
THURSDAY, 17 OCTOBER 2013

The House met at 14:15.

The Speaker took the Chair and read the prayer.

ANNOUNCEMENTS, TABLINGS AND COMMITTEE REPORTS - see p

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER: You may be seated. Order. I recognise the Chief Whip.

(Notice of Motion)

Ms A ROSSOUW: Mr Speaker, I give notice that I shall move:

That notwithstanding Rule 198 precedence is given to the Provincial
Economic Review and Outlook and the subject for discussion.

The SPEAKER: Are there any objections to the motion? No objections.

Agreed to.

The SPEAKER: I call upon the Minister to table Provincial Economic Review
and Outlook. Minister Winde over to you.

PROVINCIAL ECONOMIC REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

The MINISTER OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM: Mr Speaker, colleagues in the cabinet, hon members of this House, officials that I see both in the box and upstairs, members of the press and I think most importantly those six million residents of our province who are not here specifically in this House but for whom this economic review and outlook is really important; an important document that sets decision making going forward. I stand before you today to present to this House the findings of the 2013 Provincial and Municipal Economic Review and Outlook. Beyond the statistics, these documents tell the story of who we are as a people and of the personality of our province.

This year's PERO and MERO confirm that abject poverty remains the single biggest challenge facing South Africa. The Western Cape as one region of our country shares this plight too.

For too long business, labour, government and private citizens have worked at odds with one another. As a result we have witnessed the decline of our economy, reduced investment, increased pressure on government services, the decimation of our essential infrastructure and above all, diminished prospects for employment. Without jobs and bearing higher costs of living, more and more South Africans are losing hope for a better future. These are the hard truths that the PERO and MERO draw to our attention and which we must face head-on. But the PERO and MERO also confirmed that if we work

together we can restore economic growth and broaden opportunities for our citizens.

The Western Cape government's plan of action to contribute to this aim will be spelt out clearly in the medium term budget policy statement which we will release later this year. In it we will outline our program of action to help lay the foundation for a modern, inclusive economy that can produce jobs. These plans are based on the DA government's vision of creating an open opportunity society for all and are aligned with the national development plan and the One Cape 2040 vision of this region.

Mr Speaker, while we are committed to making advances in our sphere of influence, we know that South Africa's future is held in the hands of the many and not the few. In order to expel poverty from our doorstep, the national government, labour and business must work together to create the conditions for a return to robust growth and job creation. And while all of the above actors are important role players, our success or failure will hinge on the willingness of private citizens to assume responsibility for their futures by doing all they can to become active participants in our economy.

With that, lets get into the detail of these documents. The 2013 PERO provides a review of our current economic context, trends in our key sectors, labour market dynamics and socio-economic developments in the province. The MERO provides a breakdown of economic trends in the Cape metropolitan area and each of the five district municipalities of each region.

Today I will provide a brief overview of both.

The economy of the Western Cape and indeed South Africa is fundamentally linked to developments in the rest of the world which has yet to shrug off the effects of the economic downturn. In 2012 global growth has slowed to 3,1%, in large part due to the continued recession in key trading countries in the Euro zone. In contrast the United States saw increased growth in the past year following the aversion of the so-called fiscal cliff and the raising of their debt ceiling, amongst other factors. Mr Speaker, I see that last night they made a decision in the States which I am sure will also have an effect on us. They have managed to expand or extend that ceiling for another six months.

In developing economies and most amongst all the BRIC nations, growth slowed in 2012 due to weaker external demand, infrastructure and capacity constraints and concerns about financial stability. While in this decade, Africa's economic light has started to burn brightly. It has recently seen its phenomenal growth figures experience a slight decline. As a region, Sub-Saharan Africa displayed similar trends. The South African economy, which has not fully shared in the high rates of growth achieved by its continental peers, suffered major shocks in the second half of 2012. Particularly as a result of internal shocks including the tragedy of events at Marikana and strikes in several export sectors of our economy.

Country-wide we achieved overall growth rate in 2012 of 2,5%, which is a far

cry from what we require if we are to alleviate poverty and improve the lives of our people. The Western Cape economy has once again out-performed the national economy as a whole, a trend which is forecast to continue in the next years. Over the period 2013 to 2018, the GDP of our region is expected to average 3,6% per annum compared to the 3,3% expected at national level. As in previous years, economic activity in our province will be supported by strong growth in the tertiary sectors, in particular the finance, insurance, real estate and business services sectors which is expected to achieve an average of 4,6% growth over the next five years. The transport, storage and communications sector as well as our diverse tourism industry and its related services, will also play a leading role in the charge for growth. The strongest growth of all however is expected to arise out of the construction sector on the back of the continued investment by government on key economic and social infrastructure initiatives. This is directly in line with our policy of driving the infrastructure leg of economic growth.

Mr Speaker, after a prolonged contraction, the manufacturing sector of the province is anticipated to perform better in the coming years, aided by the earlier than expected recovery of the Western Cape's primary export markets. Growth in this sector is most welcome as this manufacturing industry creates opportunities for advancing inclusivity in our economy. In contrast, the agricultural sector, which suffered violent strike action last year, resulting in a considerable increase in the minimum wage of farm workers, is expected to show subdued growth. The trend towards mechanisation is also becoming more evident. It is vital that we look towards the upskilling of employees in

this sector to enable them to participate in more productive, higher income generating activities.

In 2013, global growth is expected to remain subdued at just above 3%. Should the global recovery be slower than expected, the Western Cape is likely to be negatively affected due to its strong trade ties with Europe. Implications may also be felt in the hospitality sector as people are less likely to travel.

On a more positive note, our province is unlikely to suffer the effects of the anticipated growth slowdown in the Chinese economy due to the fact we do not have vast mineral resources, a primary South African export to emerging market economies. The weaker exchange rate could also play in our favour as it boosts exports from the Western Cape and tourism to our region.

Mr Speaker, I will now turn to the review of the Western Cape's main sectors, with specific reference to those which have the potential to play a role in encouraging inclusive growth. This year in recognition of the spatial diversity of our province we have also completed the geographical analysis of our economy. We will use this information to derive bespoke policies that will maximise the competitive strengths of each of the districts. The Western Cape economy is increasingly dominated by three sectors: Finance and insurance, real estate and business services which account for 32,4% of the GDP; manufacturing which accounts for 17,1% of the GDP; and wholesale and retail, catering and accommodation which contributes a further 15,4%

towards the regions GDP. It is business services and not finance and insurance as is often thought which led the Western Cape's recovery from recession. The business services subsector is also a leading employment generator in our province. Between 2000 and 2011 it created nearly a third or 107 397 jobs of the 383 660 new jobs in the Western Cape services sector.

Strong performance in the above industries in addition to investment and infrastructure have resulted in the Eden and Overberg districts achieving the highest growth rate in our province over the same period of time. Another sector of particular importance to our economy is agriculture, forestry and fisheries. While it contributes a relatively small percentage towards the region's GDP, it performs the back-bone of economic activity in the majority of our non-metro municipalities. While it is first developed on the basis of low paid, unskilled labour, the search for high yields and advancement in technology have resulted in a system change towards fewer better skilled and better paid workers. This process began decades ago. It is imperative for government to adopt policy that supports productivity, increasing technological advancements, the retaining of labour to meet demands and the migration of redundant workers to other growth sectors.

Agriculture and agri-processed products are the mainstay of the Western Cape's export basket. Indeed more than 30% of total production in this industry is sold in overseas markets. We have natural competitive advantages, due in large part to our climate and soils, in the production of seedless citrus fruit, superior quality deciduous fruit, wheat and wine.

Currently the EU absorbs over 40% of goods exported from our province.

In order to protect our economy from possible future shocks it is essential that we diversify into other markets. Given the demand for goods in fast growing emerging economies we have a unique opportunity to significantly increase the value of this sector to our economy. If maximised, it can also play a major role in getting more Western Cape residents into work. The results of a recent study confirmed that if adequately supported our province is well positioned to create inclusive growth in several agricultural or agri-product areas. Significant gains can also be made through a focus on agri-process. Agri-processing businesses are already a formidable asset to the province and play an integral role in the development of our rural towns.

The Cape metropole, which generates 73% of the GDP, is the economic heart of our province. This district is home to 80% of our finance, insurance, real estate and business services sector, 79% of our transport, storage and communications sector, 79% of our electricity, gas and water sector and 73% of our community, social and personal services sector. This area also houses the majority of production in all other sectors except agriculture. The latter is strongest in the Cape Winelands. The contribution made by agriculture to this district has secured its position as the second highest revenue generating district in our province at 11,4% of total GDP. It is also here that a large part of manufacturing outside of the metro takes place.

The Eden district is the Western Cape's third biggest contributor to overall

economic activity, almost 15% of the province's construction centre, production and 11% of agriculture, forestry and fishing sector production is generated in the Eden district. In total it comprises 7,5% of the region's economy. Put together, the West Coast and Overberg account for a further 7,3% of the total GDP of our province. The dominant sectors of the former are mining and quarry, with agriculture, forestry and fishing coming a close second. In the Overberg the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector is dominant. The Central Karoo which is one of our most rural districts, accounts for 0,6% of our economy.

The above statistics present us with a snapshot of our sectors as well as the competitive advantages of the various regions of our province. We must act without delay to encourage economic growth that generates jobs by adopting policies which maximise these advantages.

Mr Speaker, I now move to the labour market and the dynamics. Since the DA came to power in 2009, generating jobs has been the Western Cape government's number one priority. Several external factors including the world wide recession have affected our progress in this regard. Nevertheless, we remain steadfast in achieving our goal. Almost 3,6 million people, 60% of the Western Cape's population, fall within the working ages of 16 to 65. This presents us with several opportunities and challenges. A large number of potential workers that can contribute to the economy is an opportunity. If the number of economically active workers grows in relation to those who are not economically active, the standard of living is generally raised for the

entire populace. Conversely, if a growing workforce does not have the skills required by the economy or if the economy is not able to generate jobs in line with demand, it is inevitable that unemployment, poverty and inequality will rise. At present over 25% of the Western Cape's labour force is unemployed. While this figure is significantly lower than in other provinces it is still far too high. Of particular concern for the growth of our economy is the large percentage of young people without jobs. Those aged between 15 and 34 years old make up 70% of the unemployed. In the light of the changing structure of our economy we must invest urgently in building skills amongst our workforce and especially amongst the youth that equip them for a productive future and productive employment. This year the Stats SA study into the nature of employment in our economy found that while 75% of workers nationally are employed in the formal sector, the same is true for 83% of Western Cape workers. The informal sector can and should play a more prominent role in creating jobs in our economy. In other middle income countries it is a viable alternative to formal employment for those who do not have a job. At present we are conducting further research into key areas such as red tape to discover what factors are standing in the way of Western Cape residents exploring opportunities in this sector. We need to understand what those levers are, what those inhibitors are and understand that this sector also plays a major role in our economy.

The Western Cape government is driven to ensure that all the residents of our province have access to opportunities which if utilised will improve their life circumstances. According to the 2013 mid-year population estimate our

province is home to approximately six million residents. At a conservative estimate just over 307 000 people migrated here in the last five years, of which 43 306 were from Gauteng, and 96 898 were from the Eastern Cape. A large majority of the remainder came to us from other African countries. This trend is hardly surprising; living standards and socio economic conditions in the Western Cape are the highest in South Africa. The average per capita household income in the Western Cape is R42 155,00 per year, which is slightly above that of Gauteng, but far above the national average of R24 675,00. While our province experiences less poverty than all the others, 22,3% of our population still fall below the poverty line, a fact which we view as our greatest challenge.

In our country as a whole, half of all residents live below the poverty line. The Western Cape is also South Africa's most equal province in terms of income with a Gini coefficient of 0,63, while nationally this figure stands at 0,68. Our province also leads in service delivery. This was confirmed in Census 2011, which stated that nearly 80% of Western Cape residents have access to the four main municipal services; nationally only half the population received the same quality of service.

In the Western Cape only 6,8% of residents are required to travel for more than 30 minutes to receive healthcare services. This is in part due to the commissioning of several new hospitals and clinics in our province in the recent past. In some provinces 22,6% of the population must travel for more than 30 minutes to access healthcare facilities. Our annual chronic disease

audit, which we have rolled out across the province, also confirms that the care we offer to the chronically ill is improving.

Our services to expecting mothers and new born babies have also been ramped up and are by far the best in the country. We also have the lowest HIV prevalence rate. In our province anti-retroviral treatment is readily available to people living with HIV and AIDS and in the last financial year, over 134 000 residents received life prolonging treatment from this government.

Mr Speaker, the PERO tells us that the immunisation of children against various viruses remains a key challenge. In the light of this we have embarked on several campaigns in conjunction with the national government to raise awareness amongst new mothers about immunisation and to extend the reach of our immunisation programmes.

The most important intervention any government can make to grow the economy, is to eradicate its citizens – to educate its citizens, sorry; not eradicate its citizens [Laughter]. It is to educate our citizens. This year's PERO confirms that we have made positive strides in increasing the quality of education we provide for Western Cape learners. However, we still fall far behind in terms of international norms. In 2001, 6,5% of household heads in our province, had not received any schooling while only 33,9% had completed Grade 12 or higher. A decade later, we have halved the number of household heads without education to 3,2% and have grown the percentage of

those who have attained at least a matric, to 41,3%. In our province, the average learner also stays in school longer and, by South African standards, we have a relatively well educated – or, a relatively – well educated population.

The Western Cape government is investing heavily in future generations. We are determined to address serious lingering concerns, including boosting our learner retention rate, because those who have not completed secondary education, face a high risk of being excluded from participating in the economy. And while we already offer the highest quality of education in South Africa according to the results of country-wide systemic tests, we are determined to further increase our performance in this regard so that our children can compete internationally.

Higher living standards and better access to basic and essential services such as water, electricity and sanitation, healthcare and quality education are primary contributors to our people achieving longer lifespans. On average, Western Cape males are likely to live until they are 64 years old and females are expected to live until the age of 70. In contrast, South African men are likely to reach the age of 57 while South African women are likely to live until the age of 61.

In terms of mortality, it is of concern that amongst males interpersonal violence now accounts for nearly 10% of deaths. TB, HIV and AIDS, respectively, account for the second and third largest proportion of male

deaths. In contrast, death due to violence and injury does not feature in the top 10 leading causes of female deaths. Amongst females, HIV and AIDS, cerebrovascular disease and diabetes are the leading causes of mortality. Critically, amongst both sexes, five of the top 10 causes of death relate to chronic disease. Put together, these result in more premature deaths than TB, HIV and AIDS combined.

Mr Speaker, the capacity of the state healthcare system to respond to non-preventable diseases is being placed under pressure as a result of illness and injuries that are entirely preventable through different human behaviour. In order to systematically analyse the reasons for admittance to healthcare facilities in the Western Cape, a study was completed in three high crime areas which found that at peak times, over 65% of males who sought medical attention did so as a result of injuries due to violence. In almost half of all cases, the patient had consumed alcohol. While these statistics cannot be generalised across the province, they speak directly to the various social ills which have taken root in some of our communities.

It is in these areas that we have targeted some of our biggest interventions. Crime and substance abuse are particular areas of concern. According to the latest South African Police Services' statistics, murder and attempted murder in our province and indeed, the country, is on the rise. In the Western Cape this may be attributed to a flare-up in gang activity. The Western Cape government has engaged national government which is in charge of SAPS on possible interventions to address these concerns. Many of our suggestions

have been dismissed. We know, however, that in addition to the negative affects it has had on families, crime is a major deterrent to growth. That is why we will not give up the fight for a safer province. I will outline our plans in this regard in the upcoming medium-term budget policy statement.

In conclusion, this year's PERO and MERO present us with a frank assessment of our province's areas of concern. They also confirm that in relation to the rest of the country, our province fares well on the majority of fronts. Residents who live here have greater access to opportunities than elsewhere in our country.

I am pleased to note that many of the challenges these documents highlight, are already being addressed through the strategic objectives by which this province is governed. It is also dealt with in our long-term vision and plan, the One Cape 2040. However, we still have much more work to do. Our updated plan of action and several new interventions will form the basis of the 2013 medium-term budget policy statement and of course, will also then allow us to give effect to the next three year's of budget. It is my fervent hope that each and every actor in our economy, including private citizens, will join us in implementing solutions that will encourage inclusive growth.

Just before I finish I would like to specifically thank all of those involved in producing the PERO and MERO documents which, as you can see, are fairly substantial documents. I would like to specifically thank those from provincial Treasury and I see some of them around here - to engaging both internally with our economists and externally with economists within our

university; engaging with our other departments and role players, specifically those linked to the economy; also engaging with other role players in the economy like the private sector, and specifically thank all of them for the hours and hours of work it took to put this document together.

Mr Speaker, I hereby table this document; the 2013 Provincial Economic Review and Outlook and Municipal Economic Review and Outlook for deliberation in this House and for enabling us to use this document in policy development and in our discussions moving into this overview of our department's annual performance plans and of course, the production of our budget for the next year and the next term to come. Thank you.

MR SPEAKER: Thank you, hon Minister Winde. The Provincial Economic Review Outlook will be referred to the relevant committees for consideration and reporting. Thank you. The next item on the Order Paper is the subject for discussion in the name of hon member Ms Marais. I recognise the hon member Ms Marais.

SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION

The readiness of the Western Cape in respect of disaster management

Ms A J DU TOIT MARAIS: Thank you, Mr Speaker. Today we will hear how ready the Western Cape is in respect of disaster management.

By definition, disaster refers to a sudden accident or natural catastrophe that

causes great damage or loss of life. At this point, I want to commend the officials who are tasked with dealing with these sudden accidents and natural catastrophes. Here I acknowledge emergency medical services, fire brigade services, traffic services and law enforcement services. I commend them for their courageous acts in decreasing the loss of lives and also administering to the people who suffer great losses in disasters in the Western Cape.

Mr Speaker, with this said I congratulate the Department of Local Government, Human Settlements, Community Safety and all the others who have a hand in preparing the province for disaster management. I also bid them continued success in their aims to prevent or reduce the risk of disasters; mitigate the severity or consequences of disasters; ensure emergency preparedness; ensure rapid and effective response to disasters; and offer post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation. These are not easy tasks to execute. They may be daunting at times, but day after day these officials put the wellbeing of another before their own and for that, I thank all those involved for all their hard work in this respect. I thank you.

The SPEAKER: Hon member Mr Uys, over to you.

Mr P UYS: Thank you, Mr Speaker. So far this year 90 people have already died due to fires in the City of Cape Town alone. It would be insensitive to broadly claim the province is ready to manage such predictable disasters when around 100 people die per season. What do we say to the grieving families of the victims; what do we do to prevent and reduce human tragedy?

Annually a number of devastating fires break out in the informal settlements, fatal injuries are inflicted and large numbers of poor lose all that they have. The first priority of disaster management must be to protect people who are most at risk, and after that, critical resources and systems on which communities depend.

Disasters often recur because prevention failed or is absent. Effective disaster management planning requires careful identification of priority risks and the most vulnerable areas, communities and households. Many people in the province live in conditions of chronic human induced disaster vulnerability. It threatens basic services to poor urban and rural communities. They live in under-serviced and marginal areas where they suffer recurrent threats that range from floods to facing repeated informal settlement fires, and this winter we saw a number die of exposure. People are told they have to fend for themselves; they must keep water and food for three days ready as it may take that long before they get help in terms of the policy of the City of Cape Town.

Many families in poor communities across the province have to settle for no or, inadequate services. Areas lack service roads, electricity, sanitation and other basic life-saving developments such as taps which are few and far between. The DA's Cape Town council gives the biggest share of its resources to benefit a few, leaving 60% of the population struggling in varying degrees of poverty.

Mr M G E WILEY: Oh, rubbish man.

Mr P UYS: Mr Speaker, every year the same miseries visit shack dwellers: floods, fires and disease outbreaks with no lasting solution. This is a direct result of the political decisions taken by the City. If the DA provincial and local governments were really committed to delivering services and homes to the poor, these tragedies could have been avoided. In informal settlements, the response time from the nearest fire stations are long and we see fire engines running out of water and nowhere nearby to refill. Many fire services are poorly staffed and equipped while shack fires are often misused by the City to force people into transit camps permanently. Fire stations can no longer be predominantly in formal areas, but more must be placed and fully resourced in informal areas and communities. People in the high risk areas must be targeted.

The provincial disaster management centre must promote an integrated and co-ordinated approach to disaster management with special emphasis on prevention and mitigation. Just in the week of international disaster reduction, our national government called for consideration of people with disabilities. I wish to add the elderly, infirm and frail, as too often these vulnerable groups are severely affected.

Here, Mr Speaker, at the provincial disaster management centre, one sees a lot of expensive technology, and we did visit that centre, but at the same time

we see the DA in the City not putting adequate funding in place, as there is a lack of basic electronic communication management systems linking the City with the provincial and national disaster management centres. This is a serious concern for efficient and effective operations especially in a crisis. This centre is neither fully functional nor ready for eventualities.

Further we see – and we saw this over the last couple of months – the DA Premier, Zille and her team, misuse the disaster management centre as their own private information centre, like during the farm worker dispute over poor living conditions and salaries on farms. The workers' movements were plotted, informing the Premier without her playing a Premier's role, but more that of the DA leader. We call on them to stop playing with and abusing the disaster resources for narrow DA party purposes.

