfkostes. Die verslag wat onafhanklik saamgestel is en aangevra is deur die Speaker het werklik waar skokkende inligting na vore gebring.

Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, ek wil graag 'n paar van hierdie finale verslagbevindinge aan u voorlê. [Tussenwerpsels.] Ek weet jy's ongemaklik, want daar was baie groot spanning tussen jou en die Premier hieroor en ons weet dit. Sit nou maar agteroor en wees rustig daaroor. Wees rustig.

Final Report Key Findings:

Van der Westhuizen ... –

that is the mayor –

... committed fraud ...

Die MINISTER VAN GESONDHEID: Sal die agb slim lid 'n vraag neem?

Die ADJUNKSPEAKER: Agb Uys, is u bereid om 'n vraag te neem? Die antwoord is nee.

[Tussenwerpsels.]

Mnr P UYS: En jy het so baie tyd, man. Ek gaan voort:

Final report key findings:

Van der Westhuizen committed fraud, forgery, uttering, breached the Municipal Finance Management Act, exceeded his authority, abused his position, breached policies and procedures, failed to act in the best interest of the municipality, acted dishonestly, interfered in the administration of the municipality and breached the code of conduct for councillors.

Another councillor at the Eden Municipality, also a DA buddy, ...

Mnr H P GEYER: [Onhoorbaar.] ... R5 000.

Mr P UYS: I continue:

Niehaus was implicated in fraud and uttering, breached the MFMA, failed to act in the best interest of the municipality, acted dishonestly and breached the code of conduct for councillors.

And so we can go on.

Mr Deputy Speaker, some time ago the DA said that they were not going to act against any of the councillors in the municipalities if there was no indication, no clear report. In hierdie

geval het ons 'n baie duidelike verslag en ons sien dat daar baie duidelike oortredings was, maar daar is geen beweging gesien van die DA in enige van hierdie optredes nie.

Die MINISTER VAN GESONDHEID: Ag nee, man. Asseblief, man.

Mnr P UYS: Laat ons sien wat julle doen en ons sal julle baie goed dophou. [Tussenwerpsels.] Ek hoor ook die agb lid was eers in daardie gebied ontplooi, maar hy is daar weggevat. Maar ek verstaan dit ook. [Tussenwerpsels.]

Dit is 'n interessante verwikkeling daar, mnr die Adjunkspeaker, maar ek dink ons kan eendag lekker oor die Eden Munisipaliteit praat. Kom ons praat 'n bietjie oor die Mosselbaai Munisipaliteit en kyk wat daar aangaan.

Die MINISTER VAN GESONDHEID: Kom ons praat 'n bietjie oor Oudtshoorn.

Mnr P UYS: Ja. [Tussenwerpsels.]

Die ADJUNKSPEAKE: Orde! Orde! U kan voortgaan.

Mnr P UYS: Baie dankie, mnr die Adjunkspeaker. Daar is natuurlik ook 'n krisis en dis 'n nuwe krisis wat nou in die Mosselbaai Munisipaliteit ontwikkel, agb Van Rensburg. Dit is jou kiesafdeling en jy behoort te weet wat daar aangaan.

Die MINISTER VAN LANDBOU: [Onhoorbaar.]

Mnr P UYS: Daar was beskuldigings en daar is nou duidelike bewyse teen raadslid Susan Moodie, wat ernstige rassistiese en beledigende uitlatings gemaak het.

‘n AGB LID: Wie klaar skuldig bevind is.

Mnr P UYS: Wat was haar straf? Tien duisend rand! Deur wie is sy verhoor? Deur ‘n dissiplinêre komitee gelaai deur die DA. Natuurlik kan jy niks anders verwag as jy so ‘n dissiplinêre komitee kry nie.

‘n AGB LID: Julle was deel van daardie komitee.

Mnr P UYS: Ek glo dis skandelik. Ons weet die DA wil ook optree; hulle sê ons gaan haar baie ernstig straf.

Die MINISTER VAN GESONDHEID: Marius Fransman gaan ... [Onhoorbaar.]

Mnr P UYS: Ons gaan haar verwyder van die Burgemeesterskomitee en haar ‘n gewone raadslid maak. Wat ‘n belaglike straf.

