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PARLIAMENT

OF THE

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**ANNOUNCEMENTS,
TABLINGS AND
COMMITTEE REPORTS**

WEDNESDAY, 3 JUNE 2026

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

National Assembly and National Council of Provinces

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1. Draft Bills submitted in terms of Joint Rule 201

- (1) **South African Police Service Amendment Bill, 2026**, submitted by the Minister of Police.

Referred to the **Portfolio Committee on Police** and **Select Committee on Security and Justice**, for information.

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National Assembly and National Council of Provinces

1. The Minister of Finance

- (a) Agreement between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany concerning Financial Cooperation, tabled in terms of section 231(3) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.
- (b) Explanatory Memorandum to the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany concerning Financial Cooperation.

2. The Minister of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities

- (a) South Africa's 6th Periodic Report on the Implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.

National Assembly

1. The Speaker

- (a) Reply by Auditor-General to *Report of Standing Committee on Auditor-General on Matters Related to Finances and Funding of the Auditor-General of South Africa*, as adopted by the House on 5 March 2026.

Referred to the **Standing Committee on Auditor-General** and **Standing Committee on Finance**.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

National Assembly

1. Report of the Ad Hoc Committee to Review and Amend the Parliamentary Villages Management Board Act (Act No. 96 of 1998) on its Oversight Visit to Pelican Park and Acacia Park Parliamentary Villages on 13 March 2026, dated 29 May 2026

The Ad Hoc Committee to Review and Amend the Parliamentary Villages Management Board Act, 96 of 1998, having undertaken an oversight visit to Pelican Park and Acacia Park Parliamentary Villages on 13 March 2026, reports as follows:

1. OVERVIEW

1.1. Purpose of the Visit

The purpose of the oversight visit was to allow the Ad Hoc Committee to Review and Amend the Parliamentary Villages Management Board Act (Act No. 96 of 1998) (“the Committee”) to make independent observations regarding the residential environment in parliamentary villages. The oversight visit was undertaken to the two villages that house the greatest number of residential units being Pelican Park (108 units) and Acacia Park (493 units). Laboria Park Parliamentary Village (65 units) was therefore not on the oversight visit programme for the day.

The oversight visit commenced with a briefing by the South African Police Services (SAPS) on its roles and function in respect of safety and security at the Villages as well as the findings of a safety and security assessment undertaken in respect of the Villages. This was followed by a tour of the two villages, with a focus on the execution of the functions of the Board, the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure (DPWI), South African Police Service (SAPS) and the TEFLA Group. The TEFLA Group was appointed as the facilities management contractor to undertake both corrective and preventative maintenance at the Villages. TEFLA

was appointed in April 2022, for a 5-year period.

1.2. Delegation

Members of Parliament: Mr MC Masina (Chairperson and Leader of the Delegation), Ms M Kobe, Dr K Litchfield-Tshabalala, Mr S Ngubane, Ms C Mafagane, Ms N Ntlangwini and Ms MO Clarke.

Apologies: Ms M Van Zyl, Ms K Ramolobeng and Ms N Makasi

Committee Secretariat: Mr TK Ngoma (Committee Secretary) and Dr A Clark (Content Advisor)

SAPS Delegation: Brigadier D Petersen - Provincial Head: Protection and Security Services, Western Cape; Division Commissioner Mohlala; Lt Colonel DG Mashele – Static Commander: Rondebosch and Parliamentary Villages; Lt Colonel W Vrieslaar – Security Advisory Services; Lt Colonel R Josiahs – Management Information and Strategic Planning and Warrant Officer E Phyfer – PSS Information Technology Specialist.

DPWI Delegation: Mr L Ndou: Acting Deputy Director-General: Policy, Ms C Theunissen IR: Prestige; Mr D Gqibela – Acting Regional Manager; Mr T Tshotyana: Director- Prestige; and Mr R Cassim - Admin Officer: Interior Decoration

2. Briefing by the South African Police Service (SAPS)

2.1. The SAPS Protection and Security Services (PSS) division is responsible for ensuring safety and security at Parliamentary Villages. SAPS pointed out that the scope of the Risk Management Support System (RIMAS) Framework as adopted by Cabinet does not include Parliamentary Villages. SAPS PSS provides static protection to the Parliamentary Villages and operational functions include the following:

- i. Access control and verification of identification documents;
- ii. Authorisation and permitting of residents and visitors;

- iii. K9 patrols and emergency response capability;
 - iv. Visible police support from local SAPS; and
 - v. Crime intelligence threat analysis and monitoring.
- 2.2. Security features at Pelican Park include a perimeter wall and fencing, Closed - Circuit Television (CCTV) coverage at the main entrance, burglar bars (at windows but not on burglar doors) an intercom system and automated gates. SAPS deploys five of its members at the Village daily.
- 2.3. Security features at Acacia Park include perimeter fencing (which requires maintenance), CCTV at the main entrance, burglar bars and intercom system and automated gates. SAPS deploys four of its members at the Village daily.
- 2.4. Security features at Laboria park include perimeter fencing (which requires maintenance), CCTV at the main entrance, burglar bars on windows and an intercom system and automated gates. SAPS deploys four of its members at the Village daily.
- 2.5. The most recent security assessment undertaken of the Villages was completed by SAPS in March 2020. DPWI has implemented some measures as recommended in the assessment, including raising the height of perimeter fences. Key recommendations for the security assessment in relation to security infrastructure which have not been implemented are the following:
- i. Perimeter fences should be enhanced with perimeter intruder detection system (electric fence, beams and CCTV) and covered to prevent line of sight.
 - ii. Security Surveillance Camera (CCTV) systems must be expanded to cover the whole perimeter, access and egress points.
 - iii. Intercom communication must be repaired or replaced at residences for easy communication.
 - iv. Monitor rooms must be established at all Villages.
- 2.6. SAPS briefed the Ad Hoc Committee on the following safety and security risks at Villages.

- i. High number of false alarms recorded over many years.
- ii. Criminal activities over the last 12 years have emanated from within Villages and Acacia Park Primary School.
- iii. Increased access requests from the drivers for e-hailing services (such as Uber and Mr Delivery) who often do not have the necessary valid forms of identification.
- iv. Criminal cases are not registered for all suspected crimes, one example being a suspected case of arson.
- v. Non – functioning alarm systems and intercom systems in housing units.
- vi. The informal settlement near Acacia Park is increasing in size and presents an increasing safety and security risk. SAPS together with DPWI has undertaken an on -site visit and will need to secure an undertaking from the City of Cape Town to remove unlawful occupants whereafter the DPWI can fence off the area to prevent recurrence.

3. Tour of Villages

- 3.1. Pelican Park houses 108 residential units and was established in 1984. Acacia Park houses 493 residential units and was established in 1982. Laboria Park houses residential units and was established in 1985. DPWI has confirmed that there is no process currently underway to declare any other place of accommodation as a Parliamentary Village by the Minister.
- 3.2. Members toured various types of residential units and communal areas such as the community hall in Pelican Park. The community hall in Acacia Park is currently used as a storage facility.
- 3.3. Members observed that finishes and furniture inside some of the units' required replacement. DPWI acknowledged poor performance by the appointed service provider and indicated that the contract is to be cancelled and the tender process repeated.

- 3.4. In its briefing of 6 March 2026 DPWI reported that prefabricated structures at Acacia Park do not comply with all the necessary Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) regulations as a result of the presence of asbestos. Members walked through two of these 112 prefabricated houses and brick houses located under the Eskom servitude at Acacia Park containing asbestos. A project to demolish these houses and build brick structures has been initiated and is currently at bid adjudication stage. This project will include rerouting the problematic sewerage line in Block E.