We see the absence of disaster management volunteers and the province playing no role in promoting the recruitment, training and participation of volunteers in disaster management. It is then clear to understand why the MEC is not submitting, as compelled by the *Disaster Management Act*, an annual report on the activities, results or effect of the provincial disaster management centre to this legislator. We have not seen that in the last four years.

The lack of leadership is also reflected in the fact that the province gives little guidance to municipalities. They are mostly on their own. It is dishonest for the DA to pretend this province is ready to prevent, mitigate

and then really deal with frequent or recurrent disasters. Thank you, Mr Speaker.

The SPEAKER: Thank you, hon member Mr Uys. Hon member Mr Walters, over to you.

Mr M C WALTERS: Thank you very much, Mr Speaker. I read an article by the hon member Mr Uys on Politicsweb that was on the AG's address in this Chamber ...

An HON MEMBER: I read the comments.

Mr M C WALTERS: When I read it, I thought that the hon member Mr Uys had had some perverse epiphany on his trip from the Chamber to his office, because it was completely divorced from what actually happened here. Now I see it is exactly the same.

Mr M OZINSKY: What did ... [Inaudible.]

The SPEAKER: Order, hon member.

Mr M C WALTERS: When the man who was metropolitan mayor in 2000 with huge fires ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order! Hon member Mr Ozinsky, order!

Mr M C WALTERS: ... took 72 hours to take a decision.

The SPEAKER: Order. Order

Mr M OZINSKY: Is the hon MEC allowed to say to the House that is bullshit?

The SPEAKER: Which MEC?

Mr M OZINSKY: The hon Minister Madikizela.

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: I did not say that.

Mr M OZINSKY: He did say that.

Mr M C WALTERS: I did not hear it and I am closer to him than the hon member Mr Ozinsky.

Mr M OZINSKY: You were too busy talking. You cannot do two things at the same time.

The SPEAKER: Order! The MEC says he did not say that. That is what you are saying, hon Minister Madikizela?

Mr M OZINSKY: He was referring to what the Auditor-general said about him last week and that was his response.

The SPEAKER: Order! Order! Take your seat, hon member Mr Ozinsky. Order!

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: It is not a point of discussion.

The SPEAKER: Order, hon members, order!

Mr M C WALTERS: Thank you, Mr Speaker. If I may proceed? The hon member Mr Uys has dwelled at length on fires, but he was the metropolitan mayor in 2000 with huge fires and it took him 72 hours to declare an emergency. Do not be two-faced. Do not be two-faced. You yourself were a culprit of the worst order. [Interjections.]

Now gentlemen, I am going to go on to something more constructive. [Interjections.] Mr Speaker, there are two aspects of disaster management ... [Interjections.] which should be constantly borne in mind and formalised procedurally. First of all, the involvement of communities in monitoring the development of conditions which may culminate in ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order, hon members.

Mr M C WALTERS: ... in disasters involving death, ill health and loss of

shelter and property. This involvement has been a key element in the disaster management systems in other countries. During a 2010 visit to Brazil this parliament investigated, amongst other objectives of the visit, disaster management systems.

A visit was paid to the civil defence organisation of Sao Paulo, a city of 11,5 million people. Their interventions are aimed at assisting and restoring disaster areas to a normal state, avoiding and minimising damage and risk and maintaining the morale of people at risk.

In the 1950s Sao Paulo dealt with floods in which 500 people died. Legislation was enacted to create the civil defence which now deals with all forms of disasters. Like the Western Cape, a call centre is available at all hours, which is able to mobilise civil defence and other relevant parties.

Mr P UYS: Civil defence?

Mr M C WALTERS: However, certain aspects of their programmes deserve emulation. In the case of floods and accompanying landslides, a comprehensive early warning system is in place. Non-governmental community organisations or NUDECS are provided with ingenious rain gauges, calibrated to indicate the imminence of landslide conditions. These NUDECS form a network throughout vulnerable areas, which is linked to the call centre.

During heavy rains, a constant flow of information to the call centre allows

early identification of areas of potential landslides and flooding. Timeous evacuation of such areas is undertaken with relocation to temporary accommodation and emergency food provision. People and traffic are re-directed away from areas of threatening flooding.

This mobilisation of communities in monitoring the progress of potential disasters is a principle which could be widely implemented in the Western Cape. One instance could be flooding on the Cape Flats. Due to the rise of high water tables above the soil's surface as a result of heavy rains, the insertion of plastic tubes equipped with calibrated floats could provide an early indication of imminent flooding and facilitate early response.

As in Sao Paulo, the mapping of flood-prone areas in the Western Cape could facilitate the placing of monitoring systems at vulnerable points.

It should be possible to utilise community organisations to provide ongoing feedback to disaster call centres in respect of various other types of possible disaster, especially when coupled to scientific identification and mapping of vulnerable areas.

The second area that should receive serious attention, is the continual monitoring of the availability of effective vaccines against human and animal diseases which occur periodically in the Western Cape. Such diseases can lead to death, prolonged sickness, and disastrous loss of livestock and in fact, impact very negatively on our province's economy.

Rift Valley fever, African Horse Sickness, Avian Influenza, Brucellosis, Anaplasmosis and many other diseases threaten our livestock resources, an element of the provincial economy which brings in billions per annum.

The disastrous implosion of Onderstepoort Biological Products, a vaccine producing entity of the National Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, is alarming. Once seen as a facility capable of serving Africa, we now face the fact that timeous provision of vaccines in the case of disastrous outbreaks cannot be counted upon. Alternative sources, for example Botswana, have to be sought.

The quality of vaccines for Rift Valley Fever produced by Onderstepoort also appears to be suspect ...

Mr SPEAKER: Order! Hon member Mr Walters, please finish your sentence.

Mr M C WALTERS: ... in areas adjacent to the Western Cape such as Aberdeen and Graaff Reinet, it is absolutely essential that we monitor the availability of vaccines and ensure that sufficient ...[Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Thank you, hon member Mr Walters.

Mr M C WALTERS: ... stores are in place. Thank you.

Mr P UYS: Nothing on the Western Cape.

The SPEAKER: Order! Thank you, hon member Mr Walters. Hon member Ms van Zyl, over to you.

Ms J A VAN ZYL: Thank you, Mr Speaker. By definition disaster management entails preventing or reducing the risk of disasters, mitigating the severity of consequences of disasters, emergency preparedness, rapid and effective response to disasters, post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation.

We have proven to be the major failure when it comes to preventing and reducing the risk of disaster, largely as a result of a lack of political will and/or the ...[Interjections.]

An HON MEMBER: Ag, come on man!

Ms J A VAN ZYL: ... understanding of the situation on the ground. In some instances, year on year, we know there are going to be heavy rainfall and localised flooding in the regions of the Cape Metro, Overberg, southern part of the Cape Winelands and West Coast districts, as well as intense cold fronts and very cold conditions, strong interior winds and rough seas. Year on year the Western Cape government relies on post-disaster recovery and not so rapid response in the poor areas. Year on year the excuse is given that poor people have been told to move away from flood areas, as if this was a simple choice that does not involve people following access to amenities,

workplaces, schools, hospitals etc.

Agb mnr die Speaker, net Woensdagmiddag het die Kaapse motoriste weer eens 'n nagmerrie beleef toe 'n abnormale vrag van 'n vragmotor geval het en bo-op 'n bakkie beland het op die N1. Die N1-roete uit die stad is toegemaak en motoriste moes 'n alternatiewe roete gebruik. Die N2 het 'n oorlading van verkeer gedra en mense het selfs eers na agtuur die aand tuis gekom.

Aardbewings in the Wes-Kaap, hoewel nie so algemeen nie, het voorgekom, met gepaardgaande skade en lewensverlies. Die Suidwes-Kaap toon die hoogste voorkoms van seismiese aktiwiteit in die land wat op 'n daaglikse basis plaasvind, gemeet en gedokumenteer word. Volgens prof Kijko van die Aon Benfield Natuurlike Gevaar Sentrum Afrika, kan die Wes-Kaap 'n aardbewing in die omgewing van ses en hoër op die Richterskaal te wagte wees wat gepaard kan gaan met tsoenami's.

Die omgewing van Milnerton het in 1809 en 1811 aardbewings ervaar, en dit is alombekend dat daar 'n foutlyn loop vanaf Milnerton tot by die kus in Muizenberg. In Tulbagh, Wolsely en Ceres het 'n aardbewing op 29 September 1969 groot skade aangerig. Aangrensend aan die Koeberg-kernkragstasie is woongebiede. Is die Wes-Kaap gereed vir rampe van hierdie omvang?

Lande soos Japan, Indonesië, Turkye en die Fillipyne waar aardbewings gereeld voorkom, hou gereelde publieke inoefening – dit is ook in hulle

skoolkurrikulum - waar in gevalle van aardbewings en tsoenami's, kinders jonger as ses jaar presies weet wat om te doen as hulle 'n aardbewing beleef en weet waar om te skuil. Desnieteenstaande kan die graad van verwoesting egter nie bepaal word nie en mense sterf en geboue word verwoes. Die West-Kaap is nie naastenby op daardie vlak van paraatheid nie.

Hoe gaan die N1 en N2 dan lyk as honderde duisende motoriste en mense vining uit die stad uit moet beweeg? Op enige gegewe dag is ongevalleafdelings by hospitale in die West-Kaap gevul tot oor kapasiteit. Wat sal gebeur indien 'n groot natuurramp ook 'n landelike gebied tref? Dieselfde as wat gebeur het in Middelburg gedurende die week toe pasiënte na Port Elizabeth vervoer moes word vir mediese behandeling?

Tekorte aan ambulanse, beddens en verpleegpersoneel sal die absolute chaos tot breekpunt voer.

Maar, agb mnr die Speaker, daarmee wil ons nie die baie belangerike werk wat rampbestuurspanne doen in tye van nood miskyk nie, en wil ons ons dank en waardering uitspreek teenoor elke amptenaar vir die werk wat gedoen word. Dankie.

The SPEAKER: Hon member Ms Magwaza, over to you.

Ms N P MAGWAZA: Mr Speaker, ANC policy dictates that when our people, especially the poorest of the poor, are victims of disasters, the State ought to

swiftly provide adequate social assistance to them by drawing on a wide range of resources and help. This is in fact a requirement of national government's *Disaster Management Act* of 2002. When people's homes or shacks are destroyed by fires, storms and floods it is the duty of the municipality to provide them with alternative accommodation, the means through which to erect temporary structures, blankets, food and other essentials, depending on the context. After having lost loved ones and personal possessions, including their homes, poor people in their most vulnerable state cannot be expected to wait for days for assistance and fend for themselves.

Unfortunately in the Western Cape and the City of Cape Town our people are governed by a political party which has at its very core a reluctance towards strong state intervention in materially assisting people in need. The DA's very thin policies on disaster management and social assistance in the aftermath thereof clearly indicates that the DA expects poor people affected by disasters to find their own way.

The DA's 2011 local government election manifesto is silent on disaster management and on social assistance in the aftermath. Instead we see that on the City of Cape Town's own website, City Disaster Risk Management tells the public that in a disaster people may need to look after themselves without outside assistance for at least three days. How does the City expect poor families in informal settlements who have had all their belongings destroyed to look after themselves for three days when those around them live in

poverty? This is ridiculous.

The City's Disaster Risk Management goes further and says that people's preparedness should include enough supplies and drinking water for at least a three day period. This is impossible as many people in informal settlements do not even have consistent access to clean running water under normal circumstances and are forced to utilise water purely on a needs basis.

Finally, the City suggests that people draft their own family emergency plan as soon as possible and identify all the risks and hazards which affect their areas. Again the City's Disaster Risk Management ignores the realities facing the poor majority of the City and province. Our people are running from pillar to post to make ends meet so as to have something to eat and a roof over their head and do not have the time to draw up plans and risk analysis. Even if they had the time our people are not even empowered by the City to do this.

The DA's so-called guidelines to people in dealing with disasters is clearly borne out by the party's open opportunity society uncaring ideology as far as the poor are concerned, an ideology that expects poor people to fend for themselves.

This is essentially why when storms and floods ravaged peoples' homes and shacks in Nyanga, Barcelona in Kosovo in August this year there was utter chaos with people not getting blankets or food for four days. In Nyanga, for

example, over 200 people slept for three nights in the community hall with no food and blankets even though the City was contacted as soon as the floods broke out. In fact, the City did not even assist at all with NGO Gift of the Givers - assisting on the fourth day.

When there were shack fires in Nyanga and Barcelona we witnessed a similar problem. The City failed to provide blankets, food or zincs and four poles required for people to rebuild a temporary structure. When the DA-led City fails to provide adequate assistance to poor victims of fires and floods it conveniently complains as it did in the Disaster Risk Management Centre's annual report of 2012/2013 submitted to the City's Mayoral Committee that there are still inadequate funding arrangements in place.

If we were to assume that there is indeed a major shortage of funds for social assistance in the aftermath of disasters, then the City's preference for its paid service providers whilst marginalising NGOs that provide free services presents various possibilities of collusion, kickbacks for officials and simple wastage of taxpayer's resources at the expense of optimally serving poor victims of fires and floods. [Interjections.]

Mr M G E WILEY: Can you prove that? Have you reported it to the police?

Ms N P MAGWAZA: In the aftermath of the Khayelitsha shack fires at the beginning of this year there were NGOs that wanted to feed victims for free and provide free school uniforms and stationery to the children of the

victims. Unfortunately only the City's paid service provider was allowed to provide food which was in itself inadequate. The City is yet to provide these NGOs with lists of learners that will require uniforms and stationery as per the NGOs requests.

When certain NGOs that are not paid by the City seek to assist victims various barriers are put in their way ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order! Hon member Ms Magwaza.

Ms N P MAGWAZA: ... by the Disaster Risk Management. Even to build houses for free, NGOs need to write numerous letters ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order. Hon member Ms Magwaza, take your seat please. [Interjections.]

Ms N P MAGWAZA: ... in order to get to the land to build these houses.

The SPEAKER: Hon member Mr Haskin, over to you.

Mr G C R HASKIN: Thank you, Mr Speaker. While the Western Cape has experienced numerous disasters including floods, oil spills, droughts and runaway fires to name a few, we have largely been spared the massive devastation and near unaccountable loss of life, property and public infrastructure that many other cities around the world increasingly experience

- Fukushima is just one example. Frequently we are led to believe that Disaster Management is ready and well prepared, especially for those events they consider “more likely than not”, but two days ago the N1 accident proved otherwise.

I wish to use this opportunity to wish the driver a speedy recovery mentally, physically and emotionally.

This one incident alone shows that Cape Town remains highly vulnerable and sadly, largely unready and unable to contain the impact that such incidents have on greater Cape Town, its people and the economy. If disaster management cannot contain the variety of impacts that likely events such as this accident will have, then how are they prepared for the unlikely events?

The sheer number of people and vehicles in greater Cape Town together with the geographic realities that hinder mass evacuation of Cape Town and even relief efforts must cause an immediate, honest and far-reaching reassessment of our disaster management plans and involve a greater number and variety of civil society role players than was evident on Tuesday.

Planning for such a disaster must include improving communication to those affected and those not yet affected by the incident. It was reported that the accident on Tuesday took place at three p.m., but people who left work from four p.m. had not even heard about the accident yet and then got involved in the gridlock.

Some of the best forms of early-warning communication include using commercial radio stations, increasing the physical presence of authorities at primary and secondary traffic intersections and informing companies who then inform their staff accordingly. All these appeared to be lacking on Tuesday.

Global warming realities and an obvious increase in the frequency and intensity of natural disasters around the world, and the rise of armed terrorist groups out to destroy and disrupt ordinary life, should compel us to prepare more thoroughly and dynamically for an expanding variety of disaster possibilities and impacts, and to form communications partnerships ...
[Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order!

Mr G C R HASKIN: ...especially with civil society's role-players. Thank you, Mr Speaker.

The SPEAKER: Thank you, hon member Mr Haskin. Minister Madikizela, over to you.

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: Thank you, Mr Speaker. The department has a mandate to create integrated and sustainable human settlements. On-going urbanisation continues to impact on service delivery

and according to Census 2011 the Western Cape population increased by almost 30% between 2001 and 2011. Many of these 1,3 million people are in need of houses and tend to move towards urban areas in search of jobs. Many end up living in high density informal settlements, which support the rapid spread of shack fires, and others live in flood prone areas, which easily gets flooded as a result of heavy rain.

It is because of this challenge that we are experiencing the kinds of problems that we have. That is why I find it quite laughable when there are people who are saying that there is no political will from the City and the province to deal with these problems, because the challenges that affect us as a result of this immigration are huge. There are also competing needs. If you look at the housing provision, the reality is that there are a number of people who have been waiting for houses for a very long time, and according to our experience there are areas where we have moved people more than three times because people have moved into flood prone areas. They move there quickly because they know that they will be prioritised, and therefore we need to be mindful of these issues so that we deal with these competing needs while being fair to those who have been waiting for houses for a very long time.

The department provides funding for the formal provision of services and top structures, ensuring settlements that are at a much reduced risk of being affected by fire and flood disasters. However, there is recognition that while people are waiting for housing they are vulnerable, particularly while living

in shacks, and thus the department through the emergency housing programme, or EHP, provides funding for those who have been affected.

The EHP is available to municipalities who submit requests to the department for fire and flood starter kits for disaster victims. Such kits are used to rebuild a basic shack structure and are funded to the amount of R1 600 each. A total of R30 million has been granted to the City of Cape Town since the 2010/2011 financial year, which provided 12 500 starter kits, and according to my knowledge no other province does this.

A further R5,4 million has been granted to non-metro municipalities of the Western Cape since 2004 to provide 3 375 starter kits to those areas. That is why it is very important for people to speak from an informed position before they make political statements with no information.

An HON MEMBER: Yes.

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: Houses built under the previous administration that are rendered structurally unsafe are also catered for under this EHP programme. There are also cases where emergency temporary relocation areas, hon member Ms Magwaza, as we have seen in BM Section, as we have seen in Kayamandi, are in fact built, as you alluded to the fact that we do not do that. Actually we do. This is the response to the need to relocate communities to make place for housing development. In total, for your information, 4 082 TRA's and rectification opportunities have

been provided since 2009 by this government.

Ms N P MAGWAZA: [Inaudible.]

The SPEAKER: Order. Hon member Ms Magwaza, order!

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: I will provide you with that information if you do not have it. Five sites were planned for flood victims in 2010, yet unfortunately they were scuppered by the “not in my backyard syndrome” - which is “NIMBY” - attitudes of the local communities, where a number of ANC leaders were involved in preventing us from actually building TRAs for the people who are living in flood prone areas.

An HON MEMBER: How do you know it is ANC leaders?

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: Because I know them. They identified themselves as ANC leaders in those meetings. In areas that are disaster prone the department responds with housing plans for the residents. Such an example is the 1 200 BG units where R218 million was spent in the Nuwe Begin Housing Project in Eerste River, which was conceptualised to cater for residents of the wetlands in the Bongani and Nkqubela areas of Wards 90 and 92 respectively. This is in Khayelitsha.

This is an example of an area where I mentioned the fact that we have moved the community from this area twice already. We cannot afford to have a

situation where a number of people who have been waiting are disadvantaged because of the fact that people are moved to flood prone areas and then expect us to assist us them before those who have been waiting for years in backyards in a number of areas.

However, once beneficiaries have been allocated opportunities and relocated it is very important that new people are prevented from settling in the flood prone areas. A number of pieces of land are owned by the City of Cape Town and to this end the department has handed over the areas to the City's Anti Land Invasion Unit to ensure that these areas are now monitored. We need to be vigilant with monitoring the vacant areas that are prone to land invasion, especially those in disaster prone areas as people often target those areas to force the government's hand in providing them housing before those who have been waiting for a very long time.

So, Mr Speaker, I want to say that even though we are faced with a situation of victims of flood and fire, the Department of Human Settlements, together with a number of municipalities, have done a lot - as I have demonstrated - in terms of supporting those municipalities to ensure that we deal with this problem. However, it is a problem that cannot be politicised due to the fact that the population has grown significantly in the province over the last ten years or so. Thank you.

The SPEAKER: Thank you, hon Minister Madikizela. Hon Minister Plato, over to you.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY SAFETY: Thank you very much, Mr Speaker. Our traffic services play a vital role in disaster risk management. As with the majority of our endeavours, which rely on partnerships to achieve success, our traffic services work very closely with the other safety authorities on these matters. Partners include the South African Police Service, Metro Police, health services, local government and environmental affairs, municipal traffic services and many others who play their part in disaster risk management. The Western Cape government's traffic services also play an important role during flooding which affect road networks.

During the unrest in De Doorns earlier this year, our traffic services closed several roads and diverted traffic towards safe routes so that they could reach their destinations safely. These routes were monitored 24 hours a day by our traffic officials. As a result there were no fatal crashes on these alternative routes despite the increase in heavy traffic. Our traffic services also ensure the safety of road users during major sporting and musical events.