Die MINISTER VAN GESONDHEID: [Onhoorbaar.]

Die ADJUNKSPEAKER: Orde! Orde, agb Botha! [Tussenwerpsels.] Orde! Die agb lid se tyd is byna verstreke. Gee hom ‘n kans om vir die laaste minuut te praat.

Mnr P UYS: Ja, asseblief man.

Die ADJUNKSPEAKER: Gaan voort.

Mnr P UYS: Baie dankie, mnr die Adjunkspeaker. Verder is daar verskeie beweerde klagtes van wangedrag teen die munisipale bestuurder en daar is ook beweringe van tenders wat gegee is aan familieledede in daardie gebied.

Ek is ook bly die LUR het erken dat daar 'n krisis in Swellendam is. Dit is steeds 'n geveg wat die munisipaliteit met hulleself het en sal daar daadwerklik opgetree moet word. Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, terwyl die burgemeester daar is – en u kan dit nou maar almal erken – sal Swellendam nie verander nie. Die DA-burgemeester het sy eie patroon en eie manier van doen. Hy wil met niemand saamwerk nie en as julle hom nie verwyder nie, sal Swellendam ondergaan. [Tyd verstreke.]

Mr M NCEDANA: Mr Deputy Speaker, municipalities are the most important sphere of government because they are responsible for delivering services directly to the communities.

I want to start by also congratulating the officials for the good work they are doing and for the reports that they provide to the standing committee. It seems that they are able to do the best they can under difficult circumstances. Of course, it would help if the Ministry also fully assisted by treating the municipalities equally, irrespective of whether they are led by the DA or the ANC.

One of the important aspects of the department is its relationship with the local municipalities and the role that should be played by the CDWs. [Interjections.]

Die ADJUNKSPEAKER: Orde! Orde! Agb Prins, u stem word opgetel op die mikrofoon langs u – ‘n bietjie stadiger asseblief. Please continue, hon Ncedana.

Mr N NCEDANA: It continues to worry me that the CDWs seem not to be playing the important role that they were established for. The fact that CDWs are not participating in some ward committees, in particular in the City of Cape Town, is a worrying factor, Mr Deputy Speaker. We know that the department is engaging with the City of Cape Town, but we think that this impacts negatively on the service delivery that ought to be rendered to the communities.

Enye yezinto ezubalulekileyo ke kwelinqwanqwa esithetha ngalo. Leli lento yokubana kulomasipala wase Kannaland kwakunye nalo masipala wase Swellendam. Ngomasipala ababini nabanye bakhona abanengxaki kodwa ababani batshotsha entla ngokungabi nankqubela. Into ebonakalayo ke Mnumzana, Somlomo, kulomasipala wase Swellendam.

Yeyokuba iDemocratic Alliance ayifuni singenelele phayana. Siyicelile amatyeli amaninzi ukuba siyiportfolio komiti into yokuba singenelele ngenjongo zokufumana isisombululo esizakuthi kuncedakala wonke umntu wase Swellendam ngoba ngabo abangamaxhoba walengxaki yokulwa phaya kula masipala. Siyayithanda ke into yokubana lento umphathiswa kunye ne DA noko bathi gu sikwazi ukusebenza sonke andithi nithi singcono xa sikunye

kengoko kufanele sifunduse abantu ngalo singcono xa sisonke sisebenzisane ukulungisa ezingxaki zikhona kwaba masipala. Sisuke apha ekupolitikeni iingxaki ebezifanele ukwenzelwa abantu, Somlomo. Umasipala wase Kannaland ngoyena masipala osebugxwayibeni kunye sebe liyayazi lento.

Some of the problems in the municipality have to do with the officials who are corrupt. It has to do with the officials who receive salaries from that municipality and elsewhere, but yet the department has not taken a decision about those two officials. [Interjections.] I'm talking about Kannaland.

Lengxaki sithetha ngayo yingxaki ekhoyo apho, iyaziwa akukho nto yenziwayo, le nto ke ibane nesiphako kwababantu bekufanele ukuba bafumane iinkonzo. Kwabamasipala babandakanyekayo.