4. Observations

- 4.1. Security infrastructure at the Villages has not been sufficiently modernised despite the importance of these facilities.
- 4.2. A significant portion of the security risk appears to originate from internal governance and non-compliance to the Parliamentary Villages Rules issues rather than external threats. This includes unlawful alleged subletting by tenants and outdated occupancy records provided to SAPS that weaken access control measures.
- 4.3. The Acacia Park Primary School is located within Acacia Park and more than 90% of the pupils at the school are not residents in Acacia Park. SAPS reported that the majority reports of vandalism in the park stems from the school. Members agreed that limiting registration at the school to residents of the Acacia Park is not feasible, taking into consideration that other schools in the area may be oversubscribed.
- 4.4. Parliament had requested DPWI to identify space for gym facilities at all three parks and Parliament was to furnish the gym with equipment. The gym has been empty for more than five years.
- 4.5. Sewerage network blockages are affecting Block E in Acacia Park. The problem originates outside the park where foreign objects are dropped into and block manholes. The toilets in some residential units cannot flush properly without sewerage pushing up. Interim solutions have included TEFLA attempting to unblock pipes at residential

units and the City of Cape Town deploying specialised vehicles, commonly referred to as “honey suckers”, to empty sewage lines at the origin of the blocked lines.

- 4.6. Members toured the domestic quarter at Pelican Park which houses eight (8) domestic workers and their dependents. The domestic workers are of service to residents in Pelican Park.
 - 4.6.1. In 2009 the Department of Labour attended on site for an inspection and found the working conditions to be non – compliant to labour law. The requirement was set that domestic workers are to be registered with the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF) by those resident/s making use of their service however as at the date of this Report, the domestic workers have not yet been registered with the UIF.
 - 4.6.2. DPWI has reported recurring shortcomings in respect of TEFLA turnaround times for responses to resident service requests. DPWI has afforded TEFLA until 13 March 2026 to prepare and provide it with a turnaround improvement plan.
 - 4.6.3. Members observed deplorable living conditions, pictured below, within the domestic worker quarter that must be addressed as a matter of urgency. An approximately 3m x 3m room intended for one person is occupied by an adult and children. DPWI reported that maintenance of the domestic quarters is the responsibility of the domestic workers and that no DPWI maintenance budget is assigned for this purpose. Although rental has been set at R8.00 per month, rent is not currently collected from the domestic workers.



Image 1: Corridor in Domestic Quarters



Images 2 and 3: Communal Kitchen in Domestic Quarter



Images 4 and 5: Bathroom Facilities in Domestic Quarters

5. Recommendations

- 5.1. It is recommended that the Minister of Police ensure that SAPS recommends to Cabinet that Parliamentary Villages be included in the scope of the Risk Management Support System (RIMAS) Framework.

- 5.2. It is recommended that the Minister of Police and the Minister of Public Works and Infrastructure ensure that SAPS and DPWI enter into a Memorandum of Understanding with DPWI -
- 5.2.1. In terms of which residents may make use of SAPS resources stationed at Villages to, amongst others, report a crime and have documents commissioned.
 - 5.2.2. For the implementation of improvements to the physical security measures at the Villages as recommended in the Safety and Security Assessment.
 - 5.2.3. For the implementation of improved security checks on entry and exit of Villages, including vehicle checks and confirming the identity of the driver and occupants in all.
 - 5.2.4. For the establishment of centralised monitoring rooms in each Village to improve surveillance and rapid response capability.
 - 5.2.5. Determining the frequency at which a Safety and Security assessment of the Villages is to be undertaken by SAPS.
 - 5.2.6. Stipulating coordination with the local SAPS Station Commander to implement the Safer Schools Programme at Acacia Park Primary.
 - 5.2.7. For the implementation of a protocol for e - hailing vehicle drivers entering the Villages as the distances between the entry gates and housing units does not make it practical for residents to be expected to walk to the gates and limited SAPS members cannot be required to accompany drivers to residential units.
- 5.3. It is recommended that the Minister of Public Works and Infrastructure ensure that DPWI –

- 5.3.1. Finalise its occupancy audit no later than a month after the adoption of this report and take the necessary steps to ensure that unlawful occupants vacate the Villages within the 2026/27 financial year.
- 5.3.2. Invite the City of Cape Town to, before the end of June 2026, brief the Board on interim measures to address blockages to sewerage systems in Acacia Park.
- 5.4. That DPWI together with the Board and Residents Committee implement the procedures set out in Chapter 4 of the Parliamentary Villages Rules in respect of contraventions of the Rules.
- 5.5. In respect of the domestic worker quarters in Pelican Park -
 - 5.5.1. That DPWI together with the Board direct correspondence to residents in whose service the domestic workers in Pelican Park are stipulating registration with UIF as being a condition for the continued residence of domestic workers at the quarters.
 - 5.5.2. That DPWI allocates budget for basic maintenance of the domestic worker quarters.
- 5.6. That Parliament honour the undertaking to equip gym facilities at the Villages.
- 5.7. That this Report refers to the Portfolio Committee on Public Works and Infrastructure and the Select Committee on Public Infrastructure and Minister in the Presidency for the purpose of monitoring implementation of the recommendation contained herein.

Report to be considered

2. Report of the Portfolio Committee on Human Settlements on the attendance and participation in the World Urban Forum 13 (WUF13) from 17 to 24 May 2026, Baku, Azerbaijan, dated 03 June 2026.

The Portfolio Committee on Human Settlements (hereinafter called the Committee) attended the World Urban Forum 13 from 17 to 24 May 2026 in Baku, Azerbaijan. The Committee reports as follows:

1. Introduction

The Committee received an invitation from the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), which was shared by the Ministry of Human Settlements, for the participation of Parliamentarians in the World Urban Forum 13 under the themes “Housing the world: Safe and resilient cities and communities”. The World Urban Forum 13 (WUF13) took place in Baku, Azerbaijan.

2. Delegation

The approval was granted for Committee Chairperson, Mr. A. Seabi (ANC) and the Committee Secretary, Ms KC Pasiya-Mndende.

The South African delegation was led by Ms. T Simelane, the Minister of Human Settlements, who was accompanied by officials from the National Department of Human Settlements, led by Dr A Moemi, Director-General. There were also representatives from Human Settlements Entities, namely the Housing Development Agency (HDA), Social Housing Regulatory Authority (SHRA), National Housing Finance Corporation (NHFC). The Members of the Executive Council (MECs), provincial departments and representatives from municipalities led by Mayors as well as the representatives from South African Local Government Association (SALGA) were also in attendance. Among the participants there were representatives from international, national, regional, and local governments, as well as academics, business people, community leaders, urban planners, and non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

3. Background

The theme of WUF13 was “Housing the world: Safe and resilient cities and communities” This Forum provided a platform to revisit legislation, operations, reforms, financing mechanisms, and human capital needs to reduce the housing deficit. The initiative provided a forward-looking analysis of urban development, offering clear insights based on current trends, critical challenges, and emerging opportunities. Its primary focus centred on three key areas: managing the post-conflict aftermath, mitigating social unrest driven by high living costs, and establishing a proactive framework for climate change adaptation and disaster management.