It is at the JOCs that plans are discussed and roles confirmed so that all the role players are aware of when, where and how they contribute to alleviating and dealing with any disasters or major risks. This includes road closures, diverting traffic towards safe routes and incident management. The Western Cape's traffic services are a key partner at these JOC meetings. Our traffic officers also receive the best training as far as possible as can be seen by our record in reducing drunk driving, the only province to buck the national

trend, as was seen in this week's *Die Burger* newspaper.

The Western Cape's traffic services also provide a 24/7 service and are on standby 24 hours a day seven days a week to deal with any major disaster of risk, specifically on our roads. Thank you.

The SPEAKER: Thank you, Minister Plato. Hon member Mr Magaxa, over to you.

Mr K E MAGAXA: Mr Speaker, the ANC-led alliance's programme to completely liberate this country is known as the "national democratic revolution". [Interjections.] It is aimed at addressing the structural legacy of colonialism of a special type.

Unfortunately the Western Cape is governed by a political party that is hell-bent on preserving white privilege at the expense of exposing the poor black majority to the worst disasters... [Interjections.]

An HON MEMBER: Marius ja.

Mr K E MAGAXA: The DA's liberal open opportunity society ideology dictates that the poor black majority living in informal settlements do not need the active and ... [Inaudible.] ... assistance of the state in order to have better living conditions so as to protect them from fires during floods, during winter, and health risks from undignified sanitation all year around.

During summer this year we witnessed devastating shack fires that claimed the lives and living spaces of many people in informal settlements and poor areas. During winter floods it had a similar affect on the lives of our people, and if the ANC has rightfully adjudged that a disaster is much more than just a fire or a flood, clearly the DA's refusal to provide our people with decent sanitation is a disaster itself. According to the City of Cape Town's own figures more than 80 000 households have no access to any form of sanitation. These are the people who are forced to relieve themselves next to the N2. These are the mothers, grandmothers and daughters who have to risk their lives to go out at night to find a place to relieve themselves.

The concept of disaster management as defined by the National Government's *Disaster Management Act* of 2002 is one of preventing and reducing the risk of disasters in the first place. The act is based on the ANC's recognition that apartheid's spatial development planning and inferior human settlement structure is by its very nature a big disaster and needs to be eradicated. The DA, as a party of apartheid, firmly entrenches and maintains the root cause of this disaster. The DA refuses to develop proper human settlements, let alone building basic houses in poor black communities, while their white support base lives comfortably. [Interjections.] All those are there.

The DA's housing policy for South Africa as published in September 2009 prioritises temporary relocation areas and service sites as opposed to the building of permanent quality houses for the poor. It is for this reason that the DA under Minister Madikizela has turned the Western Cape into a TRA

for the poor black majority. TRA's and service sites increase the risk of disasters as they promote the building of shacks and informal structures. The DA's promotion of disaster in creating TRA's and service sites in the Western Cape is clearly derived from the anti-transformation idea that the poor who have been affected by apartheid must see that they build their own homes and that the state will merely give them what the state considers to be the bare essential. This is also rooted in the DA's racist ideology as was promoted by Premier Zille when she described Africans and refugees in the Western Cape. TRA's reduce black and African ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order!

Mr K E MAGAXA: ...and Africans in particular as permanent ...
[Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order, hon member Mr Magaxa, take your seat please.

The MINISTER OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND
TOURISM: Mr Speaker, will the hon member Mr Magaxa take a question?
[Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order! Order! [Interjections.]

Mr K E MAGAXA: I am not interested!

The SPEAKER: Take your seat, hon Minister Winde. [Interjections.] Hon Minister, take your seat please. [Interjections.]

Mr K E MAGAXA: TRA has reduced blacks and Africans in particular to permanent refugees and therefore it is of no concern whether or not they lose their lives or belongings to fire and floods as a result of inferior living conditions ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order. Hon members, order.

Mr K E MAGAXA: Minister Madikizela has even failed to adequately deliver on this inferior form of human settlement and failed to reach his own target. In 2009/2010 his department only delivered 12 388, in 2010/2011 only 3000 and in 2011/2012 only 8000 plus. Mr Speaker, I have said it before and I will consistently repeat that it is the DA's flat refusal to adequately deliver houses that creates conditions for the kind of disasters that have ravaged the lives of the black majority in this province. In 2009 the DA only built... [Interjections.]

Mr M OZINSKY: [Inaudible.]

The SPEAKER: Order! Hon member Mr Ozinsky, order.

Mr K E MAGAXA: ... 55 329 houses compared to the ANC's 72 729 ... [Interjections.] ...when it governed this province. Every year including

2012/2013 the DA has failed to reach their modest and reduced housing delivery targets.

Mr H P GEYER: We have to rebuild the houses.

Mr K E MAGAXA: It is because Minister Madikizela is at the centre of this chaos that we have consistently called upon the Premier to remove him as MEC for Human Settlements. [Interjections.] Even the latest Auditor-General's report has exposed Minister Madikizela's failures. There has been a regression in the department's audit outcomes. No progress has been made in addressing risk areas in the department ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order hon members, order!

Mr K E MAGAXA: ... as the root cause for the ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Hon member Mr Magaxa! [Interjections.] Order hon members, order! [Interjections.] Order, hon members!

The MINISTER OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS AND SPORTS: Mr Speaker, I want you to make a ruling on the relevance to this debate. This debate is about disaster, not about the annual report. [Interjections.]

Mr M OZINSKY: The disaster is sitting right in your face!

The MINISTER OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS AND SPORTS: No. Marius Fransman is the disaster.

Mr K E MAGAXA: Thank you, Mr Speaker.

The SPEAKER: Continue, continue hon member Mr Magaxa.

Mr K E MAGAXA: As the root causes for the department's failures the Auditor-General ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order, hon members, order! Hon member Mr Ozinsky and Minister Madikizela, please, order!

Mr K E MAGAXA: ... has cited lack of consequences for poor performance and transgression as well as slow response by Minister Madikizela. The worst contributing factor to serious disaster crisis in this province is the failure to allocate people houses.

Mr M OZINSKY: [Inaudible.]

Mr K E MAGAXA: There are still hundreds and hundreds in this province ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Hon member Mr Ozinsky, order!

Mr K E MAGAXA: ... in this province there are hundreds and hundreds of houses that are unoccupied ... [Interjections.]

Mr M OZINSKY: [Inaudible.]

The SPEAKER: Hon member Mr Ozinsky, order!

Mr K E MAGAXA: ... that are unoccupied and built long ago and that is the biggest contributing factor to disaster that gives people living ... [Interjections.]

Mr M OZINSKY: [Inaudible.]

The SPEAKER: Hon member Mr Ozinsky, this is the last time. Order.

Mr K E MAGAXA: ... in vulnerable areas, that is the - therefore Minister Madikizela is the 99% contributor to the disasters that we are confronted with in the province. Until this MEC responds to the ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order, hon member ... [Interjections.]

Mr M OZINSKY: Why is he protecting. ... [Interjections.] Why does he just not suggest [Inaudible.] [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order, hon members, order!

The MINISTER OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS AND SPORTS: Mr Speaker, I would like you to rule on the relevance, because this, Mr Speaker, is not addressing the relevant matter on the Order Paper.

The SPEAKER: Yes, thank you, hon Min Meyer. Order, hon members. Hon member Mr Magaxa, do not get personal please. Can you stick to your speech. Do not get personal. [Interjections.]

Mr K E MAGAXA: Mr Speaker ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order!

Mr K E MAGAXA: Mr Speaker, I am looking at you and I am reading. What I am saying here is that the problems that we have ... because I am living in Khayelitsha – almost ... is where our people are affected directly in each and every season of the year. In winter this year we had hundreds of people that were affected by floods ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order hon! Order, order, order, order!

Mr K E MAGAXA: The Department of Human Settlements is a highly ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Hon member Mr Magaxa, order. Thank you very much. Your

time has expired. Thank you hon Minister Bredell. Order, hon members. Minister Bredell, over to you.

Die MINISTER VAN PLAASLIKE REGERING, OMGEWINGSKE EN ONTWIKKELINGSBEPLANNING: Mnr die Speaker, wat 'n teleurstelling. Ek sal baie graag by die ANC-sprekers wil hoor waar daar voorbeelde in die land is waar die ANC rampbestuur reg doen. My bekommernis as ek opstaan, mnr die Speaker ... [Tussenwerpsels.]

The SPEAKER: Hon members, Order! Order! Hon Minister Bredell, order. Hon member Ms Magwaza, you are irritating me ...to hear †hayi suka!/*go away when somebody is busy. Can you please stop. I do not want to hear †hayi suka!/*go away every time.

Die MINISTER VAN PLAASLIKE REGERING, OMGEWINGSKE EN ONTWIKKELINGSBEPLANNING: Mnr die Speaker, die bekommernis wat ek het as ek vandag opstaan in die Huis is dat dit gaan rêrig nog baie lank vat om politici te oorreed om te belê in iets wat gaan gebeur maar ons weet nie wanneer dit gaan gebeur nie. As ons nie 'n begroting kry vir rampbestuur nie gaan ons nie gereed wees vir rampe nie. Ek wil vir u sê, mnr die Speaker, dat ek baie trots is op hierdie provinsie en sy rampbestuurspan vir wat hy bereik het oor die afgelope klompie jare. Ek wil die agb lid mnr Uys meedeel dat ja, die 90 mense wat oorlede is verlede jaar is 'n tragedie en namens rampbestuur is een lewe wat ons verloor een lewe te veel, maar as ons nie rampbestuur daar gehad het nie sou dit dalk 90 000 gewees het. Ons is dus baie trots dat

ons hierdie lewensverliese kon beperk het met vinnige reaksie en bekwame mense.

Natuurlik wil ons arm mense beskerm en is dit een van ons eerste en hoofprioriteite. Daarom het ons, mnr die Speaker, wat ons noem in my departement “the informal settlement fire prevention strategy”.

The best way to manage a fire or disaster is to prevent it from happening in the first place. Prevention is much more cost effective and will clearly reach greater numbers of people. Fire related deaths have been drastically reduced over the recent decades in many countries throughout, through the implementation of a range of plans and conditions. The fire department are supposed to implement and review their plans, and the plans that we have currently on the table is emergency response and community emergency response teams. We have an engineering smoke alarm, safe candle and safe stove plan education. We have a plan “to get out alive and stay alive till we arrive” and “learn not to burn”, economic incentives and community works programmes.

Ons is die enigste provinsie wat aansoek gedoen het by die werkefonds vir 'n gemeenskapswerkeprogram om ons areas veiliger te maak in informele nedersettings, en dan is daar ook 'n “enforcement home visitation programme”. Ons kan nog uitbrei op al hierdie programme, maar ek wil vir die agb lid mnr Uys sê dat ons die informele woonbuurte baie ernstig opneem. Weens die ontwerp daarvan, weens die uitleg daarvan, is dit moeilik

en gaan dit moeilik bly om vinnig daar te kom, maar ons is gedurig besig met opvoedingsprogramme en planne om dit te hanteer.

Ons span is onder die leiding van Colin Deiner na Fukushima om met 'n tsoenami daar in Japan te gaan uithelp en die staatshoof daar het gesê dat ons is een van die beste spanne wat hulle te hulp gesnel het.

'n AGB LID: Mooi!

Die MINISTER VAN PLAASLIKE REGERING, OMGEWINGSKE EN ONTWIKKELINGSBEPLANNING: En dit sê baie van hierdie span. Op eie bodem weens ons demokratiese ligging word die Wes-Kaap beskou as die mees vatbare provinsie vir rampe in die land.

Katastrofiese rampe is rampe wat 'n groot impak op die provinsie kan hê, met gepaardgaande onaanvaarbare hoë verlies aan lewens sowel as infrastruktuur. Dit sluit onder meer in aardbewings, droogtes en pandemiese risiko's soos die grootskaalse uitbreek van siektes soos voëlgriep ens.

Dan is daar oor gereelde herhalende insidente. Hierdie sluit in brande wat plaasvind gedurende die somer, brande in informele nedersettings en vloede tydens die winter. Net om vir die Huis 'n idee te gee van die skaal waarmee ons werk, verlede jaar was daar 5 634 brande in hierdie provinsie. Ons praat dus van 'n geweldige taak om dit te beheer en onder beheer te hou. As ek kyk na kommentaar wat ons vandag gekry het, is een van ons grootste vrese tans

wanneer ek luister na die ANC oor risiko en omgee vir die armes en dat hulle beleide op die armes gerig is, dat ons hierdie seisoen nie van die nasionale lugmag helikopters kan kry nie.

We cannot get helicopters from the National Defence Force ... en ek het 'n brief geskryf aan die nasionale Minister en gesê asseblief julle sal ons moet bystaan want dit is alles deel van 'n gereedheidsprogram indien daar 'n groot brand of iets gebeur wat ons as 'n provinsie nie kan hanteer nie. Ons moet verstaan dat 'n ramp of 'n gebeurtenis op 'n sekere vlak deur 'n munisipaliteit hanteer word. As dit uitbrei, gaan dit na 'n distrik of 'n provinsie toe, maar as dit katastrofiese afmetings aanneem, sal nasionaal moet ingryp. Ons is bitter bekommerd oor nasionaal se vermoë om te ondersteun en te help, mnr die Speaker ... [Tussenwerpsels.]

Aan die ander sprekers, natuurlik verwelkom ek die agb lid mnr Haskin se kommentaar oor die N1 en N2 ... [Tussenwerpsels.] Ja, dit was 'n leerskool vir ons almal. Daar het 'n klomp goed reg gebeur. Daar is bekommernisse. Die kommunikasieprobleem moet aangespreek word. Daar is gekommunikeer, maar hoekom mense nie vinnig genoeg gereageer het nie weet ons nie. Dit bring egter iets anders na vore waarna ons drasties sal moet kyk en dit is ons vervoermaatskappye, want as jy verder aangaan op die N7 sal jy sien dat een van daardie hoë oorhangpadtekens ook deur 'n trok verwyder is, Ons trokke en vervoermaatskappye doen nie meer genoeg moeite om die hoogte van die brug en die hoogte van hul vrag vas te stel nie, en dit kan katastrofiese gevolge hê, nie net vir insittendes van motors waarop die vrag val nie. 'n Paar

jaar gelde is daar twee mense dood as gevolg van 'n vraghouer wat op hulle geval het. Dit is dinge wat sal moet aandag kry en ons is gedurig besig as rampbestuur om te kyk waar en hoe ons kan verbeter.

As ons kyk na risikovermindering, mnr die Speaker, het ek en hierdie direktoraat –ek praat oor die direktoraat sodat u 'n beter begrip kan kry van waarmee ons te doen het. Hierdie direktoraat is daarvoor verantwoordelik om die potensiële risiko's in die provinsie te evalueer, 'n risikoregister op te stel en planne en strategieë te implementeer om die moontlikheid van hierdie rampe te verminder. Ons het reeds 'n studie onderneem en ons het 32 risiko-areas bepaal. Natuurlik is daar 'n plan en natuurlik kan sommige van hierdie gebeurtenisse as hulle gebeur katastrofiese gevolge hê en daarom het ons vennote nodig. Ons het vennote nodig in 'n nasionale regering. Ons het selfs internasionaal vennote nodig. Een van die sprekers het oor seerampe gepraat en ek kan vir u sê dat daar ook 'n taakspan is wat daarna kyk. Ons moet gereed wees. Is ons gereed as daar 'n groot oliestorting kom. Waar gaan ons die hulpbronne kry, want ons het nie alles nie. Ons sal met versekeringsmaatskappye moet onderhandel en ons sal moet kyk na 'n internasionale tipe fonds, want dit is nie net ons kusstrook wat geraak word nie, maar verskeie ander kusstroke.

Baie min van ons lede vandag hier weet dat so twee maande gelede daar 'n vistreiler hier naby Robbeneiland gesink het en dat ons seereddingsinstituut weens die mis en donkerte nie by die treiler kon uitkom nie. Daardie manne en vroue het ingeswem en die mense in veiligheid gebring. Dit wys vir u die

kwaliteit mense wat ons in rampbestuur het en dit wys vir ons waar hulle harte lê.

Dan wat die operasionele direktoraat betref: hierdie direktoraat is verantwoordelik om te verseker dat die provinsiale strukture en ander rolspelers gereed is om effektief te reageer op enige ramp, grootskaalse noodgevalle of potensiële rampe en die daarstel van genoegsame herstel- en rehabilitasieprogramme vir die geaffekteerde gemeenskappe en die omgewing. Hulle is ook verantwoordelik vir die bestuur en werking van die provinsiale rampbestuursentrum, en diegene van u wat daardie struktuur al besoek het sal weet dat dit van hoogstaande gehalte is. Gereedheid kan ongelukkig nie slegs deur die Wes-Kaapse Rampbestuursentrum bereik word nie en dus is 'n uitgebreide forum nou gestig met belanghebbendes wat die provinsiale rampbestuursentrum insluit. Hierdie forum bestaan ook uit die SANW, SAPD, Suid-Afrikaanse Weerdienste, Departement van Waterwese, verskeie nie-regeringsorganisasies, die Stad Kaapstad se rampbestuur en alle distriksrampbestuursentrums. Die fokus van hierdie forum is om inligting oor hierdie aspekte van rampbestuur te deel en ook om hulp te verleen aan die Wes-Kaapse Rampbestuursentrum in die geval van 'n ramp of 'n dreigende ramp. Die subdirektoraat brandweerdienste, mnr die Speaker, is verantwoordelik vir die monitering van brandweerdienste, die koördinering van brandbestrydingsaktiwiteite en die administrasie van die brandweerdienste. Om dit te bereik word uitvoering gegee aan die volgende aktiwiteite: die koördinering van provinsiale veldbrande, lugondersteuningsprogramme, die bewusmaking van openbare

inligtingsprogramme, die informele nedersettings, brandveiligheid en die koördinerings van aksies of spesiale operasies.

Wat rampbestuursaktiwiteite betref, is die Wes-Kaapse rampbestuur betrokke by 'n wye reeks aktiwiteite wat wissel van die voorbereiding van ons munisipaliteite om 'n risiko in hul areas te verminder tot om te reageer op komplekse noodgevalle. Die agb lid mnr Uys se stelling dat ons nie genoeg doen vir munisipaliteite nie is dus van alle waarheid ontbloot. Ons het gehelp met rampbestuursplanne, want u moet onthou dit moet deel vorm van die GOP van die munisipaliteite en al 24 munisipaliteite het tans 'n hoofstuk oor rampbestuur in hulle GOPs.

Risikovermindering: die Wes-Kaapse rampbestuur is besig om die distriksmunisipaliteite by te staan met die assessering en opgradering van hulle programme.

Mnr die Speaker, as ons kyk na die ontwikkeling en onderhoud van 'n GIS by die provinsiale rampbestuursentrum, het die Wes-Kaapse Rampbestuursentrum 'n ten volle funksionele en goed toegerusde GIS wat bestuursbesluitnemers van akkurate en geloofwaardige inligting bedien, en dit is krities met enige ramp dat jy inligting moet kan verskaf.

As ons kyk na die prestasies, moet ons kyk na wat gebeur het toe hulle betrokke was in Montagu, where the Western Cape Disaster Management has assisted the Cape Winelands District Municipality as well as the Langeberg

Municipality in coordinating the process for the clearing of the sediment at the confluence of the Kinga and Keisie Rivers in Montagu to prevent a flood.

Overstrand water shortage: the Western Cape Disaster Management has assisted the Overstrand local municipality in developing a risk reduction strategy for the possible water shortage in the region.

Verlorenvlei: the Western Cape Disaster Management Centre has assisted the West Coast Disaster Management in facilitating stakeholder interaction regarding the replacement of the Verlorenvlei Bridge. This happened in conjunction with public participation processes in order to ensure that the design will fulfil all the relevant needs.

Mnr die Speaker, as ons kyk na hoe ons gevaar het oor die afgelope brandseisoen moet ek die span gelukwens. Ons het gereageer op verskillende brande en ek wil graag vir u 'n bietjie statistiek daaroor gee.

During the 2011/2012 season we authorised 78 aerial responses of which 65 were controlled in the first hour. Dit is 'n ongelooflike prestasie en dan ... for the 2012/2013 season it was decided to increase the number of runways from 6 to 28, which significantly improved the response times for the bombers. A very busy season saw the province approve 110 aerial responses with a 95 first hour success rate.

Dit is iets waarmee ons werklik die rampbestuursentrum en die span geluk kan wens, mnr die Speaker. Die skade, die lewensverlies wat daar sou gewees

het as ons nie dit reg gehad het nie is onbeskryflik.

The province experienced its highest intensity of fires at the end of January .. en dan kan ek ook noem dat in 'n sekere stadium al 26 vliegtuie in die lug was, want daar was ses geweldige groot brande gelyktydig. Hierdie provinsie is dus gereed. Hierdie provinsie doen binne 'n begrotingsraamwerk soveel as moontlik. Ons is besig met 'n opleidingsentrum of met 'n plan om Wolwekloof om te skep in 'n opleidingsentrum. Ons sal dit na die kabinet bring. Dit is 'n droom waaraan ons werk saam met ons kollegas van Gemeenskapsveiligheid, naamlik om kapasiteit te bou om ons mense op te lei, want ons skuld ons mense die beste toerusting en die beste opleiding. Ons is ook besig met ons rampbestuur-herstelondersteuningsprogram.