All I can say is that none of us need to politicise issues that do not need politics. We are all against corruption. If someone is corrupt, deal with him regardless of whether that person is a supporter of the DA, the ANC or Cope. If that person is found to be corrupt, take action against him. This will be to the benefit of the people, in particular the people of Kannaland. There are no resources there. There will never be resources there, because the officials in that municipality have no interest in changing the situation in that particular area.

Okokuqgibela ezinye ke ze ngxaki ezikhoyo lungu Geyer zezongxaki zokuthanda ukukhuphisana koomasipala base Ntshona koloni nase baseMpuma koloni.

We must do good and graduate from doing good to doing great. That is what we must strive for.

Oomasipala abababini apha eNtshona koloni babekwe phantsi kolawulo e Mpuma koloni nangona iingxaki zigcwele phaya akakabikho umasipala obekwe phantsi kolawulo. Kufuneka sithi xa sigxeka ke somlomo sigxeka i Mpuma koloni siyi Ntshona koloni xa iMpuma koloni inento entle eyenzileyo sifunde kuyo. [Time expired.]

Mr H P GEYER: Mr Deputy Speaker, it is an honour for me to serve the people of the province as a member of the Standing Committee on Local Government in the Western Cape. It is also a challenge to provide the necessary oversight in order to support this important department. Municipalities are the organs of our three tiers of government and should they not function to their full capacity, problems can be expected which can accumulate and cause a severe malfunction in the governing system.

The functions of municipalities are complex, therefore the financial constraints which every municipality faces is one of their biggest challenges and requires effective and efficient management. Therefore, Mr Deputy Speaker, we commend the hon Minister Anton Bredell and his department for capacitating the retraining of municipal staff in key positions, especially those who manage financial portfolios. I'll say more about that later. The department will also oversee that integrated, sustainable and well-managed municipalities are maintained.

Aan die ANC-beheerde Oudtshoorn Munisipaliteit ... [Tussenwerpsels.]



The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order, hon member! Do you have a point of order or a question?

Mr M SKWATSHA: I want to know whether ...

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! Do you want to ask a question?

Mr M SKWATSHA: Yes.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is the member prepared to take a question?

Mr H P GEYER: No, I won't take a question.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: The answer is no. Please sit down.

Mr K E MAGAXA: You're afraid. [Interjections.]

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! Please take your seat. Please continue, Mr Geyer.

Mnr H P GEYER: Aan die ANC-beheerde Oudtshoorn Munisipaliteit wil ek sê: ja, daar is heersende droogtetoestande, maar die waternood is veroorsaak deur die swak bestuur van uiters noodsaaklike hulpbronne, veral water. Kortsigtige en swak beplanning moet voor die deur van die onbekwame munisipale bestuur van Oudtshoorn gelê word, want dit is wat die huidige waterkrisis in Ladismith veroorsaak het.

Dit is ook die departement se doel om volhoubare ontwikkeling daar te stel, besoedeling en afval met omsigtigheid te bestuur en terselfdertyd die toenemende kwesbare biodiversiteit te beskerm.

Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, vandag wil ek net fokus op korrupsie en kaderontplooiing. Met die totstandkoming van die Staande Komitee van Oorsig oor Plaaslike Regering het almal van ons gedink ons gaan beter beheer oor munisipaliteite verkry. Hierdie komitee is in die lewe geroep om korrupsie, wanaanwending van fondse, vrugtelose uitgawes en dies meer te bekamp, te kontroleer en leiding te gee, waar nodig. Maar helaas, ons ervaar dat die komitee nie tande het om op te tree wanneer krisisse ontstaan nie.

Ten einde plaaslike regering op munisipale vlak doeltreffend te bestuur en te beheer, sal daar beslis maatreëls ingestel moet word om die magte van hierdie komitee uit te brei sodat moontlike foute en/of verkeerde handelingte voortydig aangespreek kan word.

Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, ons moet besef dat munisipaliteite met belastingbetalers se geld werk en dat belastingbetalers deesdae 'n hoë prys betaal vir wanaanwending van fondse in munisipaliteite.