4. Objectives of WUF13

The main objective WUF was to advance sustainable urban development by fostering international and inter-city cooperation, disseminating innovative ideas and best practices, and addressing critical challenges including housing shortages, informal settlements, poverty, and climate risks. WUF13 held particular significance as it marked the midpoint review of the New Urban Agenda (NUA), the global framework adopted in 2016 to guide sustainable, inclusive, and resilient urban development. The forum provided an opportunity to assess progress made, identify emerging challenges, and strengthen commitments towards achieving the agenda’s objectives

5. Participation and Attendance

WUF13 was the largest World Urban Forum to date, convening over 57,000 participants from 176 countries in Baku, Azerbaijan. The assembly brought together a diverse constituency of global urban actors, including heads of state, government ministers, mayors, urban planners, architects, researchers, non-governmental and community-based organizations, students, and youth activists. The Forum’s program further engaged participants through exhibitions, technical workshops, networking sessions, cultural events, and technology showcases, fostering cross-sector dialogue and partnership building throughout the week.

6. Main Theme of WUF13

WUF aims to advance sustainable urban development by fostering international and inter-city cooperation, disseminating innovative ideas and best practices, and addressing critical challenges

including housing shortages, informal settlements, poverty, and climate risks. WUF13 held particular significance as it served as the midpoint review of the New Urban Agenda, the global framework adopted in 2016 to guide the implementation of sustainable, inclusive, and resilient urban development.

7. Important Topics Discussed

WUF13 centred on four interrelated urban priorities.

- **Affordable Housing:** Delegates emphasized that access to affordable housing is a global priority. Rising housing costs and rapid urbanization continue to limit access to safe, secure, and adequate housing for millions of people worldwide.
- **Climate Resilience:** Participants highlighted the growing vulnerability of cities to floods, heatwaves, droughts, and air pollution. The Forum called for climate-smart infrastructure, sustainable urban development, and resilient planning approaches to strengthen cities' capacity to withstand environmental shocks.
- **Informal Settlements:** The Forum underscored the need to address the challenges faced by residents of informal settlements, including overcrowding, inadequate sanitation, and limited access to basic services. Delegates advocated for in-situ upgrading and the integration of informal settlements into broader urban development strategies, rather than forced displacement.
- **Urban Inequality:** Discussions focused on persistent inequalities in access to housing, services, infrastructure, and economic opportunities. Participants stressed that urban policies and development initiatives must promote inclusive growth and ensure that no one is left behind.

8. Importance of WUF13

WUF13 was significant given the accelerating pace of global urbanization, with most of the world's population projected to live in cities by 2050. The Forum underscored cities' central role in driving economic growth, environmental sustainability, social equity, innovation, and climate action. By convening diverse stakeholders, WUF13 reinforced the need for coordinated

international cooperation to build safer, greener, and more inclusive urban communities capable of meeting these mounting pressures.

9. Major Dialogues and Discussions

WUF13 convened six major global dialogues to address critical dimensions of urban housing and development. Discussions focused on strategies to resolve the global housing crisis and improve living conditions; pathways for transforming informal settlements through infrastructure, sanitation, and secure land tenure; and approaches to housing for post-conflict, disaster, and economic recovery. Participants also examined the climate-housing nexus, emphasizing green architecture and energy-efficient design, alongside evidence of housing's broader social and economic impact on health, education, productivity, and growth. The dialogues concluded with a focus on financing, where governments and development banks explored innovative funding mechanisms to support affordable housing at scale.

10. Conference proceedings

There were various sessions that were held during the WUF13 by different stakeholders as indicated below:

At WUF13 in Baku, the South African Local Government Association (SALGA), representing the interests of South Africa's 257 municipalities, participated as the voice of local government. While it did not lead a flagship event, SALGA actively engaged in discussions and platforms aimed at advancing sustainable, inclusive, and resilient urban development. Its role was to strengthen the municipal voice in multilateral discussions by bringing SA experiences on housing, service delivery, and climate resilience into global dialogues, while pushing for localisation of the SDGs and New Urban Agenda to sub-national level. In line with its stance that "all global commitments will be met or failed at the local level," SALGA advocated for direct financing to cities, stronger local government powers in land governance and climate adaptation, and peer learning on inclusive, resilient cities. It also used WUF13 to connect outcomes to SA's National Urban Forum and 2026 G20/U20 presidency, and as part of the "Local & Regional Governments" constituency, worked to ensure the Baku Call to Action recognized municipalities as the entities delivering housing on the ground.

At the WUF13 Parliamentarians had a formal track co-organized by UN-Habitat and the IPU to link legislative action to the New Urban Agenda and SDG 11.1. The centrepiece was the Parliamentarians Roundtable, which focused on legislative reforms for adequate housing and urban resilience, parliament's role in financing, land governance, and inclusive services, and generated recommendations that were included in the Baku Call to Action. This was preceded by a 30 January 2026 online mobilization with 32 MPs from 30 countries that issued a Call-to-Action recognizing housing as a human right and urging laws for social housing, inclusive zoning, and responsible land governance. During WUF13, Azerbaijani Member of Parliament Parvana Valiyeva pushed for stronger inter-parliamentary cooperation and continued dialogue with UN-Habitat, while a CIS Inter-Parliamentary Assembly session and GLOBE Legislators webinar added to peer learning. UN-Habitat Executive Director Ms Anacláudia Rossbach noted that parliaments are critical for turning global commitments into national laws and budgets, providing oversight, and preparing for the UNGA New Urban Agenda mid-term review in September 2026.

11. Challenges identified

Despite the range of solutions proposed at WUF13, participants identified several persistent challenges undermining progress: limited funding for housing projects, rapid urban population growth, climate disasters, political instability, land ownership conflicts, weak urban governance systems, and entrenched poverty and inequality. Many speakers stressed that addressing these interconnected issues will require coordinated action and sustained cooperation among governments, businesses, communities, and international organizations.

12. Conclusion by the Executive Director

In her closing remarks at WUF13 in Baku on 22 May 2026, UN-Habitat Executive Director Ms A Rossbach urged delegates to “move from marginal progress to systemic transformation,” stressing that housing is a human right and governments must shift from piecemeal fixes to integrated action. She issued five central calls: restore housing as a public responsibility, empower cities and local governments to deliver solutions, end forced evictions with stronger protections, transform housing finance through risk-sharing and blended finance, and strengthen implementation systems built on co-creation and accountability. Citing affordability, displacement, and climate vulnerability as key drivers of the crisis, she said solutions must combine land, finance, infrastructure, and governance to create climate-resilient, inclusive cities. Rossbach also hailed

WUF13's record participation of 57,000+ people from 176+ countries before adopting the Baku Call to Action as the Forum's political outcome.

13. Balu Call for Action – 15 Point Outcome Document

- **Recognise Housing as a Human Right and Public Responsibility** - reaffirm adequate, safe, accessible, affordable housing as a fundamental human right and shift from marginal progress to systematic transformation.
- **Prioritize Integrated Housing Policy** - adopt comprehensive, context-sensitive housing policies supported by structured multistakeholder action and multilevel governance.
- **Mobilize Sustainable Financing** - expand finance for affordable housing through risk-sharing, targeted subsidies, credit access, blended finance, and stronger climate finance.
- **Strengthen Implementation Capacity** - build capacity for delivery at national and local levels with measurable accountability mechanisms.
- **Advance Climate-Resilient Housing** - invest in climate-resilient systems using nature-based solutions, upgrading/retrofitting, community-led action, and disaster preparedness.
- **Link Housing and Climate Justice** - address the overlap between housing insecurity and climate risk. Those most exposed to floods, heat, and degradation are often the same communities facing housing precarity.
- **End Forced Evictions** - strengthen protections and accountability to prevent forced evictions and displacement.
- **Empower Local and Regional Governments** - provide greater support, data access, and resources for local governments and communities to deliver solutions on the ground.
- **Promote Inclusive, Participatory Governance** - ensure inclusive participation of underrepresented populations, civil society, women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, persons with disabilities, and parliamentarians.
- **Integrate Humanitarian, Recovery, and Development** - link humanitarian response, recovery, and long-term development for climate-resilient, people-centred urban recovery in fragile and post-conflict settings.
- **Protect Vulnerable Communities** - prioritize communities facing social, economic, and environmental precarity disproportionately affected by climate impacts.
- **Scale Up Successful Policies and Practices** - consolidate knowledge, partnerships, and practices to scale up what works and address persistent gaps.