During 2012 a total amount of R418 075 529 was made available to the Western Cape for disaster relief and reconstruction projects. This includes R224 955 830 to the Eden District and R 193 119 699 for additional funding in favour of two provincial departments, Agriculture and Transport and Public Works, for reconstruction and rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure.

Die Wes-Kaapse Rampbestuurspan hanteer hierdie geld. Hulle kyk na en moniteer die projekte en help om toe te sien dat hierdie geld reg bestee word en dat die projekte uitgevoer word. Mnr die Speaker, ons kan met trots en in veiligheid slaap want ons lewens is in goeie hande. Ek dank u.

'n AGB LID: Mooi!

Debat afgesluit.

The SPEAKER: Thank you, Minister Bredell. That concludes the debate on this subject. We now proceed to interpellations as printed on the Question Paper.

INTERPELLATIONS:

The SPEAKER: We will start with the second interpellation. I recognise the hon Minister Botha.

Occupational safety of health workers

2. Ms A J du Toit Marais asked the Minister of Health:

What is the current state of affairs in respect of the occupational safety of health workers in the Western Cape?

The MINISTER OF HEALTH: Thank you, Mr Speaker and thank you to hon member Ms Marais for putting this question of what is the current state of affairs in respect of the occupational safety of health workers in the Western Cape.

The South Africa Health Review 2012/2013 confirms that there are an

increasing number of health workers at risk of TB from their occupational activity and from exposure as members of communities with a high HIV and tuberculosis disease burden. The review further states that besides infection control and prevention measures, protection of healthcare workers requires an integrated management system that incorporates commitment from top management, as well as comprehensive locally appropriate training and continued surveillance and the provision of comprehensive occupational and health services to healthcare workers. The department has prioritised the following governance measures to ensure that the occupational safety of employees is ensured.

The department recently established the Provincial Quality Improvement Committee. Their role is to formalise committee structures and to create a platform for components. Examples of these are employee wellness, engineering and health impact assessment. Where previously these structures worked in isolation, they are now working together to improve the occupational safety situation of our staff.

The department is striving to work towards creating a healthy and safe working environment for all its employees and this entails a holistic approach towards occupational health and safety by collaborating and/or strengthening structures and programmes within the department utilising the Provincial Quality Improvement Committee as a platform to do so. Thank you.

The SPEAKER: Hon member Ms Marais, over to you.

Ms A J DU TOIT MARAIS: Mr Speaker, Stellenbosch medical students training in public hospitals risk contracting tuberculosis or TB because suitable masks are not always available, a study has found. Masks designed to protect students against TB were often unavailable. A study presented in June at a South African Association of Health Conference in KwaZulu Natal, co-authored by three Stellenbosch University students, found that 63% of 182 students have contact at least once a week with TB patients who have defaulted on treatment. Defaulting increases a patient's risk of developing drug-resistant forms of TB. In the study 92% of 177 students surveyed said suitable masks were not always available. The students said they were not informed on how to protect themselves. The head of the unit for Infection Prevention and Control at the Faculty of Medical and Health Sciences at Stellenbosch University confirmed that the university was developing a new TB policy. Owing to limitations in the *Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act* students who had contracted TB did not get the same help from hospitals as employees. Students had to pay their own medical costs, whereas employees were offered full compensation. I thank you.

The SPEAKER: Minister Botha, over to you again.

The MINISTER OF HEALTH: Thank you, Mr Speaker, and thank to the hon member Ms Marais for sharing that information with me, some of which is new and we will follow it up.

These working committees operate as the Provincial Quality Improvement Committee or system and they aim to do the following work: finalisation of the provincial occupational health and safety policy, appointment of CEOs and facility managers, standard risk assessment tools for all the facilities, infection and prevention control strategy, prevention of the transmission of TB according to the Western Cape health and care settings guideline, development of health and safety training courses, and development of a medical surveillance programme.

The occupational health and safety policy aims to guide facility managers and coordinators in establishing a standard programme at facilities to prevent our staff and also students as we have just heard, from becoming ill. The appointment of CEOs or facility managers at facilities and hospitals in line with the *Occupational Health and Safety Act* is then also undertaken.

The department conducted a cross-sectional survey to determine the number of functional occupational health and safety committees after it was implemented and we found that there were only 33 in 2011 and 2012 of these committees that were really functional, and that was very problematic. The 2012/13 audit shows a significant improvement and an increase to 72% of them successfully functioning. In order to determine the strategic directive direction of occupational health and safety within the department a number of indicators have been developed to monitor and evaluate the occupational health and safety performance. The human resource monitoring and evaluation indicators monitor occupational health and safety committees and

injury on duty. The departmental risk register measures the risk of ...
[Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Please conclude, hon Minister Botha.

The MINISTER OF HEALTH: ... fire hazard with in-house facilities to mitigate those risks.

The SPEAKER: Thank you. Hon member Ms Magwaza, over to you.

Ms N P MAGWAZA: Thank you, Mr Speaker. It is the duty of the provincial Department of Health to ensure that it spends money to ensure that our occupational healthcare workers are safe. We have repeatedly raised concerns about the safety of emergency medical staff in this House before and it seems to have fallen on deaf ears. Similar challenges face healthcare workers who are often attacked, robbed, raped and murdered on their way to hospitals and even on hospital premises under surveillance cameras. Incidences at Tygerberg Hospital are a case in point. The MEC also seriously needs to tell this House if a concrete plan is in place to address the safety of healthcare workers who are often attacked by aggressive mental healthcare users and drunk patients.

Healthcare workers especially females are attacked and abused by the patients in Western Cape public hospitals across the board. The MEC also needs to address the fact there are not enough isolation cubicles in public

hospitals which essentially protect healthcare workers from contracting TB from patients. I thank you.

The SPEAKER: Thank you, Hon member Ms Magwaza. Hon member Ms Marais, over to you.

Me A J DU TOIT MARAIS: Dankie, mnr die Speaker. Met die maatreëls wat deur die departement geïmplementeer word soos deur Minister Botha genoem is, is dit duidelik dat Minister Botha en die departement, die gesondheidswerkers, gekwalifiseerd of in opleiding, as die kern van gesondheidsorgstelsel beskou en as sodanig hanteer, en ek dank u.

The SPEAKER: Hon Minister Botha, please conclude the second interpellation.

The MINISTER OF HEALTH: Mr Speaker, thank you. The issues that hon member Ms Magwaza raised relates more to safety than occupational health and it is actually a different topic than what this question was trying to achieve, but I have in the past spoken much on the issue of safety of patients and staff, who are actually very, very fortunate. I am not aware of the numerous, as she has mentioned, murders and rapes. They are definitely not numerous and I must say that we are “touch wood” not doing too badly in that regard, but we are constantly working on safety.

In terms of the infection rates I must just report some figures to you and that

is that the incidents were: in 2006 we had 84 cases and in 2012 we had the highest number of 124 cases, so the others are all between that. It is also important to note that the number of employees working with needles increased from 9 500 nurses to 11 500, and EMS staff from 1 093 to 1 600, and doctors from 1 039 to 1 200 and dentists from 51 to 60. Despite that there was also a population growth over this period of close to 30%, so when you then extrapolate the figures and the percentages there is actually a significant improvement in the number of infections, but that does not mean that we are not taking it seriously. We have established these committees and these committees are now functioning very well and we will constantly be monitoring them to see that we succeed in our endeavours to prevent it.

The SPEAKER: Thank you, Minister Botha. We now proceed to the next interpellation, I recognise the hon Minister Madikizela.

Escalation of prospective applicants: housing list

3. Mr A M Figlan asked the Minister of Human Settlements:

What are the criteria for escalating the position of prospective applicants who are on the housing list of the department for the various housing opportunities of the department?

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: Thank you very much, Mr Speaker and thank you very much to the hon member Mr Figlan for asking this question. The answer to this question is: beneficiary selection responsibilities rest with the

municipalities as they are the developers for the human settlements projects in the province.

Each municipality is required to manage its own housing demands database, and council has to approve a beneficiary selection policy which indicates how it will use its database to select beneficiaries of the human settlements projects. The database is only used for housing projects which require that beneficiaries are selected on an individual basis. Housing demand databases are thus not used to select beneficiaries in the projects run under the Upgrading of Informal Settlements Programme and Emergency Housing Programmes.

In September 2012 my department formally adopted a set of norms and standards for municipalities, the Western Cape provincial framework policy, for the selection of housing beneficiaries in ownership based subsidy projects. Municipal selection policies must be consistent with the framework policy. In line with generally accepted practice, in situations where need far outstrip supply, the fundamental principle for selection given in the framework policy is based on first-come-first-serve. This principle translates to registration date ordering in terms of which a municipality selects households in the order in which they are registered on the municipality housing demand database. Registration dates, ordered historically, founded on good local registration practices have the added benefit of favouring households headed by older people who would have registered at relatively early dates.

The framework policy indicates that for all income groups qualifying for a subsidy,

the position of household registered on the municipal database can be escalated in only three sets of circumstances. In all of these circumstances registration dates [Inaudible.] should still be maintained as far as possible. Firstly, municipalities should prioritise to a reasonable extent households that are in desperate need. A desperate need is a severe need that endures over time, as opposed to an acute episode of desperation and hardship. Municipalities should count households containing members who are permanently disabled as defined by the South African Social Security Agency as being households in desperate need.

Secondly, national legislation or regulation may by reference to a particular national list or the register identify certain individuals who require prioritisation during the selection process. Municipalities should prioritise individuals on these national registers or lists in order of the dates of registration on municipality housing demand databases and in a manner so that they do not unreasonably displace households in desperate needs.

Thirdly and lastly, in municipal areas where registration was historically uneven adjustment may be required to ensure inclusivity in that past municipality registration practices were weak ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order, finish please, hon Minister Madikizela.

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: ... in some areas which may have led to a situation where not everyone was registered, for example farm residents. Thank you, Mr Speaker.

The SPEAKER: Hon member Mr Figlan, over to you.

Mr A M FIGLAN: Thank you very much, Mr Speaker. Thank you, hon Minister Madikizela. The Democratic Alliance is pleased that the Western Cape Department of Human Settlements has been diligent in prioritising its housing list. It has to be noted that this is an area of governance where the national government has once again failed to provide adequate guidelines to the provinces. Research also shows that there is no clear directive from national government as to which guidelines are to be followed in cases of emergency. It has been left to the municipalities themselves to draw up a list of criteria which should in a state of emergency indicate which citizens should first be relocated to the transitional relocation area. If a national directive on disaster housing had been issued this area would not have been subject to multiple opportunistic manipulation by housing list guardians and leave the various institutions open to criticism. Vulnerability to disaster such as flooding and fires are a growing concern in our cities. People flock to areas like the Western Cape where infrastructure resources are concentrated. Previously identified flood and fire prone areas are soft targets to newcomers as those areas are often open or sparsely inhabited. The human settlement directorate has developed specific criteria during the Benny Molokwana disaster for determining the order in which beneficiaries should be relocated to alternative accommodation. The elderly, with a distinction made between an elderly couple and an individual; that is, a family with two elderly persons will take preference over a family with one elderly member. Second, those over 65 years will be prioritised over those over 60 years of age. The disabled ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order, please finish your sentence.

Mr A M FIGLAN: Thank you. The disabled and vulnerable distinction will depend on the severity of the disability and the age of the person. I thank you.

The SPEAKER: Minister Madikizela, over to you.

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: Thank you very much to the hon member Mr Figlan for this observation. Mr Speaker, it is true that we continue to face many challenges in this regard, particularly in the prioritisation of beneficiaries in the allocation of houses in local authorities. The biggest challenge of course is the fact that we do not yet have a national housing subsidy system that is able to ensure that people do not benefit in different provinces twice. The Western Cape of course has developed this kind of database. We call it the Western Cape housing demand database where we have linked all the municipalities and are now able to identify people who have been allocated houses in other municipalities to ensure that they do not benefit twice. We are working together with the national department to ensure that we have this system nationally so that we are able to know if a person who for example benefited in the Northern Cape and who came to the Western Cape is not able to benefit again. As I said, this is where we remain vulnerable as government because that is where manipulation of the list is taking place. The development of that system will greatly assist in dealing with that problem.

The SPEAKER: Hon member Mr Magaxa, over to you.

Mr K E MAGAXA: Thank you, Mr Speaker. In the Western Cape we have 426 711 people that are on the waiting list. Independent research conducted by the Socio-Economic Rights Institute and the Community Law Centre at UWC has concluded that the way in which people are chosen for housing opportunities is clouded. The process is often shrouded in secrecy, bureaucratic complexity and some corruption. This lack of transparency frustrates intended beneficiaries, whether they are currently registered or not. The manipulation of waiting lists by the DA under Minister Madikizela's watch is now being used for the DA's greed for votes and is potentially dividing African and coloured communities in Grabouw.

The DA Government, together with councillor Mr Frans Chaka, once again fomented coloured against African violence as it has done before by using education in the same area. Their decisions to disregard with disdain the existing list and all poor individuals who are not on the waiting list is a clear violation of crucial human settlement protocol. This has led to the community fighting for the few houses that the DA government has built. This is a desperate divide-and-rule attempt by the DA aimed at winning back lost ground in Grabouw towards next year's election. Thank you, Mr Speaker.

The SPEAKER: Hon member Mr Figlan, over to you.

Mr A M FIGLAN: Thank you very much, Mr Speaker. With regards to women headed households, as yet there are no special concessions for women only. Those

who have resided in the affected area for the longest period of time take priority on the list. No special favour should be awarded to political party members. In order to regulate a general land appropriation it is essential that appropriate temporary relocation land is timeously identified and proclaimed. Temporary relocation to safer areas are required should an area be declared a disaster. It is however even more important that areas around the City are identified and appropriately protected; an environmentally sensitive area where no development can take place; agricultural ground for sustainable food production for the inhabitants of the region; infrastructure development such as roads; business development; schools; hospitals; sewerage plants; housing projects; and temporary land relocation.

It is also essential that appropriate deterrents are put in place which would discourage newcomers building informal houses in high flood and fire prone areas. The indiscriminate building of informal housing in low-lying areas has cost the City of Cape Town and the province since August 2013 in excess of R16 million and has affected the lives of more than 200 000 residents. At a cost of R180 per gap housing 88 888 houses could have been built to accommodate more than a third of the residents who were affected by the floods and provide flood relief. Greater attempts by the Western Cape to reduce floods and fire risk in informal settlements areas should be made. Thank you.

The SPEAKER: Thank you. Minister Madikizela, over to you.

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: Thank you, Mr Speaker. You know sometimes I wonder if the hon member Mr Magaxa himself believes the things that

he says.

Mr M OZINSKY: [Inaudible.] build houses ... [Interjections.]

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: Shut up, just shut up Ozinsky!

The SPEAKER: Order, hon Minister Madikizela. Order, order, order. Take your seat, hon. Minister Madikizela. It is totally unparliamentary to say “shut up”. Can you withdraw that please? [Interjections.]

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: I apologise, Mr Speaker.

The SPEAKER: Thank you. You may proceed. [Interjections.] Order, hon members.

An HON MEMBER: Keep quiet.

The SPEAKER: Proceed, Minister Madikizela.

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: Mr Speaker, the report that the hon member Mr Figlan is quoting is indeed true and this is the situation that we found during this administration. The selection criteria and particularly the housing demand database was in a shambles, which is why when this administration took over under my watch we then started the programme that I referred to earlier, the Housing Demand Database Improvement Programme, so that we could deal with

the mess that we found in order to make sure that those housing demand databased waiting lists are credible as is the case now so that we can deal with the problems the hon member Mr Magaxa quoted.

Again and not for the first time, Mr Speaker, the hon member Mr Magaxa likes to make these accusations of manipulation of lists by myself, and I have challenged him before that he must bring evidence to the fore. [Interjections.]

Mr H P GEYER: He cannot. He cannot.

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: He must bring one instance where I have done that. He must bring evidence to the fore, otherwise it is misleading. He keeps on misleading this House by claiming that I am manipulating the list in order to prioritise ... [Interjections.]

Mr M OZINSKY: On a point of order, is it parliamentary for the MEC to say another member is misleading the House?

Mr H P GEYER: Yes.

Mr M OZINSKY: Without following the process outlined in the rules?

Mr M G E WILEY: Which process is that?

Mr H P GEYER: He is just asking a question.

Mr M OZINSKY: No, he never asked any question. He said “he is misleading.”
That is not a question.

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: ...without any shred of evidence he is misleading the House.

The SPEAKER: Okay. No that is fine. Hon member Mr Ozinsky, please take your seat. The Minister did not say that that he is deliberately misleading the House. If he said deliberately then it would be totally wrong, but if he says “misleading” there is nothing wrong with that. Thank you, proceed hon Minister Madikizela.

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: Thank you very much. Mr Speaker. Again, it just clearly shows how little the member knows about his own policy, the policy of his own party about the issue of ... [Interjections.]

Mr M OZINSKY: [Inaudible.] ... to build houses ... [Interjections.]

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: ...about the issue of allocation and the waiting list.

Mr M OZINSKY: [Inaudible.]

An HON MEMBER: No, he did not.

Mr M OZINSKY: He did!

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: He spoke about the fact that this administration ... [Interjections.]

Mr M OZINSKY: [Inaudible.]

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: Mr Speaker, can I be protected?

The SPEAKER: Yes, proceed. Order, hon members! Please!

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: What is wrong with you?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION: He is having a bad day!

Mr M OZINSKY: You need bodyguards.

The SPEAKER: Order honourable members! Hon member Mr Ozinsky.

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: Now, Mr Speaker, he made a statement that this administration divides the people of this province by prioritising a certain section of society. He knows better, because this is what this administration used to do. For a very long time people who had been waiting on the waiting list who were not necessarily residing in informal settlements were ignored by this administration ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Minister Madikizela, order! Please finish your sentence.

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: And he knows that very well. So we are now correcting that, Mr Speaker, and that is why we are striking the balance between the people who are living in informal settlements and ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order! Hon Minister Madikizela, order! Please take your seat.

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: Thank you.

Debate concluded.

The SPEAKER: Thank you very much, hon members. That is the end of the interpellations. We now proceed to questions standing over from 12 September 2013. I recognise the hon Minister Madikizela. That is question number 3.

QUESTIONS FOR ORAL REPLY:

Questions standing over from Thursday, 12 September 2013, as agreed to by the House:

Reliable housing waiting list

3. Mr A M Figlan asked the Minister of Human Settlements

Whether there are any initiatives to ensure that the Department of Human

Settlements have a reliable housing waiting list; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: Thank you, Mr Speaker and to the hon member Mr Figlan. The reply is as follows:

3. The key initiative has been established. The key initiative has been the establishment of the Western Cape housing demand database on a centralised provincial housing platform in January 2012. It has a web enabled application that allows municipalities to upload records from remote areas. All 24 non-metro municipalities have their housing demand database uploaded on the Western Cape housing demand database. The database is live and can be accessed at www.westerncapehousingdemanddatabase.westerncape.gov.za. Housing demand data of the City of Cape Town will be uploaded by the end of this financial year.

The Western Cape housing demand database is designed to minimise situations of unfair housing allocations and data tampering. The system has the following access controls: limited user access with unique user names and passwords to prevent unauthorised updating of data; segregation of duties in the Western Cape housing demand database by means of different user profiles to ensure:

- (1) Quality control by housing managers;
- (2) limited access to update critical feeds, for example date of registration, ID number; and

(3) an audit trail that displays user activity for each record on the database.

My department is currently supporting municipalities with the cleaning up of their housing demand data. I thank you, Mr Speaker.

The SPEAKER: Any follow-up question? None? The next question, that is question number 4, Minister Madikizela.

Fair allocation of housing opportunities

4. Mr A M Figlan asked the Minister of Human Settlements

Whether there are any measures in place to ensure that housing opportunities in the Western Cape are allocated fairly; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: Thank you, Mr Speaker. The reply is as follows:

4. Yes. In September 2012 my department formally adopted a set of norms and standards for municipalities entitled the Western Cape Provincial Framework Policy for the selection of housing beneficiaries in ownership based subsidy projects.

The framework covers a selection of beneficiaries for projects in which they are selected on an individual basis. Each municipality is required to pass a selection policy suited to each circumstance and consistent with the

framework. My department has an intensive programme to assist municipalities to develop consistent selection policies. In line with generally accepted practices and situations where need far outstrips supply, the fundamental principle for selection given in the framework is based on a first-come-first-serve basis as I said in one of the answers before. This principle translates into registration date ordering in terms of which municipalities select households in the order in which they registered on the municipal housing demand databases.

The framework also acknowledges that the first-come-first-serve mechanism may miss households who clearly have a very high relative need for housing, but who may have late registration dates on a municipal database. For example, a household with a member who has a serious permanent disability may be missed. The framework states that municipal policies should ensure that such households are included in the selection without substantially undermining the principle of first-come-first-served. The framework covers principles governing the design of governance systems in which selections should occur. Systems must be designed so that conflicts of interest amongst role players do not compromise fairness.

Conflicts of interest arise when councillors and beneficiaries/beneficiary representatives are involved in the compilation or vetting of project beneficiary lists. Such involvement is strongly discouraged in the framework. Thank you very much, Mr Speaker.