Die probleem wat ons in die Skoor ervaar is dat diefstal, korrupsie, die wanaanwending van fondse, vrugtelose uitgawes en ander onreëlmatighede eers na 'n jaar of meer deur die Ouditeur-generaal in sy jaarverslag uitgewys word. Teen daardie tyd is dit hopeloos te laat

om die skade wat aangerig is, reg te stel, wat nog te sê van die geld terug te kry van die oortreders.

Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, as die President ernstig is en werklik korrupsie wil uitwis, soos hy graag van verhoë af verkondig, moet hy by die begin begin. Die begin is die Grondwet van die RSA. Die Grondwet sal beslis gewysig moet word sodat die eerste en tweede vlakke van regering gouer en makliker kan ingryp wanneer onreëlmatighede plaasvind. Ek glo my kollegas aan die anderkant van die Huis sal volmondig hieroor met my saamstem. Trouens, die hele land sal met my saamstem.

Die Minister het in sy toespraak verwys na sy ingryping in Swellendam, maar sal sekerlik kan toegee dat ons nie kan wag totdat die damwal breek voordat ons toegelaat word om in te gryp nie. Ek wil die Minister versoek om hierdie gedagte verder te voer wanneer hy die volgende Minmec-vergadering bywoon.

Niemand wil die onafhanklikheid van elke vlak van regering misken nie, maar as onafhanklikheid so ver gegaan het dat ons nou al die dam onder die eend uitruk, waarom pleit die agb Uys so vir munisipaliteite se onafhanklikheid? Daarom gee die sogenaamde onafhanklike sfeer van regering ons die enkele statistieke – en dit is maar enkeles.

I quote:

The ANC is shocked by the arrest of the Northern Cape Minister of Finance and Economic Development and Tourism arrested by the Hawks together with seven others

on alleged tender fraud related to the purchase of water purifiers, which is part of a R200 million corruption case.

And I continue:

John Block, in R7 million diamond poser after thieves entered the tightly secured Kimberley Diamond Centre, eased their way through the maze of padlocked doors and alarm systems, opened the safe and made off with uncut diamonds worth R6,7 million.

Die ADJUNKSPEAKER: Orde, agb lid! [Tussenwerpsels.] Orde! Dit is 'n interessante storie, maar die agb lid moet aan my verduidelik hoe dit by die Wes-Kaap aansluit. [Tussenwerpsels.]

Mnr H P GEYER: Ek gaan vir u verduidelik. [Tussenwerpsels.]

Die ADJUNKSPEAKER: Kom tot die punt.

Mnr H P GEYER: Ek gaan tot 'n punt kom. [Tussenwerpsels.]

Mr H P GEYER: Mr Deputy Speaker, when you write three letters to the Public Protector in three months concerning one municipality, then there's definitely something terribly wrong.

The LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION: Swellendam. [Interjections.]

Mr H P GEYER: Coming back to the John Block saga, Mr Deputy Speaker ... [Interjections.]

... who were the three accused in the water ... [Interjections.]

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! Order!

Mr H P GEYER: I will explain, Mr Deputy Speaker ...

Die ADJUNKSPEAKER: Asseblief. [Tussenwerpsels.] Orde! Orde!

Mr H P GEYER: ... in one sentence. Who were the three accused in the water purifier scandal in Kimberley, totalling more than R100 million? The businessman from Uruguay, Gaston Savoi; John Block; and, lo and behold, Jonas White, the Executive Mayor of the Cederberg Municipality.

Mnr P UYS: Is dit in Cederberg?

Mnr H P GEYER: Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, ek kan nie anders as om weer hierdie provinsie se grapjas-munisipaliteit, naamlik Cederberg, as 'n voorbeeld uit te sonder nie.

Na verneem word, is dit 'n miernes van bedrywigheid rondom die aktiwiteite van die Valke in Cederberg met die Ouditeur-generaal se voorlopige verslag. Waarom voorlopig? Ek weet nie, mnr die Adjunkspeaker. Ek verstaan daar is manne wat moontlik so diep gebêre gaan word dat hul brekfis eers in die aand by hulle gaan uitkom, maar dit is op 'n ligter noot.