- **Strengthen UN-Habitat’s Coordinating Role** - accelerate implementation of the New Urban Agenda and use the UN-Habitat Strategic Plan 2026–2029 as a foundation for housing action, including via the OEWG-H.
- **Embed Accountability and Monitoring** - establish clear targets, accountability, and structured multistakeholder engagement mechanisms to ensure continuity beyond WUF13.
- **Declare the Next Decade as a Decade of Action** - call on member states to accelerate implementation of the New Urban Agenda in its second decade [2026–2036] and move “from diagnosis to action”.

14. Lessons Learned

- **Integrated and Coordinated Approaches are Essential** - Addressing housing challenges requires aligning land, finance, infrastructure, and governance rather than using fragmented or short-term solutions.
- **Housing Must be Treated as a Human Right and Public Responsibility** - governments must take a leading role in ensuring access to adequate, affordable, and safe housing rather than relying solely on market-driven approaches.
- **Strengthening Local Government Capacity is Critical** - Effective urban development depends on empowering municipalities with resources, financing, and decision-making authority, as implementation occurs largely at local level.
- **Sustainable and Innovative Financing is Key** - Limited funding remains a major barrier; therefore, countries must adopt blended finance models, risk-sharing mechanisms, and targeted subsidies to scale up housing delivery.
- **Climate Resilience Must be Integrated into Urban Planning** - Cities must invest in climate-smart infrastructure and disaster preparedness to address increasing environmental risks such as floods, droughts, and heatwaves.
- **Upgrading Informal Settlements is More Effective than Displacement** - In-situ upgrading and inclusion of informal settlements into broader urban planning is more sustainable and socially just than forced evictions.
- **Inclusive and Participatory Governance Enhances Outcomes** - Engaging communities, civil society, and vulnerable groups leads to more equitable and sustainable urban development policies.

- **Urban Inequality Must be Addressed Holistically** - Housing challenges are linked to broader inequalities in services, infrastructure, and economic opportunities, requiring comprehensive policy responses.
- **Global Cooperation and Knowledge Sharing are Crucial** - International platforms like WUF enable countries to share best practices, strengthen partnerships, and accelerate implementation of the New Urban Agenda.
- **Urgency for Systemic Transformation, Not Incremental Change** - Incremental progress is insufficient; countries must shift toward large-scale, systemic reforms to address the global housing crisis effectively.

15. Conclusion

The 13th World Urban Forum in Baku, Azerbaijan, convened tens of thousands of global stakeholders to address the escalating housing crisis and advance sustainable urban development. Through high-level dialogues, multi-stakeholder partnerships, and the adoption of the Baku Call to Action, WUF13 underscored the urgency of affordable housing, climate resilience, integrated urban planning, and strengthened international cooperation. By reaffirming housing as a fundamental human right and a cornerstone of inclusive, resilient cities, the Forum set a clear agenda for systemic transformation. As urbanization accelerates, the outcomes and commitments from WUF13 are poised to shape global urban policy, national legislation, and local implementation strategies in the years ahead. She also announced that the next WUF14 will be held in 2028.

Report to be noted.

National Council of Provinces

1. POLICY ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON SECURITY AND JUSTICE ON THE 2026/27 BUDGET VOTE 5, STRATEGIC PLAN AND ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN (APP) OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS, DATED 3 JUNE 2026.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report serves, in terms of Rule 119 of the NCOP Rules, to assess the strategic plans, annual performance plans and budget of the Department of Home Affairs for 2025/26 against the backdrop of service delivery. On the 6th of May 2026, the Select Committee on Security and Justice held a briefing on the Strategic Plan, APPs and Budget of the Department of Home Affairs and with the Border Management Authority.

2. OVERVIEW OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS (DHA)

2.1 MANDATE OUTCOMES AND STRUCTURE

The DHA's services are divided into two broad categories: civic services and immigration services. The DHA is structured into four programmes following the Estimates of National Expenditure Framework. These programmes are:

- **Programme 1: Administration** - Provide strategic leadership, management and support services to the department.
- **Programme 2: Citizen Affairs** - Provide secure, efficient and accessible services and documents to citizens and lawful residents.
- **Programme 3: Immigration Affairs** - Facilitate and regulate the secure movement of people through ports of entry into and out of the Republic of South Africa. Determine the status of asylum seekers and regulate refugee affairs.

- **Programme 4: Institutional Support and Transfers** - Provide institutional support and transfer funds to the Electoral Commission, the Represented Political Parties' Fund and the Border Management Authority.

2.2 STRATEGIC PLAN

The Strategic Plan for 2025 to 2030 forms the bedrock of the vision to digitally transform the Department of Home Affairs from 2025 to 2030:

- The desired end-state is to deliver a digitally transformed organization where all civics, immigration and refugee services are delivered in a decentralized manner through electronic channels, to dramatically expand inclusion and deliver dignity for all.
- The vision gives expression to the apex priorities of the Government of National Unity (GNU), which is anchored in the need to grow the economy and create jobs, reduce poverty, and build a capable state.
- A digitally transformed DHA will make a substantial contribution to the fulfilment of all three of these priorities, by positioning the Department as an economic enabler through immigration reform, expanding access to enabling documents to all, and using technology to revolutionize the way in which government delivers services in South Africa.

2.3 CONTRIBUTION TO THE NDP

The DHA has a critical contribution to make to the achievement of the NDP 2030 objectives:

- The inclusion of all citizens in democracy and development is enabled by providing them with status and an identity that gives them access to rights and services. This must be done in an efficient, effective, professional and secure manner.
- A further priority for the DHA is to facilitate the acquisition of the critical skills needed for economic growth as determined by the Department of Higher Education and Training (DHET) to build their own skills base.
- The DHA, through the BMA, must continue to drive integrated and coordinated border management to ensure our borders are effectively protected, secured and well-managed.

- The DHA plays a key role in enabling regional development by working with SADC countries through the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO) to establish efficient, secure and managed migration.
- The DHA is central to harnessing the 4th industrial revolution and building a capable state. The modernisation programme of the DHA can reduce fraud and the cost of doing business by enabling e-government which will attract more investment into the country.

2.4 ALIGNMENT TO SONA 2026

The SONA 2026 commitments for the DHA and entities reporting to the Minister of Home Affairs are outlined below:

Issue	Commitment
Electronic Travel Authorisation (ETA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend the ETA system to all countries that require a visa, enabling applications for tourists to be processed digitally within 24 hours. • Extend the ETA to all international airports and the busiest land ports of entry.
Illegal migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take additional steps to secure our borders. Funding to strengthen border security will be prioritised, covering infrastructure, technology and people. • Key border posts will be redeveloped through public-private partnerships • The police, Home Affairs and labour inspectors will work together to crack down on violations of existing immigration, labour and other laws.
Digital Identity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Home Affairs will launch the Digital ID to enable safe and secure use of digital services for all South Africans.
Rollout of smart ID cards and passports at banks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hundreds more bank branches will now offer Smart ID and passport services, decreasing queues and waiting times.