The SPEAKER: Any supplementary question, Hon member Mr Magaxa.

Mr K E MAGAXA: Yes, Mr Speaker, I just want to find out when Minister Madikizela referred to “fair/fairly”, what does he mean? Does he mean there is no problem pertaining to the allocation of houses to people, that there are no people that are dissatisfied?

The SPEAKER: Order! Just pose your question, okay. Minister Madikizela.

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: It is precisely for the reason that the hon member Mr Magaxa alluded to in his last part of his speech that we have introduced this framework to ensure that there is fairness. You are right that in the past and even now there is no fairness in the manner in which houses are allocated. That is why we are intervening by introducing this framework to ensure that there is fairness.

The SPEAKER: Hon member Mr Magaxa.

Mr K E MAGAXA: Mr Speaker, is it because of fairness that houses that are built in Nyanga are still not occupied three years later; is it fairness that the houses in Eerste River that have been built ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: One question per time. Yes, Nyanga, let us start there, hon member Mr Magaxa.

Mr K E MAGAXA: All of those places.

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: It is precisely that, Mr Speaker. He is quite correct. It is because we want to apply fairness. For example, Mr Speaker, the houses that were built in Nyanga, I mean just to go back a bit about that particular project. The area where these houses are built, hon member Mr Magaxa, that open space, was initially earmarked for backyarders, but when people moved from different areas like Crossroads and settled there, they were then given priority and they were given deeds of sale to become owners of those houses. Backyarders rightfully challenged that because they were promised that those spaces were reserved for them. Now there was a very big contest between the backyarders and the people who are currently living there which resulted in those houses being vandalised, and as a result of that we agreed to come up with a plan to deal with the plight of backyarders which is what we are doing currently. We are about to start a project now to ensure that there is fairness so that we address the plight of backyarders and then repair those houses so that those people who are living there can move into their houses once they have been repaired.

In Eerste Rivier, for example, those houses have been sold already because that project is divided into two categories. You have the B&G component and you have the FLISP component. These are the people who are earning above R3 500.

Some of the people are now demanding to occupy those houses free of charge and yet those houses are not free houses. They are B&G that have been sold to people who are earning above R3 500, and that is fairness.

The SPEAKER: Can we then proceed to the next question? That is question number 12, Minister Madikizela.

Development of erf 329 Wildernis Hoogte

***12. Mr P Uys asked the Minister of Human Settlements:**

What is the situation in respect of the development of erf 329 Wildernis Hoogte, George; (b) have (i) any studies been undertaken and (ii) funds been made available for the development?

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: Thank you very much, Mr Speaker and thank you very much to the hon member Mr Uys for the question. The reply is as follows:

12. Since the 2008 discussions the municipality in conjunction with various provincial departments provided basic services to all the informal dwellers. The latter includes high mast lighting, water, ablution facilities and individual electrical connection to every informal dwelling.

Regarding the second part of the question the reply is no. However, the Department of Transport and Public Works as the land owners have indicated that a study will be conducted during January/February 2014. George Municipality will include the project in their housing pipeline as soon as the study has been completed and required funding has been secured by the said department, the Department of Transport and Public Works as agreed upon

during the discussions. Thank you, Mr Speaker.

The SPEAKER: Hon member Mr Uys, follow-up?

Mr P UYS: Thank you, Mr Speaker. Thank you for the answer. Why the delay in the study? This has been coming on for years now and the onus was really, I know, on Public Works' side, but why the delay in the study taking place?

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: Unfortunately, Mr Speaker, as I said the landowner is the Department of Transport and Public Works. I cannot answer the question as to why there are delays.

The SPEAKER: Can we then proceed to question number 15? Minister Madikizela, over to you.

Portable toilets, provision of

15. Mr M Ncedana asked the Minister of Human Settlements:

How many households in the City of Cape Town received portable toilets in the last financial year (a) whether it is provided with the necessary chemicals and equipment (b) if so, what are the relevant details in this regard (c) if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: Thank you, Mr Speaker and thank you to the hon member Mr Ncedana in his absence for the question. The reply is as

follows:

15. There are 6 918 PFTs that have been provided to people thus far. Households are not provided with the necessary equipment. Instead toilets are serviced by a service provider. The portable flush toilets are serviced three times a week as agreed upon with the service provider. The service entails the following:

1. The collection of the lower waste tanks;
2. Emptying of lower tank at our waste water treatment works;
3. Cleaning and topping up with all the inhibiting chemicals;
4. Return of the waste tank to the user.

This service is entirely voluntary and has been extremely well received by those who have chosen to make use of it. It is also over and above existing services such as flush toilets, chemical toilets and container toilets. PFTs are sealed, water based alternatives that are fully flushable, providing access to safe sanitation. I thank you, Mr Speaker.

The SPEAKER: Thank you. We now move to new questions. I recognise the hon Minister Fritz.

New questions:

Early Childhood Development Centers: registration drive

1. Mr R B Lentit asked the Minister of Social Development:

Whether the department intends having another registration drive for early

childhood development centres (ECDs) and other child care facilities in the province; if so what are the relevant details; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: Thank you, Mr Speaker, and also thank you to the hon member Mr Lentit for asking the question. The reply is as follows:

1. There are currently two processes underway in the province which will inform the action the department will take in regard. One is the audit, the provincial audit of all registered and unregistered ECD facilities, and the other is a GIS mapping exercise that the department has undertaken. The department is in the process of finalising this exercise which will provide it with insights into where exactly ECD centres are located and where there are an over-supply or an under-supply of ECD centres.

We will also be looking at the gaps and which of those centres are unregistered in that regard. These findings will assist with future planning and will enable the department to determine the finer details of any registration drive it may also embark on in respect of ECD. I also want to add, Mr Speaker, that there are a number of areas where ECD centres are not registered: in Philippi East, in George, in Mitchells Plain, Hanover Park, Delft, Manenberg, Nyanga and Gugulethu. Those are areas where we are meeting with the forums to determine - many of them are registered, but there are many unregistered - how we can assist them with getting registered in terms of removing all the blockages, specifically from the City's side.

Thank you.

The SPEAKER: The next question is to Minister Grant, question number 2.

Teachers skills, improvement of

***2. Ms C Labuschagne asked the Minister of Education:**

Whether his department succeeded in improving the professionalism, teaching skills, knowledge of their subjects and computer skills of teachers during 2012/13; if not, why not; and if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Thank you, Mr Speaker and thank you also to the hon member Ms Labuschagne for the question. The reply is as follows:

2. Yes, significant progress has been made in improving the professionalism, teaching skills and knowledge of their subjects and computer skills of teachers.

The answer to the question, however, is not straightforward as various interventions by different entities and alignments will in the end determine the real impact over time. Internal entities such as the Cape Teaching and Leadership Institute, district directorates, curriculum directorates, the e-learning component and external partners jointly and tirelessly work together towards improved education outcomes in the Western Cape, including the overall quality of our teachers.

Since January of this year the CTLI facility is being used by 14 210 educators, just under half, of which 2 737 attended formal CTLI curriculum and school management courses. The CTLI courses focus on content knowledge and teaching methodology as well as school management and leadership development. All CTLI interventions inherently address teaching professionalism and ICT integration. The number and types of courses offered at the CTLI are reflected in four annexures. A total of 1 751 educators and WCED officials have also benefiting from training interventions facilitated by the CEIICT training unit this year. The quality of the outcomes of systemic evaluations like ANA and matric results reflect the level of educational achievement flowing from the joint focus on those initiatives by the department. What might be interesting to some of the members of the House is that at there have been 23 CTLI courses presented since the beginning of the year, of a duration of between two and three weeks, all during school holidays, and that these courses were fully subscribed.

Interesting courses have been the roles and responsibilities of HODs and the roles and responsibilities of deputy principals. We are continuously trying to capacitate and improve the leadership and management of our schools.

Secondly, I want to refer to school management leadership development. During the winter recess I went to a couple of these courses, and one of them that interested me was not only the aspiring school leaders picked from all

over the province but women in leadership and management positions both at a school level, district level and at head office; school management and team training, a course that lasted for nine days, and then facilitation and presentation skills. That is the IT component of the pedagogical skills, so we are investing heavily in our future.

A reading and writing conference I went to was of great interest. It is really deepening the capacity of our teachers to impart these skills to our learners, apart from the usual holiday interventions, where the subject contents have been in respect of gateway subjects: mathematics, accounting, physical science, etc. But the interesting two were a principal seminar on finance - many of them do not understand and have not had training in it, which was fully subscribed - as well a deputy principal seminar on quality management. So in answer to your question there is a whole range of interventions with which we are doing to try and improve the quality, primarily at school level supported by the districts and then ultimately flowing through to head office level. Thank you.

The SPEAKER: Any supplementary question hon member Ms Labuschagne? Then we then move to the next question. Minister Madikizela, over to you, question number 3.

Relocation of families from Khayelitsha to Dunoon

3. Mr A M Figlan asked the Minister of Human Settlements:

Whether any families were removed from Khayelitsha and relocated to

Dunoon; if so, when?

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: Thank you very much, Mr Speaker.

The reply is as follows:

3. A very short answer. No families were relocated from Khayelitsha to Dunoon.

I thank you.

The SPEAKER: Follow-up? Deputy Chief Whip, I do not see the hon Minister Bredell in the house.

Mr H P GEYER: Mr Speaker, an arrangement has been made. Minister Bredell had to leave for a meeting and an arrangement has been made that this question will be resubmitted.

The SPEAKER: Will be resubmitted?

Mr H P GEYER: Yes.

The SPEAKER: Okay.

[Question number 4 to Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning to be resubmitted.]

The SPEAKER: Thank you very much hon member Mr Geyer. We then move to the

next question. I recognise the hon Minister Carlisle.

Department of Transport and Public Works: service delivery agreements

***5. Mr J J Visser asked the Minister of Transport and Public Works:**

Whether the Western Cape Government, and more specifically the Department of Transport and Public Works, has any service delivery agreements with other provinces, more specifically with the province of the Northern Cape, in respect of the grading and maintenance of their roads; if so, what are the particulars of the agreements; if not, will it be possible to enter into such agreements?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC WORKS: Thank you, Mr Speaker and thank you to the hon member Mr Visser for this question. The reply is as follows:

5. There are no current agreements between this department and other provinces in respect of the grading and maintenance of their roads, although such agreements may be possible if both parties agree to the details thereof. This department is already short of resources to maintain its own road network.

The SPEAKER: Any follow-up? None? We then proceed to the next. Minister Plato, over to you, question number 6.

South African Police Service: recent criminality audit

6. Ms A J du Toit Marais asked the Minister of Community Safety:

With reference to a recent criminality audit which showed that 1448 members of the South African Police Service have been found guilty of criminal offences; (a) how many of these police officers are employed in the Western Cape; (b) what is the total number of offences committed by these members; (c) how many officers have been found guilty of; (i) murder (ii) attempted murder (ii) rape and (iii) assault; (d) how many of these officers have (i) been dismissed; (ii) been subject to disciplinary proceedings?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY SAFETY: Mr Speaker, thank you very much and to the hon member Ms du Toit Marais for the question. The reply is as follows:

6. 167 South African Police Service members have been found guilty of criminal offences in the Western Cape. 405 is the total number of offences committed by these members. Three officers have been found guilty of murder. Seven officers have been found guilty of attempted murder. Two officers have been found guilty of rape. 64 officers have been found guilty of assault. 13 have been dismissed and 14 have been subject to disciplinary proceedings. Thank you, Mr Speaker.

The SPEAKER: Any follow-up, Hon member Ms Marais.

Ms A J DU TOIT MARAIS: Thank you, Mr Speaker. Can Minister Plato add background information on the audit please?

The SPEAKER: Can you repeat yourself, hon member Ms Marais?

Ms A J DU TOIT MARAIS: Can Minister Plato add background information on the audit?

The SPEAKER: Do you follow the question, Minister Plato?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY SAFETY: I do not know what - the background results from what was asked in national parliament, Mr Speaker. That is what I understand. A question asked by the National Minister of Police with regard to what the status quo is of police officers involved in criminal activities across the country and the figures shown here pertains to the Western Cape, the total number of officers convicted. I think I need to add for the hon member Ms Marais that the outstanding cases for a number of officers are not mentioned. Cases against them are ongoing and I will continue to ask the provincial commissioner for an update with regard to their status. Thank you.

The SPEAKER: Hon member Ms Marais, over to you.

Ms A J DU TOIT MARAIS: Thank you, Mr Speaker. I want to know whether action will be taken against the others found guilty who were not dismissed or disciplined.

The SPEAKER: Minister Plato.

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY SAFETY: Mr Speaker, that is exactly the answer I have given. I will keep a close watch on the outstanding cases, what is going to happen with them and through the disciplinary proceedings, if SAPS will take the necessary action against them as well.

The SPEAKER: Thank you, Minister Plato. The next question, that is Minister Plato, that is for you, question number 7.

South African Police Service radios: members of the public, possession of

7. Ms A J du Toit Marais asked the Minister of Community Safety:

- (a) Whether it is permissible for members of the public to be in possession of South African Police Service radios; (i) if so, what are the relevant guidelines in this regard; (ii) if not, what sanctions are applicable in this regard;
- (b) whether any members of the public in Albertinia are in possession of SAPS radios; and if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF COMMUNITY SAFETY: Mr Speaker, thank you for the question. The reply is as follows:

7. (a) Members of the public are not permitted to be in possession of any such radios. Because members of the public are not permitted to be in possession of such radios, questions i. and ii. are not applicable.
- (b) The office of the provincial commissioner has no record of any community member in possession of such a radio. Thank you, Mr Speaker.

The SPEAKER: Hon member Ms Marais, follow-up.

Ms A J DU TOIT MARAIS: Thank you, Mr Speaker.

Indien lede van die publiek hierdie tipe inligting het, waar en hoe kan hulle dit rapporteer?

The SPEAKER: Minister Plato.

Die MINISTER VAN GEMEENSKAPSVEILIGHEID: Mnr die Speaker, baie dankie. As dit so is dat dit gevind word dat enige lid van die publiek wel in besit is van enige polisieradio, soos ons sê dit is nie toelaatbaar nie; dit kan in die verkeerde hande beland, kriminele ens, en hulle volg dan die polisie se bewegings. Dit onmiddellik aangemeld word, verkieslik by die naaste polisiestasie en of dan deur middel van 10111 of die Crime Stop-telefoonnommer van die polisie. Baie dankie.

The SPEAKER: Thank you. Question number 8, over to you, Minister Plato.

Missing children

8. Mr M Ncedana asked the Minister of Community Safety:

Whether his department has any report available on the probable causes of why children go missing in the Western Cape; if so, what are the causes; if not, why not?

Die MINISTER VAN GEMEENSKAPSVEILIGHEID: Baie dankie, mnr die Speaker en vir die agb lid mnr Ncedana wat hierdie vraag gevra het. Die antwoord is soos volg:

8. Yes, many research studies have been conducted into the reasons why children go missing, and let me just give you some of the common causes. There might be others as well apart from what I am going to mention now: divorce and parental disputes, child neglect, substance abuse, abduction, child trafficking, sexual abuse, abandonment, child slavery, running away from home, and as I have said, others. The Department of Community Safety is responsible for oversight of the police and has no operational control over the police.

I am, however, in constant communication with the police and the provincial police commissioner about crimes, including missing children, and receive reports from the provincial commissioner on a weekly basis. Where there are reports of missing children the commissioner will inform me about related operations. My colleague Minister Fritz and I regularly raise the issue of

caring for young children at our community meetings. When children go missing we are in contact with the SAPS, the CPFs, the neighbourhood watches, NGOs and the communities that are affected.

Mr Speaker, lastly, during the 16 days of activism there will be a renewed focus on the role of parents and guardians to ensure the safety of our children. Thank you very much.

The SPEAKER: Thank you Minister Plato. Any follow-up question? The next question, Minister Winde, over to you.

Corporate social responsibility

9. Mr E J von Brandis asked the Minister of Finance, Economic Development and Tourism:

Whether the department is involved in encouraging or facilitating corporate social responsibility (CSR) and related programmes in the Western Cape; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM:
Thank you very much, Mr Speaker. The reply is as follows:

9. CSR initiatives linked to the provincial Treasury and the Department of Economic Development and Tourism have supported many projects aimed at increasing economic opportunities and aiding the most vulnerable members of our society. As per this question this is something that happens on a regular

basis. It is not structured. I can highlight a number of these issues. It would be linkage with the South African Wind Energy Association in the green economy space, the partnership that we have done with the National Empowerment Fund; companies that come in to partnership with those programmes linked to skills development; preferential procurement, enterprise development and socio-economic development; projects with our current bankers, for example the 213 secondary schools that we interact with in the bursary competition around trying to promote economics and accounting students for bursaries for further study. It links to the Pay Project, linking Pay Project students with businesses; its interaction with Accelerate Cape Town and those member businesses on how we can facilitate or help with some of their CSR spend.

It links to projects of both departments that could be linked with 67 Minutes and partners outside, with for example Mothercare, Kangaroo Mother Care Projects at Karl Bremer Hospital or the Stop Hunger Now Campaigns. There are, therefore, a number of these areas in which we interact, as both the departments with corporates within our region try and facilitate or help with regard to the spending of those monies.

The SPEAKER: Any follow-up question? Hon Minister Carlisle, over to you, question number 10.

Taxi driver routes in Grabouw

10. Mr E J von Brandis asked the Minister of Transport and Public Works:

What measures are being taken by his department to resolve the dispute over routes between the various taxi associations in Grabouw.

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC WORKS: Thank you, Mr Speaker and thank you to the hon member Mr von Brandis in his absence. The reply is as follows:

10. This question relates to instability in the taxi industry and murder and other violent incidents in the Grabouw area.

The reply is that only one minibus taxi association is registered with the office of the Provincial Transport Registrar for the Grabouw municipal area.

An HON MEMBER: One?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC WORKS: Only one. Members of the Grabouw Taxi Association hold valid operating licences to provide local and long distance services. The association is affiliated to Codeta and is compliant with the code of conduct and standard constitution for minibus taxi operators.

The conflict in Grabouw started when holders of charter operating licences started providing long distance minibus taxi services from Grabouw to the Eastern Cape. This created tension with members of the Grabouw Taxi Association who also provide similar taxi-type services to the Eastern Cape. Since then there has been fierce competition for passengers and concomitant violent confrontations. The

charter operators later joined the Eastern Cape mother body known as Uncedo and this has intensified the conflict. A charter service is defined as a service where both the vehicle and driver are hired for a particular journey and where the fare is arranged beforehand. Neither the driver nor the operator may charge the passenger fares individually and where the person hiring the vehicle may determine the time, date and route to be transferred.

In essence it is an authority to transport organised parties. It should be a homogenous group with common interest or purpose travelling to the same destination. This in fact is being abused by the unlicensed operators or the Uncedo operators and the practice is illegal. My department has adopted a policy not to mediate with unregistered or illegal operators who invade existing routes. This we feel will set a bad precedent for the Western Cape and could encourage operators to resort to violence to get the attention of government. In the past perpetrators of violence have been rewarded - that was before my time - with operating licences on this basis and we want to send a clear message that “no association or operator will shoot government into submission”, not my words, Mr Speaker. We will mediate between parties where both groups have valid operator licences and there are divergent views on how the condition should be interpreted. Where routes are forcefully invaded as in the case of Grabouw without operators holding valid operating licences decisive action must be taken by law enforcement to summarily stop such illegal practices. Holders of charter operating licences in the Grabouw municipal area have resorted to very creative practices to confuse law enforcement officials and basically - I know it is a long story here - but basically what they do is they are running a long distance practice and pretending that it is in fact a group

licence operation.

My department obtained a legal opinion on what constituted improper conduct by the holders of charter operating licences. This legal opinion was disseminated to all law enforcement agencies and they were briefed on how the licences should be interpreted. A series of meetings took place between officials and my department, the local municipalities, SAPS and the Department of Community Safety to discuss the violence and the most effective interceding measures. A temporary impound facility was promulgated in the Caledon area to circumnavigate the complexities of inter-municipal operations and empowerment. A temporary pound manager was also appointed. Several vehicles were impounded and this tempered the situation in the Grabouw area.

The PRE also took action against offending operators using the provisions of Section 79 of the NLTA. One charter operating licence has been cancelled already and more action will follow to ensure compliance with operating licence conditions and other legal prescripts. The operating licence in question was confiscated by the South African Police Services.

My department, in partnership with the Western Cape branch of the South African National Taxi Council and the Eastern Cape office of the registrar also convened meetings between Uncedo and Codeta to discuss the conflict in the Grabouw area. The first meeting took place in the Eastern Cape and the second meeting in George. These meetings were also attended by members of the National Executive Committee of Santaco and the Uncedo national leadership. The ensuing discussion

touched on the anti-route invasion agreement signed by the Federal Taxi Association of the Western Cape and the disastrous consequences of over-trading with constant recruitment of new members.