Van die Ouditeur-generaal se verslag gepraat, mnr die Adjunkspeaker, dit bly vir my vreemd dat hierdie verslag van Cedeberg, anders as ander munisipaliteite s'n, reeds maande lank sloer ten spyte van die Minister se versoek dat dit aan hom beskikbaar gestel moet word. Wat is hier aan die gang? Ons sal seker geduldig moet wag; miskien gaan dit oor die diep bêre.

Mr Deputy Speaker, another issue is the issue of the CDWs, about which hon Uys is so concerned. Is it not strange that there is a strong indication that CDWs are deployed in a political role instead of a social services role in ANC-controlled municipalities?

Mnr P UYS: Hulle word deur julle betaal!

Mr H P GEYER: I am aware that this is a strong statement, yet I have all the proof in world that this takes place. [Interjections.] Come with me to Cederberg. Once again I can furnish you with sworn statements to this effect. Over R300 000 worth of Christmas hampers were bought with operating funds by a bankrupt municipality to be handed to ANC cadres by the CDWs for supporting the mayor. Citizens of Cederberg who did not support the ANC were shunned and received nothing. All this, Mr Deputy Speaker, was orchestrated by the CDWs of Cederberg.

Who can forget the misuse of municipal vehicles during the by-elections in Graafwater and Saldanha Bay by another prominent CDW? Although this was captured on camera and there were photos in the press not a finger has been lifted or action taken by the Speaker of that municipality.

That, Mr Deputy Speaker, is the point I've been making all along. The provincial government has to look on while grave discrepancies take place in municipalities and the Minister's hands are tied behind his back.

Mr Deputy Speaker, yesterday I spoke about corruption in housing applications and we had that report in the *Son*. This is not an isolated case; it happens in many municipalities. The wife of the CDW I referred to earlier is a housing officer in Cederberg. On the afternoon of a by-election in Cederberg she drove through the residential area concerned and, by means of the municipal loudhailer system, encouraged all ANC members to proceed to the primary school to get confirmation of the stand numbers of the houses that would be allocated to them if they voted for the ANC on that day. [Interjections.]

Mr Deputy Speaker, everyone received a laminated card and all that was on that card was a housing application number. [Interjections.] This was also reported to the Speaker of Cederberg and the IEC, but to not avail. [Interjections.]

As I stand here, I have just received an SMS from the ward councillor of Ward 4 in Cederberg that the CDW for Elands Bay, Buthle Mdaweni, has enlisted 20 persons for training to do paving in Elands Bay – all of them ANC members. [Interjections.] This is the same woman who told a non-ANC person to sign an ANC membership form and she would send her on the computer course she had applied for. For that I have a sworn statement, which has been submitted to the Minister of Local Government. I thus formally request the Minister to make an investigation into this matter with great urgency. [Interjections.]

As 'n lid van die staande komitee stel ek my dit ten doel om sodanige oorsig toe te pas dat die departement se prioriteite en doelwitte weer eens oortref sal word. Dis veral die ontwikkeling van kapasiteit om heropleiding aan munisipale personeel in sleutelposte soos die uiters belangrike finansiële portefeuljes te verskaf om goed bestuurde, geïntegreerde, volhoubare en bemagtigde gemeenskappe daar te stel.

Dit sal die oop geleentheid samelewing vir almal 'n werklikheid maak en die mense en die plaaslike regerings van die Wes-Kaap beter tesame laat funksioneer. Daarom, mnr die Adjunkspeaker, ondersteun ek heelhartig die Minister se begroting vir die 2013-14-boekjaar. Ek wens hulle die beste toe.

Die MINISTER VAN PLAASLIKE REGERING, OMGEWINGSAKE EN ONTWIKKELINGSBEPLANNING: Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, enige span verloor ook lede. Ons het Oerson Herder, Paul Klaase en Corne Booyens verloor en ons sal hulle mis.

Dis moeilik om te antwoord; ek het lanklaas soveel absolute niksseggende insette moes hanteer. Kom ek begin eerder op 'n positiewe noot, want hier is baie bekwame Munisipale Bestuurders en Burgemeesters hier. Ek het so pas 'n SMS gekry wat sê: "Let asseblief daarop dat u munisipale rekening betaalbaar is." [Gelag.] En dit is op 28 Maart 2013.