3. DHA ANNUAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Key Priorities which are included in the APP and the targets are aimed at service delivery improvement:

- Digital Transformation of the DHA, reform of visa regime, move towards smart IDs and E passports
- Partnerships with Banking Sector
- Digital channels and automation of processes
- Contribution to the risk-based approach to immigration and national security
- Policy and legislative reforms in support of a digitally transformed DHA
- Fight against fraud and corruption
- Transformation and advocacy

4. BUDGET ALLOCATION

4.1 NATIONAL BUDGET ALLOCATION

- DHA's budget allocation over the medium term is R13.8 billion in 2026/27, R12.9 billion in 2027/28 and R13.3 billion in 2028/29 financial year.¹
- The net change to the baseline amounts is: R1.3 billion increase in 2026/27, R774.9 million increase in 2027/28 and R643.2 million increase in 2028/29.
- Net increases of R701.7 million in 2026/27, R721.1 million in 2027/28 and R720.9 million in 2028/29 towards BMA related to additional allocations for the filling of vacancies, and reallocation of funds following a function shift from the DHA (R395.5 million in 2026/27, R411.2 million in 2027/28 and R424 million in 2028/29 under goods and services).
- An increase of R492.4 million in 2026/27 under goods and services for the Digitalisation project.
- It is important to note that the IEC is allocated an additional R1.1 billion, which was announced by the Minister of Finance during the 2025 Medium Term Budget Policy Statement, in November 2025, for the 2026 local government elections. These funds are included in the Special Appropriation (2025/26 Financial Year) Bill (2026) tabled by the Minister.

4.2 PROVINCIAL BUDGET ALLOCATION

PROVINCIAL BUDGET ALLOCATIONS AS AT 01 APRIL 2026

Provinces	Budget R'000
Eastern Cape	341,561
Free State	218,442
Gauteng	591,285
Kwazulu-Natal	369,237
Limpopo	335,477
Mpumalanga	235,050
North West	242,025
Northern Cape	169,166
Western Cape	287,951

5. BORDER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

¹ National Treasury (2026)

5.1 CORE MANDATE OF THE BMA

- Facilitate and manage the legitimate movement of persons and goods within the border law enforcement area and at ports of entry.
- Cooperate and coordinate border law enforcement functions with other organs of state and border communities.
- Enhance trade and socio-economic development through efficient border management

5.2 FUNDING CONTEXT

The BMA is primarily funded through budget transfers from five participating departments: Department of Home Affairs (DHA), Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE), Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD), Department of Health (DoH), Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ&CD) – through CARA funding.

Approximately 90% of the transferred budget is allocated to Compensation of Employees, leaving limited funding for goods and services.

5.3 ALIGNMENT TO SONA 2026

The BMA's work directly supports the following national priorities:

- National security through integrated, risk-based border management.
- Economic development through One-Stop Border Posts (OSBPs) to facilitate regional trade.
- Combating illegal migration through enhanced enforcement and coordination.
- Anti-corruption through intensive initiatives across ports of entry

5. BUDGET ALLOCATION

Financial Year	BMA Allocation	Key Notes
2023/24	Baseline + R350 million (over MTEF)	Supported the recruitment of 600 junior border guards
2024/25	R1.341 billion	Focus on establishment and CoE
2025/26	+R344 million (over MTEF)	Critical roles and operational costs
2026/27	R2.55 billion	Includes the shift of the Air Liaison Division from DHA
2027/28	To be confirmed	+R721.1 million (projected)
2028/29	To be confirmed	+R720.9 million (projected)

Additional Funding Sources:

- CARA funding: R50 million confirmed (against R3.4 billion requested) – for drones, vessels, vehicles, rugged ICT equipment, and biosecurity scanners
- DHA function shift (Air Liaison division): Funding for Advance Passenger Processing (APP) and Passenger Name Record (PNR) systems

6. COMMITTEE INTERACTION: DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS

6.1 Digital Transformation and Rural Accessibility: The Department is advancing digital services but rural infrastructure challenges, such as poor Wi-Fi, electricity, and connectivity, continue to limit access, affecting mobile units that often operate offline. To address this, the Department is working with telecom providers to improve connectivity. Traditional service delivery will continue alongside digital platforms, and digital ID access will be expanded ahead of the June 2026 local government elections registration weekend.

6.2 System Security and Digital Partnerships: Members were concerned about the security aspects of online services and the banking partnerships. The Department responded that these matters are approached with rigorous IT security processes to prevent cyber risks. Partnerships with commercial banks for digital ID services undergo thorough integration and security assessments to avoid cyber-attacks. Current bank partnership contracts last 12 months with options for renewal, involving multiple banks to maximize accessibility.

6.3 Culture Change: The Department has included leadership-led ethics initiatives and task teams. The Department launched a culture change strategy emphasizing ethical conduct and service improvement which commenced in September 2025.

6.4 Supply Chain and Procurement Management: SCM shows progress, with requests for detailed breakdowns on women-owned businesses. Home Affairs reported 65% public procurement from women-owned businesses. The committee requested detailed demographic breakdowns to ensure inclusivity. SCM audit action plans are being implemented to address past irregularities and improve governance. Ongoing monitoring and reporting are integrated into performance plans and reported monthly

6.5 Permit Backlog Reduction: The backlog shows substantial progress, with 98% of permits processed, but 7,011 cases remain mainly in appeals and waivers. The remaining backlog largely consists of manual applications for appeals and waivers, not new permit requests. All new work permits, temporary residence, and permanent residence applications are up to date.

6.6 Infrastructure Challenges: Where infrastructure delays exist, partnerships with malls and local municipalities provide alternative service points. Power outages and infrastructure deficits remain challenging.

6.7 Staffing Capacity Constraints limit operational effectiveness: The Department has a shortage of labour inspectors. Business cases for additional posts have been submitted to National Treasury but remain partially unfunded. Retention strategies for skilled staff are being queried, with concerns about losing trained personnel to the private sector. The Department addresses budget shortages through self-financing via revenue collection.

6.8 Citizenship: Children born in South Africa to foreign parents do not automatically gain citizenship. The child's citizenship follows the parents' legal status (e.g., asylum seeker permit, refugee status). Upon reaching 18, the child may apply independently for citizenship. The Department emphasized public education on citizenship rules to reduce misconceptions.

6.9 Support for Vulnerable Groups and Unemployed Youth: This support includes the fees for identity documents. Unemployed and indigent individuals may receive letters from social development offices to waive ID fees. The Department plans to increase ID card issuance before the 4 November 2026 elections to ensure eligible voters can participate. Lawmakers have the authority to amend fee regulations if deemed necessary.

6.10 Response to Xenophobic Violence and Civic Engagement: The Department engaged several civil society groups in all provinces during the White Paper process on Citizenship and Immigration. The White Paper has been adopted by Cabinet, with legislative work ongoing to address identified challenges. The Department commits to working with civic organizations to prevent lawlessness and protect citizens.

7. COMMITTEE INTERACTION – BORDER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

7.1 Border Management Authority (BMA) Performance and Challenges: The Border Management Authority (BMA) is making progress but remains significantly constrained by limited funding and staffing, which affects operational capacity and border security. Only about

2,600 of the 11,200 approved posts are filled, and funding of approximately R2 billion falls far short of the required R4.3 billion, leaving operations at about 50% capacity.