An appeal was also made to industry leaders to discourage outside associations from recruiting members in areas where there are already registered associations. My department made it clear that no new association will be registered in the Grabouw area and that no new operating licences will be granted for the area unless there is a significant proliferation in passenger numbers. This position is supported by Theewaterskloof municipality who are the planning authority for that area. We have requested PRE to place a moratorium on all new applications for charter and minibus operating licences. The national branch of Uncedo also instructed its members to stop operating in the Grabouw area. The national Santaco members requested Uncedo to release these members in the interest of peace and stability. All operators were asked to operate strictly in accordance with operating licence conditions. Codeta also obtained a court order preventing members of Uncedo from providing minibus type services in the Grabouw area.

It is fairly clear that we are likely to face a general route invasion by Uncedo which is essentially the Eastern Cape association, because the earnings of taxi operators in the Western Cape are very much higher than they are in the Eastern Cape, and therefore Uncedo or certain elements in Uncedo are keen to invade and that will be dealt with as it arises.

The SPEAKER: Any follow-up questions or question, hon member Mr Stali.

†UMnu Z C STALI: Bendicela ukubuza, Somlomo, ingaba ngubani onelungelo loku... [Uphazamiso.]

*MR Z C STALI: I would like to ask, Mr Speaker, who has the right to... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Just a minute, just a minute. Okay, you can start, hon member Mr Stali.

†UMnu Z C STALI: Ingaba ngubani onelungelo lokokubana makaxolelanise, apho, ke kufumaniseka into yokubana ezotaxi zilwayo azinayo imvume zokusebenza?

*Mr Z C STALI: Who has the right to be the peacemaker in the taxi violence when it has been discovered that the violent action is caused by the taxi's without operating permits?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC WORKS: If I understood the question correctly from the hon member Mr Stali, very simply you have an existing association. As he knows very well they can apply for long distance permits either temporary or more permanent ones. Then you get a few people moving in who obtain a charter permit and then they start to use that charter permit, not for the purposes of charter which may be to take a funeral party or maybe to take a family group or a church group, but what they actually do is they have a cell number and people phone them and they steadily fill up the taxi, get it prepaid and then move on. Now that is in direct competition with the established association, the legal

association, direct competition with them on long distance transport without them having the right to do it. The hon member Mr Stali I think better than most will understand that long-distance is becoming a very, very important part of the minibus MTB industry, so we have to stamp this out because as in the case of Grabouw it has led to two deaths already, and make sure that the message goes out that we are not going to tolerate that sort of thing.

†UMnu Z C STALI: Somlomo, umbuzo wam ubuzama ukubuza ncakasane into yokubana, naba abantu besilwa kengoku omnye wabo akanalungelo lokubana ebefanele uyalayisha ngubani obefanele ukubana angenelele axolelanise?

*Mr Z C STALI: Mr Speaker, I do not think he understood my question well. My question was more precise. Here people are fighting. One has no right to transport passengers. Who should be the mediator?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC WORKS: I apologise, I did not quite follow. It is quite a problematic thing because there are really three parties to it, okay. One is the regulating authority, which is the PRE, the provincial regulatory entity, Mr Striker, the taxi registrar. They must try and achieve compliance with the law and the regulations. The second element of that are the local law enforcement and the provincial traffic law enforcement who are there to ensure that where there is not compliance that action is taken. The third element of it is the South African Police who will define their role as back-up in case the situation becomes such that local law enforcement and the provincial traffic law enforcement cannot manage the situation. It is, therefore, quite a complex thing and as the hon member Mr Stali knows, it is very difficult or it is unreasonable to

expect an ordinary policeman to understand the complexities of these various operating licences, long distance licences etc.

The SPEAKER: Thank you, Minister Carlisle. Can we then proceed to the next question, Minister Van Rensburg, over to you.

Narysec Project

11. Mr M G E Wiley asked the Minister of Agriculture:

Whether his department (a) has been consulted regarding the recruitment for the Narysec Project of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform and whether his department (b) has been asked to assist in the resettlement or placement of the recruits upon completion of their training; and (c) whether he would like to comment on this matter?

Die MINISTER VAN LANDBOU: Dankie, mnr die Speaker, en dankie aan die agb lid mnr Wiley vir die vraag. Die antwoord is soos volg:

11. Die Narysec-jeugprojek is gedurende September 2010 deur die Departement van Landelike Ontwikkeling en Grondhervorming gestig. Daardie departement is alleen verantwoordelik vir die werwing, die hervestiging en die plasing van die Narysec-rekrute. Dit is nie deel van Landbou se mandaat nie en daarom kan ek geen verdere kommentaar lewer nie.

The SPEAKER: Hon member Mr Wiley, a follow-up?

Mnr M G E WILEY: Baie dankie vir die antwoord. Kan u vir ons asseblief sê - oorspronklik is u in kennis gestel - of daar sedert daardie tyd enige kontak met u departement oor die opleiding van hierdie jeugdiges was?

The SPEAKER: Minister Van Rensburg.

Die MINISTER VAN LANDBOU: Ons was by 'n Minmec toe daar 'n voorlegging oor Narysec was, maar daar is geen kontak met my Departement van Landbou oor die opleiding van hierdie jeugdiges nie.

The SPEAKER: Hon member Mr Wiley.

Mnr M G E WILEY: Dankie, Minister Van Rensburg. Ek wil net u opinie verneem na aanleiding van die voorligting wat u gekry het. Het u die indruk gekry dat hulle 'n bydrae gaan lewer binne die landboudissipline?

The SPEAKER: Minister Van Rensburg?

Die MINISTER VAN LANDBOU: Nee, mnr die Speaker, ek het nie daardie indruk gehad nie.

The SPEAKER: Then we move to the next question. Minister Grant, over to you, question number 12.

Truancy officers: volunteers

12. Mr M G E Wiley asked the Minister of Education:

Whether the Minister would consider using volunteers to act as truancy officers in communities and if so, how would candidates go about to perform their duties, and, if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Thank you, Mr Speaker and thank you to the hon member Mr Wiley for the question. The reply is as follows:

11.A key priority for the Western Cape government is the protection of teaching and learning time. Therefore we would appreciate any appropriate support we can have from our communities and parents in ensuring that our learners arrive at school every day on time. The department has appointed 25 safety field workers across the province and its eight districts. Part of their responsibility is dealing with truancy at schools. Volunteers can play a supportive role in assisting the safety field workers with truancy, but we would need to consider the framework within which they will operate. Safety field workers work in all of our eight districts and their functions include assisting the safe schools co-ordinator to facilitate various attitudinal and behavioural programmes to transform learner behaviour, assisting and developing and conducting advocacy campaigns, gain support of parents and the broader community to effectively change the culture of truancy, and assist in the facilitation and assessment of truant learners and

placement for intervention.

The policy on learner attendance states that should a learner be absent for three consecutive days without explanation the class teacher must report this to the principal. The school would follow up with parents regarding the absenteeism. The absence would also be reported to the Education Department for further follow-up should the learner still not return to school after seven days. When truancy is reported to the district office the parents are contacted, an appointment is set for a home visit by a safety worker. If there is just cause as to why the learner was absent for a long period the learner returns to school. If there is no proof of any just cause the safety field worker then contacts for example either social services, and if the parents are not supporting the learner school, or external psychologists if the learner him or herself is being truant. While the system is in place we do encourage the public to play a supportive role in assisting the safety field workers with truancy. The public can contact any of our district offices or the safe schools hotline which is a toll free line on 0800454647 to report truant learners. I must say I get a number of calls myself from time to time which I enjoy dealing with.

Parents must also take responsibility for their children and ensure that they attend their school. I have recently published draft regulations on the duties of school attendance officers for public comment. This is in the Provincial Gazette 7176 of 27 September 2013, and the closing date for those comments is 25 October 2013. Once those regulations are finalised and published they

will form the framework to guide the actions of officials and possible volunteers in this area. I am also aware that on 22 October the standing committee of this House on education will be addressed on the regulations, so we can have your further ideas and input at that time. Thank you.

The SPEAKER: Any follow-up? Minister Winde question number 13, over to you.

Black river and Liesbeeck river confluence: economic advantages

13. Mr M C Walters asked the Minister of Finance, Economic Development and Tourism:

Whether there are any economic advantages of the utilisation of the Black River and Liesbeeck River confluence; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM:

Thank you very much, Mr Speaker. The reply is as follows:

13. The Two Rivers Urban Park proposal aims to create a green technology hub and bring more residents closer to economic opportunities. This development which will be shaped by extensive public participation sets out to plan the future of this strategic piece of land in a holistic way.

The TRUP proposal is guided by the need to provide housing, recreational and economic opportunities for residents. Key focuses of the proposal are to

preserve green spaces and environmental rehabilitation. As it is still in the proposal phase the final development plan will be significantly influenced by the outcome of public consultation. The benefits of the TRUP proposal includes provincial and City property assets that can be utilised to shape and upgrade the area, the creation of a live-work-play environment within five to fifteen minutes walk of five current railway stations and close to the CBD.

It is also critical that we create opportunities for more people to become closer to the economic hub of our province. The project also dovetails with key catalytic projects such as the SKA head office, the Cape Health Technology Park and the National Research Foundation (NRF) and Department of Science and Technology (DST) initiatives to support national priority objectives for innovation, development of a knowledge economy, biotechnology, pharmaceutical sector development, and if the proposal goes ahead, sustainable development principles and new technologies that could be piloted.

The SPEAKER: Hon member Mr Walters, follow-up question?

Mr M C WALTERS: Thank you, Minister Winde. It is a very exciting plan, a very exciting development when it takes place, but would the extension of this development to the mouth of the Salt River be a possibility in future in conjunction with the two rivers development?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND TOURISM:

As I said it is going to be a participatory process for that specific space. What you have spoken about is things that I have heard before. People have spoken about canals etc linking Athlone to the Waterfront etc, but as part of that specific project it is not something that is on the cards, but of course through the participation process people can put these ideas out. Long term perhaps it could be something that could be looked at.

The SPEAKER: Minister Fritz, question number 14, over to you.

Nutrition programmes

14. Mr R B Lentit asked the Minister of Social Development:

How many people benefit from the nutrition programmes of the Department of Social Development on a daily basis?

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: Thank you, Mr Speaker and also again thank you to the hon member Mr Lentit. The reply is as follows:

14. The Department of Social Development has contracted non-governmental organisations to provide meals to about 15 400 children participating in the after-school MOD Centre programme, which is a provincial programme. In addition to the above, 3 740 people who are confronted with malnutrition and hunger are fed at targeted feeding sites province wide. This is important, because there is this myth and it was expressed in De Doorns recently where

they had the most acute malnutrition according to some people from the national department, but it was clearly another agenda that they had, and here is evidence that we have a widespread food programme.

In addition to all of what I have just said in every single programme, from our ECD programmes to our older persons' programmes to our youth programmes to our parenting programmes, every single programme has a nutrition component. To that and in that regard we feed 19 140 beneficiaries. So, this myth that in specific certain areas there is no feeding and no nutrition is absolute nonsense and it must be debunked for once and for all. Thank you, Mr Speaker.

The SPEAKER: Hon member Mr Ozinsky.

Mr M OZINSKY: How many programmes offered by the department and NGOs have been cut because of your funding model?

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: In fact, more programmes have been instituted since the ANC was in. When the ANC was in power they had fewer than 2000. We now have 2 200 NGOs that we fund. We have increased that. It is another myth that they are perpetuating.

The SPEAKER: Hon member Mr Ozinsky.

Mr M OZINSKY: Is the hon MEC aware of any programmes with NGOs that have

been cut?

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: Of course we will cut programmes. If you do not comply, if you steal the money and you run away with the money we will cut your programmes.

The SPEAKER: Hon member Mr Ozinsky.

Mr M OZINSKY: So then could you explain why you cut the programme at Babs?

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: As regards the Babs case, the hon member Mr Ozinsky and I looked at it specifically and found that there were perhaps reasons why it should not have been cut. We dealt with it immediately, so the point I just want to make ... [Interjections.] ... you were at the meeting with me.

Mr M OZINSKY: That was six months ago. [Inaudible.]

The SPEAKER: Hon member Mr Ozinsky, you posed your question to the Minister. Give Minister Fritz a chance to respond to your question.

The MINISTER OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: The hon member Mr Ozinsky is aware that we have TPAs. They are contractual arrangements. It is not me just giving money. The Auditor-General is coming to address us later. He is so serious about my department, about non-financial data and predetermined objectives. We have 2200 - I want someone to show me how you get a clean audit in that regard.

Thank you.

The SPEAKER: Hon Minister Grant, question number 15, over to you.

Grade R: accommodation of learners

15. Ms C Labuschagne asked the Minister of Education:

What will the Western Cape Education Department do to ensure that all Grade R learners are accommodated if Grade R is phased into the school system and made compulsory?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION: Thank you, Mr Speaker and thank you to the hon member Ms Labuschagne for the question relating to Grade R and the phasing into the school system. The reply is as follows:

15. According to White Paper No 5, access to Grade R should be offered at both public and selected ECD independent schools. At least 80% or more public schools should be offering Grade R, while the remaining percentage should be offered by selected ECD and independent schools. Currently in the Western Cape 88% of our public schools offer Grade R. While we have reached the national target of universal access to Grade R, which is 80%, the department will continue to expand access to Grade R in public schools across the province this year. The envisaged date for Grade R to be made compulsory is in 2019. It is a national policy. The greatest challenge for the department is the provisioning of Grade R classrooms. The department

currently provides 50 classrooms annually and all new schools and replacement plankie schools are provided with two Grade R classrooms as part of the new school buildings. The WCD infrastructure section has invested heavily in Grade R over the past few years, building more than 406 classrooms in a four year period. The well-established ECD independent schools and other sites that are offering Grade R will continue to do so and if they have the necessary accommodation they will be encouraged to expand. So we are doing our level best for universal access to Grade R.

The SPEAKER: Minister Carlisle, question number 16, over to you.

Provincial borders: minor roads

16. Mr M C Walters asked the Minister of Transport and Public Works:

What would be the procedure to address the situation where minor roads serving Western Cape farms pass over the provincial border for various distances before re-entering the province further on and the extra-provincial portions are so poorly maintained as to be untraversable?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC WORKS: Thank you, Mr Speaker and thank you hon member Mr Walters who asked the question. The reply is as follows:

16. The road users may directly approach the appropriate province regarding the maintenance of its roads, or they can approach this province to approach their counterparts in neighbouring provinces to bring the matter to their attention.

A maintenance agreement can be entered into should both provinces agree to the terms thereof and should the road authority request agreement. I can also say to the hon member Mr Walters that I have looked at the budgets of both Eastern Cape and Northern Cape, the roads budgets, and I have looked also at the road conditions that they have and properly managed as they are in the Western Cape we would be able to maintain the Northern Cape and the Eastern Cape quite easily within those budgets, but they are not.

The SPEAKER: Minister Madikizela, question number 17, over to you.

Prospective home qualifiers, updating of information

17. Mr A M Figlan asked the Minister of Human Settlements:

Whether the department is regularly updating the personal information of prospective home qualifiers in order to circumvent the delay in an applicant's position on the housing list because of a change in their income, having moved or other relevant factors; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

The MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS: Thank you, Mr Speaker. The reply is as follows:

17. The responsibility of the housing demand database collection and management of waiting lists, selecting of beneficiaries and allocation for housing projects rest with the municipalities, but the ultimate responsibility to update personal details still rests with the individual applicants. The

municipalities are encouraged to undertake advertising and other communication interventions to encourage applicants to come forward to update their details. Thank you.

The SPEAKER: Any follow-up question? Hon Minister Carlisle, the next question, number 18.

Hockey Field in Paarl

18. Ms L Brown asked the Minister of Transport and Public Works:

- (1) Whether his department has made a decision to release Hockey Field in Paarl to its original owners; if not, what are the relevant details; if yes,
- (2) whether he will provide the time frame in this regard and indicate what the possible delay could be?

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC WORKS: Thank you, Mr Speaker. It is an important question from the hon Brown. I am sorry she is not here. The reply is as follows:

18. This is in the high priority area of land claims because it is in fact land on which the claimant and his family previously lived. The answer is yes, this is the so-called hockey field in Paarl, Paarl Girls School. The department has recommended that the property be transferred to the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform for land restitution purposes in favour of the originally dispossessed owners, and the department is in the process of securing, or seeking I think is better, an alternate sports facility for the La Rochelle Girls High School, which is currently occupying and utilising the

property in question.

It is, however, very difficult to attach any timeframe to the total settlement as land in Paarl surrounding the school is very scarce, but accordingly we are now moving to have the land registered in the name of the claimant so that he has security of tenure. He has or the family has very kindly agreed to enter into a lease agreement at market value with my department until alternative land for the school can be found.

The SPEAKER: Any follow-up question? Min Meyer, question number 19, over to you.

Heinz Park Community Centre, development of land

***19. Mr H P Geyer asked the Minister of Cultural Affairs and Sport:**

Whether the land on the other side of the Heinz Park Community Centre can be developed to become a soccer field; if not, why not: if so, what does the process entail?

Die MINISTER VAN KULTUURSAKE, SPORT EN ONTSPANNING: Dankie, mnr die Speaker, en dankie aan die agb lid mnr Geyer vir hierdie vraag. Die antwoord is soos volg:

19. Ek het die gebied op 30 September 2013 in Heinz Park in Mitchells Plein besoek. Na konsultasie met die stadsraad van Kaapstad is ek meegedeel dat die betrokke area ongeskik is vir 'n sportfasiliteit aangesien dit geleë is in 'n

vleiland en dat stormwater ook daarin vloei. Ek is ook verder meegedeel dat die aangrensende grond langs die Philippi-sokkerstadion opgegradeer word vir sportfasiliteite. Ek is ook meegedeel deur die plaaslike raadslid dat daar 'n binnenshuise sentrum opgerig gaan word, en ek sal aanbeveel dat daar ook aandag gegee word aan binnenshuise sportkodes in die sentrum. Dankie, mnr die Speaker.

The SPEAKER: That is the end of the question time. The outstanding replies will be printed in Hansard. We now proceed, hon members, to statements by members. I recognise the DA.

STATEMENTS BY MEMBERS:

Ms A J DU TOIT MARAIS (DA): Mr Speaker, it is worrying that just two months after I delivered a statement dealing with alcohol and drugs contributing to murder in the Western Cape, to read about South Africa as a national whole losing the fight to drunk drivers.

Mnr die Speaker, op 15 Oktober 2013, het *Die Burger* ons ingelig hoe Suid-Afrika die stryd teen dronkbestuur verloor. Dit het ook uitgekom dat net 17% van alle dronkbestuurvoorvalle in Suid-Afrika suksesvol vervolg word. Terselfdertyd is alkohol volgens die nasionale Departement van Vervoer betrokke by tot 60% van padsterftes, sowat 9 000 gevalle in Suid-Afrika elke jaar.

Mr Speaker, in the die 2011/2012 financial year, there was 96 441 drunk driving

cases of which only 13 000 were successfully prosecuted. In the 2012/2013 financial year there was 71 000 of which only 12 000 were prosecuted. That is really a mere 17 %. The leading cause for this low prosecution rate is the backlog at the forensic laboratories. A blood test backlog of 26 weeks cannot be accepted. However, on 16 October 2013 *Die Burger* reported that even if the rest of South Africa is losing the fight against drunk driving the Western Cape is not. The Western Cape is making significant strides in countering the problem of drunk driving. Kenny Africa, the Western Cape head of traffic, said the Western Cape is definitely winning the battle against drunk drivers, especially since the commencement of random roadblocks in April 2010.

The DA urges all stakeholders in this House today, especially the Ministers of Health, Social Development, Community Safety and Transport and Public Works, to hold their national counterparts accountable for injustices. I also commend the Western Cape traffic department on their success in redressing drunk driving in the province and bid them continued success in keeping our roads safe. Thank you.

The SPEAKER: Order. ANC, over to you.

Mr Z C STALI (ANC): Thank you, Mr Speaker. It is a tragedy that taxi violence was allowed to flare up once again in the Cape metro and many lives were lost. In the past three months six people died in Delft and many shootings occurred. In the past about eight months the Western Cape has lost 64 drivers and owners in this on-going war, with hot points in Grabouw, Delft, Nyanga, Bellville and Kraaifontein. It is sad to say that the Department of Transport and the City of Cape

Town are not dealing with the problem, except to close the taxi ranks, impound vehicles and suspend permits. The culprits in the industry were identified and they are allowed to continue as if nothing happened even though they are problematic in the industry.

The ANC and I engaged with them, met Police Minister Nathi Mthethwa as well as some associations. The associations Codeta, Cata and DTA are back together and engage in discussions. The department and the Minister must stop their attitude of saying they cannot talk to those who do not have permits. People are dying and we must do everything possible to stop the bloodshed. The Transport Board must stop referring issues to associations even if they need their attention. I thank you.

The SPEAKER: DA, over to you.

Me A ROSSOUW (DA): Mnr die Speaker, sedert 11 September is verskeie verslae gepubliseer wat almal presies dieselfde bewys. Die Wes-Kaap is die provinsie wat die beste presteer. Die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut vir Regerings Ouditeure (SAIGA) se verslag oor die provinsies se prestasies bewys dat die Wes-Kaap sedert 2002 jaarliks die beste presteer en steeds verbeter. Daarvoor bedank ons ook die onderskeie departemente se toegewyde amptenary wat ondanks watter party aan bewind is steeds hulle beste lewer. Die Wes-Kaapse Departement van Landbou het pas 97,41% van SAIGA ontvang, beter as verlede jaar en die derde agtereenvolgende jaar - die beste departement landwyd!