Die Munisipale Bestuurder en die Burgemeester is hier en ek sê dankie vir die goeie diens. Julle sal betaal word. Dit is die tipe diens wat ons kry by 'n goeie munisipaliteit.

Mr M OZINSKY: Do they do that for everyone?



The MINISTER: They send it to every citizen in the Swartland Municipality and there are a lot of DA-controlled councils that will do the same.

Allow me to thank my HOD, Dr Hildegarde Fast, and her team for the good service they deliver to the province. You're a professional team and I really respect you for that. We're a team and we don't discuss politics. We discuss service delivery and how to improve services in the province.

Ek voel dus half skaam om vandag hier te staan en ek moet om verskoning vra vir al die slegte goed wat u moes aanhoor. So nou moet u maar u ore toedruk, want 'n klomp van ons virende in die Huis het 'n politieke debat begin en ek gaan daarmee aan, want dis my plig om my party te beskerm asook die goeie werk wat ons in hierdie provinsie doen.

Aan die voorsitter en my kollega, Johan Visser, baie dankie vir die leiding in jou oorsigrol as die voorsitter van die staande komitee. Julle speel 'n ongelooflike rol om my en my departement op ons tone te hou. Baie dankie daarvoor.

Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, aan die agb Uys wil ek die volgende sê: 'n mens moet pasop as jy klippe gooi wanneer jy in 'n glashuis woon. Die mislikheid van agb Uys kan 'n mens verstaan en jy kan dit verduidelik, want hy sit in 'n party waar hy nie wil wees nie en die party waar hy wil wees, wil hom nie hê nie. [Gelag.] Ek kan dus verstaan, mnr die Adjunkspeaker, dat die agb Uys maar taamlik in 'n leemte en lugleegte woon en leef. [Tussenwerpsels.]

Die ADJUNKSPEAKER: Orde!

Die MINISTER: Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, dit is egter die gevolg wanneer jy jou eie normes, waardes en sedes verkoop. Dan raak die lewe maar leeg en eensaam. [Tussenwerpsels.]

Die ADJUNKSPEAKER: Orde!

Die MINISTER: Die GOP-proses, mnr die Adjunkspeaker, is een van die beste prosesse in hierdie land. Hierdie departement, met professionele mense, het die GOP-proses tot 'n nuwe hoogte geneem en ons is nog ver daarvan om ons droom te bereik.

Die agb Uys, weet ek, is vreeslik jaloers, want hulle kon nooit met so iets na vore kom nie. Ek is baie trots op wat ons span bereik het en ons gaan dit nog beter maak met die hulp van ons munisipaliteite. Dankie aan al die burgemeesters en al die munsipale bestuurders wat die belangrikheid van die GOP-proses verstaan en ook saamwerk om dit beter te maak.

Die SDF-proses, mnr die Adjunkspeaker, is 'n gesametlike proses van my departement en van die munisipaliteite. Ons dikteer nie aan munisipaliteite nie. Ek het groot respek vir die onafhanklikheid van munisipaliteite, en ek kom daarby uit.

U versoek die nasionale regering om met wetgewing na vore te kom. Wat u eintlik sê is dat die nasionale regering 'n enkel staatsdiens moet afdwing sodat alles vanuit Luthuli Huis beheer kan word. Dan sal ons sien hoe die Mangaung-“bashing” wat ons nou sien, kan

voortgaan – as jy nie na die baas luister nie, word jy uitgeskop. Ons sal dit nie toelaat nie en sal teen dit baklei tot in die Grondwetlike Hof.

Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, aan die ANC – ek kan dit verstaan, maar vra die burgemeester van die metro om verskoning – julle is maar vreeslik jaloers oor die Unistad, want die Unistad is die beste metro in die land. Ons almal weet dit. Die feite is daar en dit is net ‘n blinde mens wat dit nie kan raaksien nie. [Tussenwerpsels.] Om dus nou die metro in hierdie debat in te trek, is ook maar baie kortsigtig.