These shortages weaken border control and increase risks such as illegal imports and smuggling. Enforcement is further complicated by illegal migrants who often enter legally but overstay visas.

A redevelopment programme covering six border posts, including Ficksburg, is planned to improve border security and create jobs. The Select Committee has been requested to share its Free State oversight findings with the BMA for follow-up action.

7.2 Corruption and Integrity Measures: Since the establishment of the BMA, around 50 officials have been disciplined or dismissed for corruption, with 38 additional investigations ongoing. Anti-corruption initiatives include random rotations and digital adjudication to reduce corruption risks at ports of entry. BMA enforces a zero-tolerance policy and collaborates closely with law enforcement agencies like SAPS and SIU.

7.3 Collaboration with Local Government and Communities: The Department indicated that the collaboration is ongoing but faces operational limits. BMA engages local municipalities and traditional leaders to address border challenges and illegal settlements. However, the Department's eviction powers are limited. Illegal settlements near border posts like Beitbridge are acknowledged as crime hubs, with municipal authorities primarily responsible for enforcement. BMA focuses on planning and coordination with security sector partners but legally restricts private security companies from frontline border enforcement. Consultation is also held with Traditional Councils. The Public Private Partnerships will include further consultations in the redevelopment of the border posts.

7.4 Operational Autonomy and Integration with the Department of Home Affairs: BMA is fully operationally and financially autonomous but receives funding through the Home Affairs budget vote management. Approximately 1 200 immigration officers were transferred from Home Affairs to BMA, with continued integration of assets and systems underway. Coordination occurs through formal protocols and committees ensuring alignment and oversight across government entities.

7.5 Middle East Conflict: The role of DHA and BMA is to support South African citizens in distress and those who wish to return home. They work closely with Defence, Intelligence and DIRCO on these matters.

8. WRITTEN RESPONSES

The Department of Home Affairs and the Border Management Authority were requested to furnish the committee with written responses on the following matters:

8.1 Provide written responses detailing cases and status of gender-based violence and femicide (GBVF), procurement data related to women-owned businesses, and specifics on material irregularities

8.2 Submit detailed organogram, compensation breakdowns, and financial reports including funding shortfalls and staffing levels for BMA.

8.3 Detail the composition and role of the ethics management panel and vetting processes within BMA.

8.4 Report in writing on anti-corruption investigations, disciplinary actions, and criminal charges against border officials.

8.5 Provide feedback on financial audit concerns, irregular expenditure status, and steps taken to maintain good governance.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS: DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS AND BMA

9.1 The Department of Home Affairs should, within 12 months, strengthen rural connectivity by formalising partnerships with telecom and satellite providers, with quarterly progress reporting.

9.2 The Department of Home Affairs should expand rural service access by increasing mobile units and by opening additional offices in underserved areas. The Department should maintain dual service delivery (digital and in-person) on an ongoing basis to ensure inclusive access for vulnerable communities.

9.3 Cybersecurity frameworks for digital ID systems and banking partnerships should be strengthened, with annual independent security audits.

- 9.4** The Border Management Authority should engage National Treasury and secure additional funding for BMA operations and staffing to strengthen and improve border security and to curb illegal activities at the ports of entry.
- 9.5** BMA and the Department of Home Affairs should complete targeted recruitment to fill critical vacancies within this financial year, with quarterly progress updates.
- 9.6** BMA should formalise cooperation frameworks with municipalities, SAPS, and traditional leaders within 6 months, with joint operational plans reviewed quarterly.
- 9.7** The Department should enforce zero-tolerance anti-corruption measures, ensuring all misconduct cases are investigated and concluded within prescribed disciplinary timelines.
- 9.8** Strict financial controls must be maintained continuously to prevent irregular expenditure, supported by quarterly internal audits.
- 9.9** Ongoing structured engagement with communities and civil society on migration and social cohesion should be held at least biannually.

10. CONCLUSION

The Select Committee on Security and Justice thanked the Department and the Border Management Authority for their presentations and encouraged the Department and entities to work smartly within budget constraints to ensure efficient service delivery in all Provinces. The Committee encouraged the BMA to engage National Treasury to increase funding which will translate into the effective management of our borders.

The Committee appreciated the Department of Home Affairs move towards digitalisation but encouraged the Department to ensure that service delivery must reach rural communities.

The Select Committee on Security and Justice supports Budget Vote 5.

Report to be considered.

2. POLICY ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON SECURITY AND JUSTICE ON THE 2026/27 BUDGET VOTE 28, ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN (APP) OF THE DEPARTMENT OF POLICE (SAPS), DATED 3 JUNE 2026.

1. INTRODUCTION

The National Council of Provinces represents the provinces to ensure that the provincial interests are considered in the national sphere of government as stated in section 42(4) of the Constitution. This report serves, in terms of Rule 119 of the NCOP rules to assess the strategic plans, annual performance plans and budget of the Department of Police for 2026/27 against the backdrop of service delivery. On the 20th of May 2026, the Select Committee on Security and Justice, held a briefing with the department.

2. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

The 2025–2030 SAPS Strategic Plan sets out a renewed direction focused on restoring public confidence, professionalising the police service, and improving the effectiveness of crime prevention and response. Anchored in the objectives of the National Development Plan 2030 and the government’s Medium-Term Development Plan (2024–2029), the strategy represents a shift toward measurable service delivery, community-centred policing, and improved internal accountability. It reflects a more integrated and results-oriented approach, with sharper alignment to national priorities such as the MTDP 2024–2029, the National Development Plan (NDP) 2030, and crime-specific imperatives like GBVF, extortion, and infrastructure crime.

2.1 Key Themes and Strategic Priorities

- **Strengthening Service Delivery and Trust in the Police:** SAPS places renewed focus on improving public trust through visible policing, professionalism, and community engagement. There is a growing emphasis on police responsiveness, with citizen perception surveys used to gauge satisfaction.
- **Combatting Violent and Organized Crime:** The Strategic Plan prioritises the reduction of contact crimes, murder, and GBVF-related offences, alongside a more

explicit focus on extortion and infrastructure sabotage. The use of forensic-led investigations, including DNA and ballistics, is central to enhancing detection and conviction rates.

- **Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy (ICVPS):** SAPS commits to implementing hotspot-based policing and evidence-based deployment models under ICVPS, with provincial rollouts planned.
- **Specialised Policing and Public Order Management:** The Strategic Plan reaffirms the mandate of units like NIU, STF, and Public Order Police (POP) in dealing with crowd unrest, public protests, and high-risk operations.
- **Border Security and Transnational Crime:** SAPS outlines a stronger role in border policing, with performance indicators focused on crime-related hits and interdiction at land, air, and seaports.
- **Technology, Digital Policing and Forensics:** A commitment is made to modernise police systems, improve the turnaround time of forensic exhibits, and digitise internal case and resource management systems.
- **Organisational Reform and Capability Building:** There is emphasis on restructuring the organisational model, improving HR processes, enhancing training, and improving member wellness and discipline.

2.2 National Development Plan (NDP)

Chapter 12 of the National Development Plan (NDP) titled “Building Safer Communities” outlines the responsibilities of the policing portfolio in South Africa. The vision of Chapter 12 is that:

"In 2030, people living in South Africa feel safe at home, at school and at work, and they enjoy a community life free of fear. Women walk freely in the streets and children play safely outside. The police service is well-resourced and professional, staffed by highly skilled officers who value their work, serve the community, safeguard lives and property without discrimination, protect the peaceful against violence, and respect the rights to equality and justice."