Vyf Wes-Kaapse munisipaliteite het ook hierdie jaar met die hoogste louere

wegge loop. Vir die opposisie haal ek verbatim uit SAIGA se verslag aan:

“The Western Cape Province, with an average score of 92,63%, takes first place amongst provinces. It was also the position last year. This is the highest score since the inception of SAIGA in 2002. The report ranking of provinces and aggregated national departments on KPA indicators tabled on the 11th of September by the Presidency: Department Performance Monitoring and Evaluation, states that the Western Cape received a perfect score of 10 points in all criteria. The next province is Mpumalanga with 7,5%”

Die vertroue wat die kiesers in die Demokratiese Alliansie stel word weerspieël in die getal mense wat hier 'n heenkome soek. Werkgeleenthede, onderwys, gesondheid en dienslewering is beter as in ander provinsies ongeag wat die ANC gedrewe protesoptogte probeer bewys. Met die R15 miljoen bereik die WKOD meer as die Oos-Kaap met dubbel daardie bedrag. Dit is nie net die onderwys en gesondheid wat in chaos gedompel is nie; die Presidensie gee die Oos-Kaap 'n skugtere twee. Die Premier Helen Zille het Maandag aangekondig dat daar nie een gekwalifiseerde oudit by departemente is nie. Daarmee is weer eens aan provinsies en Suid-Afrika bewys dat die Wes-Kaap onder DA-regering die beste provinsie in Suid-Afrika is. Ek dank u.

'n AGB LID: Hoor, hoor!

'n AGB LID: Mooi!

The SPEAKER: COPE, over to you.

Ms T N BEVU (COPE): Mr Speaker, the DA likes to harp on transparency and accountability ... [Interjections.]

Mr M G E WILEY: Well, you tell us what can happen in a court case ... [Inaudible.]

Ms T N BEVU: ...being a high priority under its governance, yet looking closer it falls short of its ambitions in practice. The 2012/2013 AG reports are an example of this. Another one is the R53 million toll plaza building on Chapman's Peak in Cape Town. The approval and construction of the R53 million toll plaza has been a source of bitter confrontation between the DA government and people of the Western Cape, as is the case between the ANC government and the people of South Africa.

The extensive coverage given by the media to the Competition Commission's finding on collusion in the construction industry is most instructive and highlights what has happened with the Chapman's Peak project. The provincial government in the Western Cape appears to have been most remiss and potentially negligent in not interrogating the many aspects of the toll plaza construction and its project and costs, which points to a ... [Inaudible.] of taxpayers.

Premier Helen Zille continues to interrogate the arms deal encounter in the interest of what is right. Why then after the legislature's revelations on Chapman's Peak is

she not asking the hard questions. Why this extent of hypocrisy. For instance, there appears to be mountains of evidence supporting allegations of dishonest dealings and collusion by large civil engineering companies ... [Interjections.]

Mr M G E WILEY: Who did you give the evidence to?

Ms T N BEVU: ... regarding contract values for the building of soccer stadiums for the 2010 Soccer World Cup. This sort of unethical practise is more than enough reason to question the contract value for the work that is being done at Chapman's Peak. Just do that, investigate that.

Mr M G E WILEY: Have you given the evidence to the police?

Ms T N BEVU: In the interest of due process, transparency and good governance there should be a full investigation to establish, and in the event of evidence reveal it ... [Interjections.]

Mr M OZINSKY: [Inaudible.] ... evidence to the police. Why should she do that?

Ms T N BEVU: Until all this has been done the DA has no right pretending it brings transparent and accountable governance. Cope will keep asking the following questions in the interest of transparency and good governance ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order, hon member Ms Bevu.

Ms T N BEVU: In conclusion, why there was no tender process in Chapman's Peak when the spending of public funds is involved ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Thank you hon, order!

Ms T N BEVU: Who decided the scope of work ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order, order, hon member Ms Bevu, order! ANC, over to you.

Ms C F BEERWINKEL (ANC): Thank you, Mr Speaker. The recent damning reports of job losses in this province will directly affect the parents who still have school-going children and fees to pay. National government would then have to allocate more money to subsidise these parents who apply for exemption in Quintile 4 and 5 schools. Nationally all Quintile 1, 2 and 3 schools are already no fee schools who receive a subsidy determined by a national decision of R1 057. To become a no fee school the governing body needs to apply to the department, give good reasons why and the DG and the MEC will then make a determination. Most Quintile 4 and 5 schools who currently only receive R500 per learner but still have the same struggles are now applying to become no fee schools. These schools mostly determine a R400 per annum school fee payment yet struggle to collect even that.

Minister Grant is now making a big fanfare of the plus minus 200 extra schools that could become no fee schools. The education budget derived from national

allocation anyway, does not make a specific amount available for possible applications for no fee school status, so the department must have acquired the funds from another source. It is, however, the national minister's intention to reconsider the Quintile system, except for those schools who prefer to remain private. Minister Grant is therefore only carrying out what will eventually become a national imperative anyway.

If the department obtained these funds from savings one needs to question on what and where the savings were incurred and whether every learner and every school will still receive what they need timeously. Another concern to raise is how these schools will be classified as Section 20 or 21 schools, because one of the conditions after becoming a no fee school is a declaration that ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order.

Ms C F BEERWINKEL: My last sentence, Mr Speaker - that they supply all teaching and support material, unless the necessary mentorship ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Thank you hon, member Ms Beerwinkel. Order.

Ms C F BEERWINKEL: ... and training happens this voting initiative DA will count ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order! Order! Hon member Ms Beerwinkel! [Interjections.] DA, over to you.

Mr M G E WILEY (DA): Thank you, Mr Speaker. Marius Fransman, the ANC leader in the Western Cape, has again demonstrated that he has no leadership characteristics, but only destructive tendencies and dishonest intent. His latest series of public gaffes has alienated business people, and have divided race and religious groups. He plays loose with the truth and cares little for the harm he causes through ruthless exploitation of, especially, the poor.

Witness the farm workers who have lost their jobs as a result of his reckless leadership. One thinks of the ongoing trauma of defenceless people like Flippie Engelbrecht, the denial of basic services to the very basic, the very poor due to engineered protests. His personal and embittered attacks on political opponents, undermines his status as a leader of a once proud party. His attack on the DA's Lindiwe Mazibuku was sexist, contemptible and un-gentlemanly. His arrogant style and unguarded utterances point to a troubled and confused individual who is desperate to show his masters he has some worth.

Mr Fransman does succeed in making headlines, but for all the wrong reasons. In today's papers ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order, hon members, order.

Mr M G E WILEY: ... he is soundly rebutted with facts after his disingenuous and patently untrue remarks regarding property rented by the province - leases that he signed off when he was the MEC for Public Works. His repeated slurs against the

Jewish community are nothing more than naked anti-Semitism ... [Interjections.]

'n AGB LID: Skande!

Mr M G E WILEY: ... and are indicative of a personal mindset not befitting a public figure. Ominously, the contempt Mr Fransman has shown for respected bodies like the Human Rights Commission and the Jewish Board of Deputies are indicative of a deeper threat, almost as if he feels he has impunity and a blessing to offend. As a national cabinet member one wonders who is protecting him and for how long?

'n AGB LID: Ag, nee man! [Tussenwerpsels.]

The SPEAKER: ID, over to you. ID chance not taken. DA, over to you.

Mr H P GEYER (DA): Mnr die Speaker, toerisme is een van die kern-industrieë in die Wes-Kaap en dit is al verskeie kere in die Huis beklemtoon. Dit bly 'n sleutel area vir groei en ontwikkeling in die provinsie, wat ook entrepreneursgeleenthede skep vir veral kleiner sake-ondernemings.

Tourism in the Western Cape is responsible for approximately 10,1% of the province's GDP, which is a significant contribution to the provinces annual income as recently announced by Wesgro, showing increases in all popular tourist areas within this province. Small and medium tourism businesses have become core attractions for tourists. The Knysna area is one such an example where small

entrepreneurial businesses have become key attractions utilising its unique location and resources which contributes to job creation and expands opportunities for other businesses to grow.

Hierdie groei is baie bemoedigend en minister Winde het in September as deel van die Toerismemaand daarop gewys dat sy departement van plan is om die toerismebedryf se bydrae tot die provinsie se BBP uit te brei tot 15% in 2015.

It is therefore all the more tragic to watch newspaper reports on continuing problems with one of the province's most famous heritage sites, Robben Island. The availability of transport to the island has remained unreliable, resulting in millions being spent on a private operator. The result is a decline in visits in recent years and negative tourist reviews. This remains a national competency, however, and we can unfortunately do little about that.

Toerisme stel die siel van Suid-Afrika ten toon en gun aan inwoners nuwe en unieke geleenthede. Die DA wil erkenning gee aan die harde werk wat minister Winde en sy departement doen om aan hierdie bedryf stukrag te gee. Goeie en deursigtige bestuur het verseker dat Suid-Afrika gewild bly op 'n internasionale mark ten spyte van vele uitdagings. Ek dank u.

The SPEAKER: ANC, over to you.

Mr K E MAGAXA (ANC): Respect for the independence of our constitutional Chapter Nine overseer institutions is paramount in our democracy. Too often we

see how the DA indignantly attacks these watchdogs of our people, rubbish and vilify them, especially when the findings do not favour the DA. The latest attack is led by the hon Minister Bonginkosi Madikizela of Human Settlements who, through his spokesperson Bruce Oom, launched a scathing public attack in newspaper letters on the integrity and professional opinion of the office of South Africa's Auditor-General. Protesting the AG's findings, minister Madikizela, through his spokesperson, claimed that the report by the AG contained inaccurate statements. He did not refute these.

The newspapers and public domain are abused in an effort to ostensibly set the record straight and disagree with the content of this report. What a pathetic attempt.

As we all know, the process of the AG to come to such findings allow for interaction and even giving your side of the story long before a report is compiled and published. This transparent spin doctoring is only aimed at saving face for hon minister Madikizela. It is clear that the report on his poor leadership and bad response in the AG's report has hit home. He is the weakest link in this cabinet and should go. [Interjections.]

The ANC calls on premier Helen Zille to fire the hon minister Madikizela, or in the coming elections he will be an albatross around the neck of the DA's sinking ship. [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order. Order, hon member. Order, hon members order. ACDP,

over to you. Hon minister Madikizela and hon member Mr Ozinsky, order please. ACDP, over to you.

Mr G C R HASKIN (ACDP): Thank you, Mr Speaker. The ACDP is deeply concerned that recent media reports relating to the large number of SAPS vehicles that have been left standing idle in local vehicle repair shops, some for several months ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order, hon members, order.

Mr G C R HASKIN: Mr Speaker, should I wait until everybody else is finished?

The SPEAKER: Order, order, hon member Mr Ozinsky, order. Hon minister Madikizela. You may proceed, hon member Mr Haskin.

Mr G C R HASKIN: I will start again, Mr Speaker.

The SPEAKER: You can start again. Thank you.

Mr G C R HASKIN: That is fantastic, thank you. The ACDP is deeply concerned about recent media reports relating to the large number of SAPS vehicles that have been left standing idle in local vehicle repair workshops, some for several months due to unpaid bills instead of being on the road participating in visible policing operations around the province. This kind of revelation only serves to further damage the already negative public image of SAPS of not fulfilling their duty of

restoring and maintaining law and order in communities that are increasingly ravaged by rampant crime, intimidated and attacked by gangs, abused by the proliferation of drug use crimes and poorly served by SAPS themselves.

The standing committee has repeatedly raised its concerns with SAPS that the national norms of visible policing being that of two vehicles with four SAPS members rendering a service 24 hours a day, seven days a week in each policing sector in the province are not being met. Yet SAPS' Western Cape officials have repeatedly denied the validity of these complains and believe that everything is adequate. We are pleased to note that the national commissioner, General Phiyega, agreed with the standing committee. Not meeting these requirements amounts to a serious dereliction of duty by SAPS, and not doing so as a result of unpaid bills is a further slap in the face of our crime abused communities. Misleading the standing committee again is equally unacceptable. We trust that General Phiyega will take immediate decisive action against those SAPS officials who have mislead the standing committee and by extension parliament and the communities. The ACDP calls upon SAPS to start putting our communities first rather than putting them at further risk, to get their house in order and to start playing open and honest cards with the standing committee and the public so that we can exercise oversight and partner with them towards reducing crime and the effects of crime on our communities. Thank you.

The SPEAKER: Thank you. DA, over to you.

Mr M C WALTERS (DA): Mr Speaker, the Cape Flats is an undervalued resource

for the economic development of the Western Cape. On its shortest axis between False Bay and Table Bay only 19 km in length, it links False Bay with its warmer Indian Ocean water and Table Bay with its cooler Atlantic waters. More than 50% of the distance between the two bays is below five meters above sea level. Another large percentage is between five and ten meters above sea level, while approximately 20% is between 10 meters and 15 meters above sea level.

The Dutch East India Company calculated that 70 men could dig a canal of four metres wide and two metres deep between Table Bay and False Bay in 70 days. How much swifter would a much deeper and wider canal be dug in present times?

The linking of Table Bay and False Bay by a canal with possible offshoots to Manenberg, Athlone and Milnerton would create a Peninsula wide water way and could lead to the creation of a water transport, water recreation and a waterfront tourism attraction which would benefit all communities and open many development possibilities. The role of the canal for easier sea fish entry into such enhanced estuarine systems should also be considerable.

The Two Oceans Canoe and Rowing Challenge would achieve wide international recognition and interest and expand the existing paddle and portage race ...
[Interjections.]

Mr M OZINSKY: It is not the Two Oceans [Inaudible.]

Mr M C WALTERS: ... to as important an event as the Two Oceans marathon.

Cape Town already has a tourism oriented canal servicing the Waterfront - Cape Town International Convention Centre axis. The Two Oceans Waterway, with its offshoots to Athlone, Manenberg and Rietvlei, Milnerton would provide a network to turn Cape Town into the Venice of Africa, with economic benefits for all Capetonians.

The possibility deserves serious investigation, with much of the preliminary work already having been done by Mr Francois Joubert of the Department of Public Works and Transport. I thank you.

The SPEAKER: Thank you very much, hon member Mr Walters. Order. Hon member Mr Ozinsky.

The MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC WORKS: Can you imagine a water taxi?

The SPEAKER: Order! We now proceed to notices of motion. Are there any motions with notice?

Mr K E MAGAXA: Now?

The SPEAKER: Now. We then proceed. Then you have to stand up hon member. Hon member Mr Magaxa.

MOTIONS WITH NOTICE

Mr K E MAGAXA: Mr Speaker, I give notice that I shall move:

That the House debates the failure on the part of the City of Cape Town to remove refuse in township informal settlements.

[Notice of motion as given by member.]

The SPEAKER: Notice taken. Further notices, hon member Ms Beerwinkel.

Ms C F BEERWINKEL: Mr Speaker, I give notice that I shall move:

That the House discusses the absence of student governance structures in the Western Cape schools.

[Notice of motion as given by member.]

The SPEAKER: Notice taken. Hon member Mr Haskin.

Mr G C R HASKIN: Mr Speaker, I give notice that I shall move:

That the House debates recently released crime statistics for the Western Cape.

[Notice of motion as given by member.]

The SPEAKER: Notice taken. Any further notices? Then we then proceed to motions without notice. Hon Chief Whip.

MOTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE

Me A ROSSOUW: Mnr die Speaker, ek stel sonder kennisgewing voor:

Dat die Huis sy medelye en simpatie oordra aan Minister Carlisle en sy familie met die afsterwe van sy seun. Mag julle as familie berusting vind in dié tyd van hartseer met die groot verlies.

[Motion as moved by member.]

The SPEAKER: Are there any objection to the motion being moved without notice?
No objection? Objection to the motion itself?

Agreed to.

The SPEAKER: Hon member Ms Beerwinkel.

Ms C F BEERWINKEL: Mr Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House congratulates Finance Minister, Pravin Gordhan, for being named the 2013 Finance Minister of the Year in the Sub-Saharan category for

emerging markets as a testament to the sterling work the minister and his team are doing in ensuring and maintaining economic stability in South Africa for the benefit of the people of our country and the region.

[Motion as moved by member.]

The SPEAKER: Are there any objection to the motion being moved without notice?

There are no objections? Objection to the motion itself? No?

Agreed to.

The SPEAKER: Hon member Mr Wiley, over to you.

Mr M G E WILEY: Mr Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House extends its deepest sympathies to the families and colleagues of the two police officers who were shot and killed while on duty in Philippi last night. That the House further wishes a speedy recovery to the officer who was wounded in the same incident.

[Motion as moved by member.]

The SPEAKER: Are there any objection to the motion being moved without notice?

Objection to the motion itself? No?

Agreed to.

The SPEAKER: Hon member Mr Haskin.

Mr G C R HASKIN: Mr Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House congratulates Cody McGregor of Wynberg Boys High School for winning the Youth Spirit Award for 2013 hosted by the Amy Biehl Foundation.

[Motion as moved by member.]

The SPEAKER: Any objection to the motion being moved without notice?
Objection to the motion itself? No?

Agreed to.

The SPEAKER: Hon member Ms Van Zyl.

Me J A VAN ZYL: Mnr die Speaker, ek stel sonder kennisgewing voor:

Dat die Huis alle Graad 12-leerders voorspoed toewens met die komende eksamen en die vertrouwe uitspreek dat leerders hierdie eksamen as die belangrikste beskou om as 'n platform te dien vir die toekoms.

[Voorstel soos deur lid voorgestel.]

The SPEAKER: Any objection to the motion being moved without notice?
Objection to the motion itself? No?

Agreed to.

The SPEAKER: Hon member Mr Figlan.

Mr A M FIGLAN: Mr Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House congratulates the Department of Social Development for the launch of the Trauma Campaign in Manenberg that will provide access to trauma counselling for all learners as well as the broader community of Manenberg. 21 young people were provided employment through the extended public works programme. Thank you.

[Motion as moved by member.]

The SPEAKER: Any objection to the motion being moved without notice?
Objection to the motion itself? No?

Agreed to.

The SPEAKER: Hon member Mr Magaxa.

Mr K E MAGAXA: Mr Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House commends the National Minister of Rural Development and Land Reform, Gugile Nkwinti, for handing over the title deeds of 4200

hectares of land to members of the Mamre community.

[Motion as moved by member.]

The SPEAKER: Are there any objection to the motion being moved without notice?

Objection to the motion itself? No?

Agreed to.

The SPEAKER: Hon member Mr Walters.

Mr M C WALTERS: Mr Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House conveys its congratulations to Minister Gerrit Van Rensburg, the Western Cape Department of Agriculture and all the dedicated staff of this department, for improving their performance of last year by 0,25% to obtain a magnificent 97,41% this year in the South African Government Auditor's Evaluation. This achievement places them for the third consecutive year in the top position of the best performing department in South Africa.

[Motion as moved by member.]

The SPEAKER: Are there any objection to the motion being moved without notice?

Objection? There is an objection; if there is objection ... [Interjections.] Order, hon members! [Interjections.] If there is an objection then the motion will be printed on the Order Paper.

Ms A J DU TOIT MARAIS: Mr Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House congratulates the Minister of Education, Minister Donald Grant, and his department on the pro-poor plan to increase the number of no-fee schools which will provide free education to nearly 170 000 learners from 200 schools.

The SPEAKER: Are there any objection to the motion without notice? No objection to the motion itself? No.

[Motion as moved by member.]

The SPEAKER: Hon member Ms Hani, over to you.

An HON MEMBER: Objection!

The SPEAKER: Is it an objection?

An HON MEMBER: Yes.

The SPEAKER: Then the motion will be printed on the Order Paper. Hon member Ms Hani, over to you.

Ms V HANI: Thank you, Mr Speaker.

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION: That is pro-poor speaker.

Mr M OZINSKY: What? You have not provided anything yet.

The SPEAKER: Order, hon members. Hon member Ms Hani, over to you.

Ms V HANI: Mr Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House notes that yesterday, 16 October 2013, was World Food Day to highlight food security and the plight of poor undernourished people. It further notes that the African Food Securities Urban Network study have found that households in townships like Ocean View, Khayelitsha and Philippi experience food insecurity or do not get enough nutrients where pregnant women and youth suffer this indignity and that this Government has cut funding to many NPOs.

[Motion as moved by member.]

The SPEAKER: Any objection to the motion? [Interjections.] Order! Take your seat, hon member. Take your seat, hon member Ms Hani please. Order! Are there any objection to the motion being moved without notice? Yes? The motion will be printed on the Order Paper. Hon member Mr Wiley.

Mnr M G E WILEY: Mnr die Speaker, ek stel sonder kennisgewing voor:

Dat die Huis die Israelse Team Coexistence van die Peres Peace Centre Sport Program in die Wes-Kaap verwelkom. Dié besondere sokkerspan bestaan uit

Joodse- en Moslem-dogters uit verskeie dorpe naby Jerusalem en is 'n bewys dat vriendskappe in 'n verdeelde gemeenskap tog gesmee kan word.

[Voorstel soos deur lid voorgestel.]