Die enigste ding van waarde wat die agb Uys gesê het, is dat jy nie Kannaland en die metro in dieselfde asem kan noem nie. Dit is so; daar is gradeverskille, daar is funksionele verskille en daar is kapasiteitsverskille, en ons sal dit met ons kundigheid aanvul en hulle daarmee help.

Die agb Uys het verder geskimp oor die Munisipale Openbare Rekeningskomitees, beter bekend as MPACs, in munisipaliteite en die oorsigfunksie. Ons het geen probleem met oorsig nie, maar dan moet dit oorsig wees wat waarde toevoeg, nie oorsig wat werk skep vir maatjies nie.

Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, ek staan by my standpunt: Ons sal die MPACs implementeer en ons sal ‘n sukses daarvan maak in die Wes-Kaap. Ek twyfel of die ander agt provinsies ‘n sukses daarvan sal maak.

Wanneer ons interne en eksterne ouditkomitees het en hulle onafhanklikheid gee, sonder dat dit die belastingbetaler 'n sent ekstra kos, sal ons werklik oorsig kry, maar die agb Uys weier om dit in te sien. [Tussenwerpsels.]

Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, wat betref die motivering van dienslewering, wat ons nie sal ondersteun nie – die wykskomitees is natuurlik van kardinale belang vir die sukses van veral publieke deelname. Ons het 'n model geïmplementeer waarmee agb Uys nooit na vore kon gekom het in sy termyn nie. Daardie model word uitgerol en ons is nog nie waar ons wil wees daarmee nie, maar ons het 'n plan en ons sal daar kom. Ons het 278 aktiewe wykskomitees en ons sal dit uitbrei en sal ook die kwaliteit van daardie wykskomitees verbeter.

Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, ons is nie 'n departement wat elke jaar met 'n klomp nuwe idees na vore kom nie. Ons het dit vir die staande komitee gesê en ek sal dit vandag hier vir die Huis sê: ons wil dit waarmee ons besig is eers vervolmaak. So ons gaan nog 'n paar jaar werk aan wykskomitees en aan GOPs en ons sal eers 'n sukses daarvan maak. Die Thusong-sentrums kan nog baie uitgebou word, maar dit wat ons het, is ons baie trots op en sal daarop voortbou.

Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, dat Salga uitgebrei moet word, kom maar nou net weer uit die agtergrond van die agb Uys wat alles wil manipuleer vanaf 'n enkele stelsel, want hy weet Salga sing maar die deuntjie van daardie huis in Johannesburg en wat daar gebeur.

Die fondse is nie weggeneem nie. Die fondse is verminder, agb Uys, omdat nasionaal nie bydra tot die Thusong-proses nie. Ons het met 'n model vorendag gekom wat ons bespreek het en dan verkoop het aan munisipaliteite. Hulle gee kantooruimte en hulle koop in, so dis

‘n gesamentlike proses. As almal saamwerk, agb Uys, kan ons net beter doen en dit is waarop ons sal fokus.

Die laerkapasiteit-munisipaliteite moet ondersteun word, maar nie soos die ANC hulle destyds ondersteun het toe hy begin het met ondersteuningsprogramme vir kleiner munisipaliteite en hulle dan na ‘n jaar in die lug gelos het nie. U ken daardie stelsel; daardie stelsel het misluk. U ken die Sentraal-Karoo, agb Uys. Die Sentraal-Karoo se kapitaalbegroting is nul en sy bedryfsbegroting is ongeveer R57 miljoen, so die ANC-raad daar betaal hulle mense om lekker by die werk agter hul rekenaars te sit en dan speel hulle seker maar speletjies, want hulle het nie geld om verder mee te werk nie. [Tussenwerpsels.] U sal egter nie daaroor kommentaar lewer nie.

Dit is hoekom dit so ‘n teleurstellende debat is. Ek het al destyds vir die staande komitee gesê dat wanneer hulle in die veld uitgaan, moet hulle ophou om na dinge te kyk as die DA of die ANC. Kom na die Huis met substantiewe idees en modelle oor hoe ons regering in hierdie land kan verbeter, want dan fokus ons op dienslewering. [Tussenwerpsels.]