To achieve this vision, the NDP sets out five focus areas, including to:

- Strengthen the criminal justice system.

- Make the police service professional.
- Demilitarise the police.
- Build safety using an integrated approach; and
- Build community participation in safety.

2.3 Medium Term Development Plan

Strategic Priority 3: Build a Capable, Ethical and Developmental State

This is the most relevant section for SAPS, where the following key outcomes are targeted:

- **Reform and modernisation of the Criminal Justice System:** SAPS and other law enforcement agencies are expected to enhance coordination, responsiveness, and trustworthiness through professionalisation and better systems.
- **Effective border security:** SAPS's Border Management function is recognised as central to national safety, with clear expectations for integrated and intelligence-driven operations.
- **Increased safety for women and children:** SAPS is tasked with improving GBVF responses, expanding the reach and impact of specialised units like FCS, and ensuring victim-centred policing approaches.
- **Combating priority crimes (economic crime, organised crime, corruption):** Greater emphasis is placed on the investigative capacity of the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI/Hawks) and SAPS's forensic capabilities to address complex and cross-border crimes.
- **Secured cyber space:** SAPS must modernise cybercrime investigation capabilities and collaborate across security structures to combat cyber threats.

2.4 State of the Nation Address (SONA)

During the 2026 SONA, President Ramaphosa highlighted the following priorities related to the policing sector:

- **Organised crime and illicit economy:** Organised crime was identified as the most immediate threat to South Africa's democracy, society and economic development. Government will prioritise dismantling criminal syndicates through the consolidation of intelligence at national level, identification of priority syndicates, and the

deployment of multidisciplinary intervention teams using technology, data analytics and integrated law enforcement.

- **Stabilisation of high-violence areas:** Government will intensify efforts to stabilise high-violence areas, including targeted interventions in hotspots affected by gang violence and illegal mining. The South African National Defence Force (SANDF) will be deployed in support of SAPS, with a coordinated tactical plan to address violence in multiple high-risk provinces.
- **Firearm control:** Government will strengthen firearm control by streamlining legislation and regulations relating to firearm licensing, possession and trade, while increasing enforcement of existing firearm laws to reduce gun-related violence.
- **Capacitation of law enforcement:** The SAPS will be strengthened through the recruitment of 5,500 additional police officers in 2026, building on previous recruitment drives. There will also be a continued focus on strengthening specialised law capabilities.
- **Anti-corruption and integrity:** The SONA emphasised the need to restore integrity within law enforcement. Measures include the re-vetting of senior SAPS and metro police leadership, implementation of lifestyle audits, and the establishment of a task team to investigate matters arising from the Madlanga Commission. Government also committed to broader criminal justice reform and strengthening anti-corruption bodies.
- **Gender-based Violence and femicide (GBVF):** Government will strengthen the response to GBVF through faster investigations, improved case management, expanded sexual offences courts, and enhanced survivor support, including the placement of social workers in police stations.
- **Border security and immigration enforcement:** Efforts to secure South Africa's borders will be intensified through improved infrastructure, technology and coordination between SAPS, Home Affairs and other enforcement agencies, alongside stricter enforcement of immigration and labour laws.
- **Integrated and coordinated approach:** The SONA emphasised a whole-of-Government response to crime, requiring stronger coordination across the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster, supported by improved use of intelligence and data-driven policing approaches

3. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND TARGETS

New performance indicators for 2026/27, include the following:

- Percentage of annual SAPS procurement allocated to businesses owned by youth. **The annual target is 10%**
- Percentage of annual SAPS procurement allocated to businesses owned by persons with disabilities. **The annual target is 2%**
- Percentage of lifestyle investigations conducted on SAPS members referred from lifestyle review. **The annual target is 100%.**
- Percentage of Madlanga Commission recommendations addressed. **The annual target is 100%.**
- Percentage of Ad Hoc Committee recommendations addressed. **The annual target is 100%.**
- Percentage of departmental investigations against SAPS members initiated, emanating from the Madlanga Commission recommendations. **The annual target is 100%.**
- Percentage of departmental investigations against SAPS members initiated, emanating from the Ad Hoc Committee recommendations. **The annual target is 100%.**

4. BUDGET ALLOCATIONS

4.1 National Budget Allocations

In 2026/27, the SAPS received a Main Appropriation of R127.07 billion, a nominal increase of R6.2 billion, or 5.1 per cent, compared to the previous financial year. When adjusted for inflation, the real increase is R2 billion (1.66%). Overall, the growth is limited, with most increases largely offset by inflation.

The **Administration Programme** received a Main Appropriation of R24.7 billion in 2026/27, amounting to a nominal increase of R1 billion, or 4.2 per cent. Considering inflation, the allocation increased by R183.4 million (0.78 per cent).

The **Visible Policing Programme** received a Main Appropriation of R67.28 billion in 2026/27, a nominal increase of R3.45 billion, or 5.41 per cent, compared to the previous financial year. In real terms, the Programme's allocation increased by 1.94 per cent. Given that this programme constitutes the frontline service, the modest real growth raises concerns about

whether it is sufficient to address rising crime levels and existing resource constraints, especially in high-crime areas.

The **Detective Services Programme** received a Main Appropriation of R25.39 billion in 2026/27, representing a nominal increase of R1.4 billion, or 5.71 per cent, compared to the previous financial year. In real terms, the Programme's allocation increased by 2.23 per cent (R536.4 million).

The **Crime Intelligence Programme** received a Main Appropriation of R5.24 billion in 2026/27, which is a nominal increase of R190.9 million or 3.78 per cent compared to the previous financial year. In real terms, the Programme's allocation increased by R18.6 million (0.37 per cent).

The **Protection and Security Services Programme** received a Main Appropriation of R4.52 billion in 2026/27, representing a nominal increase of 4.02 per cent compared to the previous financial year and a real increase of 0.60 per cent.

Key spending areas for 2026/27 include:

- Supply Chain Management: **R4.9 billion (including R670 million for capital works)**
- Technology Management Services: **R3.1 billion**
- Human Resource Development: **R2.7 billion**
- Human Resource Management: **R2.4 billion**
- Financial Services: **R1.6 billion**
- Medical Support: **R280 million**

4.2 Provincial Budget Allocations

Province	Indicative Baseline budget amount (R)	Additional once-off allocated amount (R)	TOTAL ALLOCATION TO PROVINCES (R)
Western Cape	899 239 000	67 786 000	967 025 000
Northern Cape	385 557 000	56 498 000	442 055 000
Free State	514 139 000	41 233 000	555 372 000
Eastern Cape	927 703 000	110 379 000	1 038 082 000
KwaZulu-Natal	1 166 128 000	71 380 000	1 237 508 000
Mpumalanga	500 061 000	45 731 000	545 792 000
Limpopo	573 151 000	49 656 000	622 807 000
Gauteng	1 510 208 000	74 667 000	1 584 875 000
North West	545 209 000	75 170 000	620 379 000

The SAPS has recently finalised the apportioning of the operational amount for the 2026/27 financial year, between the various cost centres, at provincial and national levels.