The SPEAKER: Are there any objection to the motion being moved without notice?

Objection to the motion itself? No?

Agreed to.

The SPEAKER: Hon member Mr Figlan.

Mr A M FIGLAN: Mr Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House congratulates Minister Bonginkosi Madikizela and his department for providing 270 beneficiaries, including 94 year old Louisa Harradine, with title deeds and rights to their own land in the town of Zoar in the Kannaland Municipality. The department has since 2011 reduced the backlog from 36% to 27% through the issuing of more than 21 000 title deeds ... [Interjections.] ... which have previously been issued.

[Motion as moved by member.]

Mr M OZINSKY: Mr Speaker, on a point of order ... [Interjections.]

The SPEAKER: Order! Order! Take your seat, hon member Mr Figlan. Any objection to the motion being moved without notice? Yes? Then the motion will be

printed on the Order Paper. Hon member Ms Prins.

Ms E PRINS: Thank you Mr Speaker.

The SPEAKER: Take your seat, hon member Mr Walters.

Ms E PRINS: Mr Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House extends its condolences to the family and friends of the young mother, Portia Julies (36), and her two sons, Naeem Solomons (10) and Ryan Julies (10) who died in a fire in their Wendy-house in Bonteheuwel, and sympathises with all families who have been adversely affected by these fires.

[Motion as moved by member.]

The SPEAKER: Any objection to the motion without notice? Objection to the motion itself? No.

Agreed to.

The SPEAKER: Hon member Mr Walters, over to you.

Mr M C WALTERS: Mr Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House congratulates the coastal town Hermanus on hosting Africa's

only Space Weather Monitoring System, the South African National Space Agency. The system forms part of an international network of more than 30 radars used to monitor space weather. The agency's new high frequency radar array not only marks a milestone for national and international space weather research, but it has provided a unique platform for developing skills in space science technology.

[Motion as moved by member.]

The SPEAKER: Are there any objection to the motion being moved without notice?

Objection to the motion itself? No?

Agreed to.

The SPEAKER: Hon member Ms Beerwinkel.

Ms C F BEERWINKEL: Mr Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House notes with concern that the Western Cape shed 37 000 jobs, making it the only province to have lost jobs over the past financial year, whilst most other provinces created jobs.

[Motion as moved by member.]

The SPEAKER: Is there any objection to the motion being moved without notice?

Yes. If there is a yes, the motion will be printed on the Order Paper. Hon member Mr Wiley, over to you. [Interjections.] Order, hon members!

Mr M G E WILEY: Mr Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House welcomes the 70 teams of the Ocean Race of Ocean Races which will be arriving in Cape Town this week. That is part of the Clipper around the World Yacht Race, the longest ocean race in the world. This will be the seventh year the race has returned to Cape Town. The race takes place over 11 months and covers 40 000 miles or 64 000 kilometres. South Africa is also represented in this year's race, including eight young people who will be part of the Invest Africa Team that were chosen as ambassadors for the Nelson Mandela's Children Hospital Project as part of the Sapinda Rainbow Project. The race will end in Australia on 4 November.

[Motion as moved by member.]

The SPEAKER: Are there any objection to the motion being moved without notice?
Objection to the motion itself? No?

Agreed to.

The SPEAKER: Hon member Ms Marais, over to you.

Ms A J DU TOIT MARAIS: Mr Speaker, I move without notice:

That this House congratulates two Western Cape learners, Robin Visser, a Grade 11 pupil at St George's Grammar School, and Bronson Rudner, a

Grade 9 pupil from SACS, for winning gold in the senior and junior divisions at this year's South African Mathematics Olympiad.

[Motion as moved by member.]

The SPEAKER: Are there any objection to the motion being moved without notice?
Objection to the motion itself? No?

Agreed to.

The SPEAKER: Hon member Mr Haskin, over to you.

Mr G C R HASKIN: Mr Speaker, I move without notice:

That this House congratulates Ryan Stramrood, Ram Barkai, Andrew Chin and Toks Viviers for successfully swimming the 134 kilometre route in freezing waters of the Bering Strait between Alaska and Siberia as part of an initial 60-strong international relay team from 16 countries that dwindled to just 15 swimmers after two days including these four Capetonians.

[Motion as moved by member.]

The SPEAKER: Are there any objection to the motion being moved without notice?
Objection to the motion itself? No?

Agreed to.

The SPEAKER: Hon member Ms Magwaza, over to you.

Ms N P MAGWAZA: Mr Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House notes that the students at institutions of higher learning in the Western Cape have rejected the DA Students Organisation to lead them, with ANC aligned Sasco having won the UWC and the NMMU George Campus SRC elections.

[Motion as moved by member.]

The SPEAKER: Any objection to the motion being moved without notice?
Objection to the motion itself? No?

An HON MEMBER: Yes, yes.

The SPEAKER: Order! The motion will be printed on the Order Paper. Hon member Mr Geyer.

Mnr H P GEYER: Mnr die Speaker, ek stel sonder kennisgewing voor:

Dat die Huis sy diepste meegevoel en simpatie teenoor die agb Pierre Uys uitspreek wat oënskynlik nie die Presidensie, die Ouditeur-Generaal en SAIGA se verslae en verklaring oor uitstekende prestasies wat die Wes-Kaap behaal het, verstaan nie.

[Voorstel soos deur lid voorgestel.]

The SPEAKER: Any objection to the motion being moved without notice? No objection? Objection. The motion will be printed on the Order Paper. We have hon member Ms Hani.

Ms V HANI: Mr Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House notes that Tuesday 15 October 2013 was International Day of Rural Women, with this year's focus on the invisible workforce, to recognise the role of women in agriculture, food security and rural development as well as a drive to eradicate rural poverty.

[Motion as moved by member.]

The SPEAKER: Any objection to the motion being moved without notice? Objection to the motion itself? No.

Agreed to.

The SPEAKER: Hon member Ms Beerwinkel.

Ms C F BEERWINKEL: Mr Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House expresses its sympathy with the twelve year old learner and the family and friends of the victim who was allegedly raped multiple times by a Kraaifontein school teacher.

[Motion as moved by member.]

The SPEAKER: Are there any objection to the motion being moved without notice?

Objection to the motion itself? No?

Agreed to.

The SPEAKER: Hon member Mr Stali.

Mr Z C STALI: Mr Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House extends its condolences to the family and friends of 11 year old Macassar learner Samkelo Nyalela who was killed in a hit and run accident.

[Motion as moved by member.]

The SPEAKER: Are there any objection to the motion being moved without notice?

Objection to the motion itself? No?

Agreed to.

The SPEAKER: Hon member Ms Hani, over to you.

Ms V HANI: Mr Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House notes that today, 17 October 2013, is the 20th celebration of International Day for the Eradication of Poverty and that fighting poverty is at the core of the millennium development goal.

[Motion as moved by member.]

The SPEAKER: Any objection to the motion being moved without notice? No objection? Objection to the motion itself? No?

Agreed to.

Mr P UYS: Mr Speaker, I move without notice:

That the House notes Premier Helen Zille's attack on the South African Institute for Race Relations for highlighting the achievements of national government. [Interjections.]

[Motion as moved by member.]

The SPEAKER: Order! Any objection to the motion being moved? If there is an objection the motion will be printed on the Order Paper. Do we have further? Thank you very much hon members. That is the end of motions.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: We now move on to Orders of the Day. The Secretary will read the first Order.

ORDERS OF THE DAY:

1. Consideration of Report of the Rules Committee on amendments to the Standing Rules, dated 10 October 2013. (See Announcements, Tablings and Committee Reports, p)

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: I see the hon member Ms Van Zyl.

Ms J A VAN ZYL: Thank you, Mr Deputy Speaker. As regards Rule 63, in general Cope has no problems with this amendment, but concerned that the wording is such that it's consequence may be tantamount to censorship. We propose that the amendment be work-shopped in the committee for better wording.

Then Rule 79: Cope is opposed to this amendment. To rely on the majority of members to the exclusion of parties in the legislature promotes what is known as "majorism" instead of democracy. We are highly disappointed at the DA who on national level always complains about the practice from the ANC yet they have no qualms in introducing it at provincial level where they hold a majority. Cope believes that whatever decisions are made on these amendments they would be uninformed, because opposition parties are being ambushed. Not enough time was given to the circulation of the amendment. It was introduced in the committee on the day it was supposed to be discussed, hence the standing practice of work-shopping the proposal was not done. This is very unconstitutional. Cope has no choice but to oppose both these amendments until due processes are followed. Thank you.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you. Hon member Mr Haskin.

Mr G C R HASKIN: Thank you, Mr Deputy Speaker. The ACDP is in support of these motions notwithstanding the fact that no notice was given. Cope is quite correct. The motions to change rules were presented at the meeting itself, but there is no complication to the content of these motions, we believe, and it will make Parliament and its committees work better and we will not be held ransom to individuals and parties who want to obstruct the work of Parliament by not being present when there is important work to be done. Thank you, Mr Speaker.

An HON MEMBER: Hear, hear!

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you. Die agb lid mnr Uys.

Mr P UYS: Thank you very much, Mr Deputy Speaker. This is a very undemocratic proposal coming from the Democratic Alliance and it is quite correct what was stated here. This was only introduced in the Rules Committee while the Rules Committee was in session. Why would any party submit the rules to the amendment only there and not circulate it to any other political party except the DA beforehand?

If you want to be transparent, open and even vote on the issue why not circulate it, have a proper discussion around the issue, but Mr Deputy Speaker, you handed it in there. There are also mistakes in this. You added a clause 3 there and a clause 4.

Clearly clause 3 of Rule 63 cannot stand alone, because clause 1 and clause 2 are quite two different clauses. Clause 3 is now saying that a person must put it in writing if so requested. It cannot and can never be the case in terms of clause 1, because 1 is an explanation during the debate, and how can you while you are debating and want to really explain something to the House all of a sudden get the presiding officer to say “but please put that in writing”?

It is absurd. It cannot work and it can never work, but this is just one of the reasons why we have asked take it back, let us discuss it properly, but of course you had your own reasons for doing that.

Looking at clause 4, it is just as absurd. You say no controversy; debate the matter or any charges. This is exactly what is going to happen when there is an issue of explanation. This was not thought through properly. It was just rushed through without any discussion and I wonder what will happen if in the National Assembly without any notice there is a change to the rule and it is just rushed through. If we look at Rule 79, it is just as big a problem. Why do we have it that the majority of parties in a committee must be present before there is a decision taken? This was changed specifically in the time of the ANC to accommodate the DA. Very clearly a committee is different than a normal House sitting here. In a committee we want consensus. In a committee we want proper discussion. In a committee we want proper engagement and therefore we want all parties to be present and to be part of the discussion, but even worse ... [Interjections.] Mr Deputy Speaker, you went on to clause 3. You were supposed to then amend clause 3, because clause 2 is really going against clause 3, but again the DA is rushing it through; no discussion; no

notice of it and now we sit with two clauses that are non-functional. But this is the way that you want to close democracy here and really not allow people to have proper discussions. [Interjections.] I wonder what will happen. You will cry when it happens in the National Assembly. We will definitely convey this to them as the DA is the most undemocratic party they have ever seen.

An HON MEMBER: Yes.

An HON MEMBER: No!

Die ADJUNKSPEAKER: Dankie. Die agb lid me Rossouw.

Me A ROSSOUW: Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, die ANC wil nou van hierdie wysigings 'n groot politieke 'issue' maak, terwyl ons reëls juis daar is om die orde van die Huis en van ... [Tussenwerpsels.]

Mr P UYS: No notice was given.

Me A ROSSOUW: ... om die bedrywighede van die Parlement op so 'n manier te doen dat dit binne beperkte reëlings plaasvind. Ek wil eers vir my wend tot Reël 79. Dit is 'n gebruik en selfs by die nasionale parlement dat die meerderheid lede 'n komitee se kworum vorm. In hierdie reëling word daar nie gesê ander partye is nie teenwoordig nie. Dit beteken net daar moet 'n meerderheid van lede in die komitee wees. Dit sluit geen politieke party uit nie, agb lid me Van Zyl en agb HoofswEEP van die ANC. Enige lid kan daar wees, daar kan een lid van die DA sit, een van

Cope en een van die OD of een van die ANC. Dit maak nie saak nie. Ons beperk geen party nie. Enige lid kan enige komiteevergadering bywoon en dus word daarook nie 'n beperking geplaas op insette van enige kant af nie.

Al wat hierdie reëling sê is dat dit moontlik is dat 'n meerderheid lede die kworum vorm. Dit is al wat hierdie reëling sê. Daar is niks sinister in hierdie reëling nie.

Wat Reël 63 betref, die reëling wat ingebring is, is net om die praktyk wat reeds geld by die reëlboek ingeskryf te kry. Die reëls wat ingeskryf is reeds geldig by die Nasionale Parlement, maar ook by ander Statebondsparlemente. Ons het dus niks vreemd gedoen nie. Dit is niks sinister nie.

Mnr die Adjunkspeaker, die DA steun dus die voorstel soos aanbeveel deur die Reëlskomitee.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you. That concludes the debate on this report. Are there any objections to the report being adopted?

HON MEMBERS: Yes. Yes.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is an objection. Those in favour of the report will say "aye".

HON MEMBERS: Aye.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Those against, “no”.

HON MEMBERS: No.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think the ayes have it. The objection - the dissension of the ANC will be recorded and that of Cope as well. Is Cope also against the report?

An HON MEMBER: Yes.

Report agreed to. (ANC and Cope dissenting)

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Cope’s dissension will also be reported. Thank you. That concludes this one. We move on to Order of the Day No 2. The Secretary will read the Order.

2. Consideration of Report of the Standing Committee on Local Government on the Proposed *Constitution Eighteenth Amendment Bill* (Private Members Bill) dated 27 August 2013. (See Announcements, Tablings and Committee Reports, p)

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: I see the hon member Mr Haskin.

Mr G C R HASKIN: Mr Deputy Speaker, the ACDP reserves its opposition or support for the Bill as it stands now.

Die ADJUNKSPEAKER: Die agb lid mnr Uys.

Mr P UYS: Thank you very much, Mr Deputy Speaker. It is very clear why the ACDP would do this. Looking at this resolution by the committee you really cannot even call it a resolution, because they did not know what they were deciding. Mr Deputy Speaker, if you look at that they say under Section 1. Section 179(4) of the Constitution provides that national legislation must ensure that the national prosecuting authority exercises its functions without fear, favour or prejudice.

Exactly the point, and the point was made in the second paragraph by the committee, but why would there then be an amendment proposed by the hon member Dean Smuts of the National Assembly as a Private Member's Bill? We cannot agree to this. This is wrong and the DA is even agreeing to that if we look at paragraph 1, but if we look at paragraph 2 it is even worse, Mr Deputy Speaker. That is their resolution, the DA resolution. They say: "If the principle underlying the introduction of the legislation is to increase ..." They do not even know what the correct approach here is; they say "if". They must say it is or it is not, but they say "if", so really I must tell you, they had no intention of engaging with this. They did not understand the amendment to Section 179, but I want to go further. We had input by the hon member Ms Smuts on that occasion and she made some major flaws and major mistakes in the presentation to us. She did admit that Section 179(4) does accommodate via national legislation any amendment. How can you micromanage via the amendment of the constitution the National Prosecuting Authority? Another big mistake she made and all the members there, was that they thought the National Prosecuting Authority is not part of their executive. It is not part of the legislature. It is not part of the judicial, It is part of the executive. Therefore there is a specific role and responsibility that the Minister must play in

this regard. I really reject this and I know it will be rejected anywhere else where this will be discussed in the same manner. We reject this.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you. Die agb lid mnr Walters.

Mr M C WALTERS: I must say my confidence in hon member Mr Uys has been seriously eroded over the last couple of days. [Interjections.]

I think the whole object of this Bill is to amend the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, to provide that the President appoints the National Director of Public Prosecutions on the recommendation of the National Assembly; to provide for the involvement of civil society in the nomination of persons for the position of National Director of Public Prosecutions; to provide that the National Director of Public Prosecutions may only be removed from office following a finding of misconduct, incapacity or incompetence and the adoption of a resolution by the National Assembly; to delete the final - and this is very pertinent - to delete the final responsibility of the cabinet member responsible for the administration of justice over the POSH prosecution authority, thus giving him true independence of political intervention; to provide that the National Prosecuting Authority is accountable to the National Assembly; and to provide for matters connected therewith. That would be in line with the independence that our Constitution wishes for such institutions.

The DA supports this Bill. It rectifies a serious problem which could lead to political intervention in the functioning of the National Prosecuting Authority.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you. That concludes the debate on this report. Are there any objections to the report being adopted?

HON MEMBERS: Yes. Yes.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is an objection. I will put the question. Those in favour will say “aye”.

HON MEMBERS: Aye.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Those against, “no”.

HON MEMBERS: No.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think the ayes have it. The ANC’s objection will be recorded, and Cope’s as well?

Ms J A VAN ZYL: As well.

Report adopted. (ANC and Cope dissenting)

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Cope’s objection as well. Thank you. We proceed to Order of the Day No 3. The Secretary will read the Order.

3. Consideration of report of the Standing Committee on Community Development on the *Mental Health Care Amendment Bill* [B 39B - 2012] (NCOP). (Announcements, Tablings and Committee Reports, p)(Ratification of final mandate).

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Order! The Legislature received the Report of the Standing Committee on Community Development on the *Mental Health Care Amendment Bill* conferring authority on the Western Cape Delegation in the NCOP to support this Bill without amendments. This mandate has been sent to the NCOP.

Are there any objections to the ratification of the confirmative authority on the Western Cape's Delegation in the NCOP to support the Bill? No objection?

Agreed to.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Secretary will read the fourth Order.

4. Consideration of Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Environmental Planning on the *National Environmental Management Laws Second Amendment Bill* [B 13B - 2013] (NCOP). (Announcements, Tablings and Committee Reports, p)(Ratification of final mandate).

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Legislature received the Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture and Environmental Planning on the *National Environmental Management Laws Second Amendment Bill* conferring authority on

the Western Cape delegation in the NCOP to support this Bill. This mandate has been sent to the NCOP. I understand there is a request for declarations of vote on this one, am I correct, or otherwise we can just carry on.

Mr P UYS: Mr Deputy Speaker, if we look at the final mandate, there is also - it is further requested ... [Interjections.]

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon member Mr Uys, before you start, are you starting now with your declaration?

Mr P UYS: No, I was just ... [Inaudible.] ... because you did not include the whole section, Mr Deputy Speaker.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: I did not include it, but I want to know whether there will be declarations of vote before I can proceed?

Mr P UYS: No. But, Mr Deputy Speaker, what you said is you stopped halfway because the committee in the final mandate said there must also be amendments.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Fine.

Mr P UYS: And what we say is no, no amendments. This Bill must go through as submitted to this House.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let me then conclude what I was going to say. Are there

any objections to the ratification of the confirmative authority on the Western Cape's delegation in the NCOP to support this Bill? Are there any objections?

Mr P UYS: Mr Deputy Speaker, I must again say that that was not the final mandate as you read it now. There was a section attached to that that is an amendment to it and you stopped short of mentioning that. We will support it if it will go through, no problem, as is, but we cannot with the amendments as effected by the Committee.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon member Mr Uys is putting me in a difficult position. I am acting upon what is on the Order Paper. Hon member Mr Walters, can you assist us there?

Mr M C WALTERS: I think there is a slight problem with the hon member Mr Uys again. The Committee did not add to the delegation. It said it asks the House to note and then it says it adds something there. These are not conditions to force the NCOP to do anything. It asks the House to note. Now the final mandate is to support the Bill.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you. I then put the question. Are there any objections to this? No objections?

Agreed to.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Secretary will read the fifth Order.

5. Consideration of Report of the Standing Committee on Finance and Economic Development on the *Intellectual Properties Amendment Bill* [B 8B - 2010] (NCOP). (Announcements, Tablings and Committee Reports, p)(Ratification of final mandate).

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Legislature received the Report of the Standing Committee on Finance and Economic Development on the *Intellectual Properties Amendment Bill* conferring authority on the Western Cape delegation in the NCOP to support this Bill. This mandate has been sent to the NCOP.

Are there any objections to the ratification of the confirmative authority on the Western Cape's delegation in the NCOP to support this Bill? No objection?

Agreed to.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: We proceed to Order of the Day No 6. The Secretary will read the Order.

6. Consideration of Report of the Standing Committee on Finance and Economic Development on the *Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Amendment Bill* [B 42D - 2012) (Announcements, Tablings and Committee Reports, p)(Ratification of final mandate).

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Legislature received the Report of the Standing

Committee on Finance and Economic Development on the *Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment Amendment Bill* conferring authority on the Western Cape delegation in the NCOP to support this Bill. This mandate has been sent to the NCOP.

Are there any objections to the ratification of the confirmative authority on the Western Cape's delegation in the NCOP to support the Bill? No objection?

Agreed to.

The DEPUTY SPEAKER: That concludes the business for the day, but before we adjourn let me just make an announcement. I would like to remind hon members that the presentation by the national Auditor-General will take place now immediately after the adjournment of the House. Members are please requested not to go far away and to attend this sitting.

That concludes the business for the day. The House is adjourned.

The House adjourned at 18:07.