Dit is regtig teleurstellend as ‘n staande komitee na die Huis terugkom nadat hulle in die veld was en die ANC-rade word deur die DA aangeval en die DA-rade word deur die ANC aangeval. Ek dink dit wys soms ons eie kapasiteit en die vingers moet maar na onself wys. [Tussenwerpsels.]

Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, daar is nog ‘n paar items wat ek wil aanhaal. Wanneer ons praat van korrupsie is ANC-korrupsie en DA-korrupsie ewe sleg. Die een party se korrupsie is nie beter

as 'n ander party s'n nie. Ek is strenger met DA-beheerde rade as wat ek met ANC-beheerde rade is, want ons bou 'n party op normes, waardes en standaarde, en ek sal nie ingee daar nie. Ek sal egter ook nie toelaat dat die agb Pierre Uys met my DA-lede politiek speel nie. Ek sal dit nie toelaat nie, mnr die Adjunkspeaker. [Tussenwerpsels.]

Ons het baie van die GOW-program. Ek moet ook miskien vir my personeel om verskoning vra, want ons probeer regtig baie hard om hierdie program tot nuwe hoogtes te neem. Ek wil die staande komitee nooi om 'n slag na die suksesse te kom kyk. [Tussenwerpsels.]

In so 'n proses is daar stoute kinders, maar ons moet binne die arbeidswetgewing optree want ons glo in wetgewing. Ons is die enigste provinsie wat ook hierdie program sal maak werk. Ja, ons het dit verander en ons het nie daarop uitgebou nie, want ons het 'n ander toesighoudende struktuur geskep wat ons eers moet befonds.

Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, dit wat op die DA se federale agenda is, het ook opgekom en wat die Premier in die Wes-Kaap sou dryf om nie haar eie party as die volgende leiers te sien nie. Ek wil tog vir die agb Uys en die agb Ozinsky sê dat die DA se federale raad die afgelope 10 jaar nog net een agendapunt gehad het. Nog net een agendapunt, mnr die Adjunkspeaker, en daardie agendapunt is om Suid-Afrika te beskerm van 'n korrupte, onbekwame, oneffektiewe ANC-regering. [Tussenwerpsel.] Dis die punt op ons agenda, mnr die Adjunkspeaker.

Mr Deputy Speaker, I now come to the hon Ncedana. The hon member only said one thing worth mentioning and that is that local government is the most important government sphere. He mentions CDWs, but I don't think he understands the programme, so maybe he should

come for a lesson or two. [Interjections.] I will, however, listen to hon Ncedana as soon as he can sort out the mess in Cope. After four years they don't even know who their leader is, so I won't take advice from the hon Ncedana. [Interjections.]

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! Order!

Die MINISTER: Daar is nou 'n behoorlike gemors, ja, maar dan wil hulle advies gee. Ek is geneig om te luister na mense wat meer weet as ek en wat sukses behaal het, mnr die Adjunkspeaker.

Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, dan wil ek afsluit deur die agb Geyer te bedank vir sy insette. Dit was nie vreeslik geskoei op my begroting nie, maar ek kan verstaan hoekom. [Tussenwerpsels.] Dit is omdat die agb Uys nog nooit die onderskeid getref het tussen 'n DA-beheerde raad en 'n ANC-beheerde raad nie of besef het dat as hulle nie die publiek dien nie hulle ewe swak is. Ons fokus sal daarop gevestig wees om Cederberg te ondersteun en by te staan. As voorbeeld wil ek vir die Huise noem wat ons gedoen het.

Toe daar probleme by Swellendam was, is ek genader om te gaan help. Ek het die hulp van die nasionale Minister aanvaar en ons is saam Swellendam toe. Ons het die probleme opgelos. Ek het hulp aan Cederberg aangebied, maar ons het in vier maande nog nie eers 'n Minnec-vergadering daar gehou nie.

Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, die ANC is nie bereid of daarop gefokus om dienste te lewer nie. Hulle fokus net op hulself. [Tussenwerpsels.] Ek het dit verlede week gesê en ek sê dit weer:

die ANC het die geleentheid gehad om hierdie provinsie te regeer, maar hulle het die mense van die Wes-Kaap gefaal en hulle sal die mense landwyd ook faal. [Applous.]

Debat afgesluit.

Die Huis verdaag om 18:20.