- The baseline budget allocation to provinces is for operational types of expenditure and overtime remuneration but excluding the wage bill and other compensation of employees.
- National competencies with a provincial footprint receive separate allocations, i.e. the DPCI, Forensic Services, Criminal Record & Crime Scene Management, Crime Intelligence, Public Order Policing, Border Security, Information Technology, Facilities, etc.
- The amounts reflected were allocated to provinces for 2026/27, which will then be equitably apportioned to station level, during the first quarter of the financial year.
- Frontline services are prioritised during the budget allocation process, which implies that budget allocations are influenced predominantly by actual personnel numbers. By implication, larger provinces, with more employees, receive a larger portion of the budget, to enable them to finance the running costs of the province.
- The following priorities received additional emphasis, when allocations were communicated to provinces:
 - The Top 30 +5 High Contact Crime Stations.
 - Gender-based violence (GBV).
 - Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) resourcing.
 - Buccal sample collection kits.
 - Security upgrades at police stations.

- Capacitation of SAPS garages.
- Additional overtime for interventions
- Additional goods & services to assist provinces with fuel and deployment requirements leading up to the 2026 Local Government Elections

5. COMMITTEE INTERACTION

5.1 Trust and Public Confidence: Members raised concerns regarding declining public trust and confidence in SAPS and questioned how the organisation intends to rebuild credibility within communities. SAPS stated that trust and confidence would be rebuilt through accountability in the use of resources; improved conduct of police officials and strengthened ethical leadership.

5.2 Gender-Based Violence and Sexual Offences: Members expressed concern regarding the limited availability of Paediatric Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kit and the low detection rate in sexual offence cases in the Western Cape. SAPS stated that police stations in the Western Cape do have Paediatric Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kit and that additional funding has been allocated to ensure continuous availability. The FCS units focus on sexual offences, family violence and child protection. The Department is implementing a targeted approach to strengthen FCS capability, with a focus on investigative capacity, co-ordination and victim support.

5.3 Forensic Laboratory Expansion: Members requested updates on forensic science laboratories, particularly in KwaZulu-Natal, and emphasised the need to address forensic backlogs. SAPS confirmed that a forensic laboratory has been launched in KwaZulu-Natal and the expansion of the laboratory is underway.

5.4 Civil Claims Against SAPS: Members raised concerns regarding the increasing number of civil claims against SAPS. SAPS stated that the National Commissioner would prioritise the management of civil claims.

5.5 Criminal Convictions and Corruption: Members noted reports that approximately 140 SAPS members in the Western Cape have criminal convictions and are still working at police stations. Members wanted to know what concrete reforms to address corruption were in place. The DPCI responded that its mandate includes serious corruption including the private and public sector where cases are reported against police members. DPCI has proactive measures

in place to obtain information pertaining to corrupt activities and has forums to address these matters. In respect of the capacitation of the DPCI, they do have challenges with their investigators being poached by the private sector and they have an ageing workforce. The DPCI is addressing issues related to appropriate capacitation through external and internal advertisements.

5.6 Vetting and Lifestyle Audits: Members requested information regarding the findings emerging from lifestyle audits and the trends identified across provinces. Members requested updates on re-vetting processes within SAPS. Members also wanted to know the outcomes and trends identified in the process of lifestyle audits. SAPS stated that senior managers undergo annual financial disclosures, which are analysed and follow-up investigations are conducted where concerns are identified. SAPS confirmed that all senior managers are undergoing re-vetting and that the outcomes of the vetting and lifestyle audits will be shared with the Committee once finalised.

5.7 Community Policing Forums (CPFs): Members noted that approximately R14 million has been allocated to CPFs, but concerns remain regarding insufficient support. CPFs reportedly continue to experience shortages relating to data, operational resources and stipends. SAPS stated that this is the fourth consecutive year of financial support to CPFs. SAPS indicated that the issue of stipends would be discussed with the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service.

5.8 Vehicle Repair Delays: Members raised concerns regarding the large numbers of vehicles awaiting repairs at government garages in provinces and the administrative delays affecting service delivery. Members also queried whether it would not be better for SAPS to decentralise the repairs to vehicles. SAPS stated that a fleet management strategy is being implemented to address these issues.

5.9 Staffing, Vacancy Rates and Training: Members questioned whether SAPS has a concrete plan with timeframes to address high vacancy rates, recruitment and training. SAPS reported that the annual staff turnover is approximately 6 500 members; funding allows for only 5 500 replacements annually; and SAPS requires approximately 13 000 additional personnel to be fully capacitated. SAPS stated that the first intake of 5 500 recruits will commence training by 1 June 2026; and a second intake is planned for February 2027.

5.10 Filling of Critical Posts: Members requested information regarding critical skills shortages. SAPS stated that 2 900 vacancies would be filled by 1 September 2026, including: forensic social workers; legal officers; and technical personnel.

5.11 Early Retirement Programme: Members questioned how SAPS intends to balance voluntary early retirement with the need to maintain sufficient manpower. SAPS acknowledged that early retirement would worsen staffing shortages if additional funding were not secured but they would work on a plan to ensure that there is continuity.

5.12 Employee Morale: Members questioned the morale of SAPS officials, particularly following the findings of the Madlanga Commission and the Parliamentary Ad Hoc Committee. SAPS acknowledged that morale is low and indicated that programmes are being developed to address employee wellbeing.

5.13 Detective Retention Policy: Members indicated that the SAPS retention policy for detectives and specialised units requires revision. SAPS stated that a detective allowance of R1 000 has been introduced as part of retention measures.

5.14 Transformation and Employment Equity: Members observed that transformation within SAPS should be reflected in terms of race, gender and age representation. Concerns were also raised regarding the underrepresentation of coloured and Indian communities. SAPS indicated that they have Employment Equity Targets in place in the recruitment strategies. The Chairperson requested SAPS to submit detailed transformation information to the Committee.

5.15 Illegal Mining and SANDF Deployment: Members requested clarity on whether illegal mining constitutes a criminal offence. Members requested information regarding SAPS operations targeting illegal mining. Members also wanted to understand whether the deployment of the SANDF has assisted in addressing organised crime. SAPS confirmed that illegal mining is a criminal offence as mining requires a valid licence. SAPS stated that illegal mining is treated as organised crime due to links with drugs, firearms and illegal immigration. SAPS further indicated that collaborative structures exist with the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy and other departments. SAPS has implemented a coordinated intelligence led national response to gang violence and illegal mining with operations in high-risk provinces. SAPS stated that the SANDF deployment has produced positive results and that a full report would be submitted to the Committee.

5.16 Human Rights and Foreign Nationals: Members expressed concern regarding reports of violent treatment of foreign nationals by police officials. SAPS acknowledged the importance of upholding constitutional and human rights obligations in the exercise of their duties.

5.17 Police Infrastructure: Members raised concerns regarding deteriorating conditions at police stations and unsuitable working environments for officials. Specific concerns were raised regarding conditions and maintenance challenges at Marianhill Police Station in KZN. Members requested greater access to policing services through satellite police stations and mobile facilities. Members cited the example of Tigane in the Northwest Province. SAPS indicated that the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure is attending to infrastructure challenges. SAPS stated that progress reports would be requested from the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure in respect of the Marianhill police station and shared with the Committee. SAPS stated that feasibility assessments are conducted before establishing new satellite stations.

5.18 Technology and Digitalisation: Members questioned the slow rollout of body-worn cameras and requested clarity on prioritised police stations. Members were also concerned about lost dockets at police stations. SAPS indicated that procurement processes are underway in partnership with the State Information Technology Agency (SITA) for body-worn cameras. SAPS is rolling out desktops, laptops and scanners to address equipment gaps. Network infrastructure is being expanded with ongoing LAN upgrades to improve connectivity and data access.

5.19 Vip Protection: Members noted a significant increase in the VIP Protection budget since the previous financial year. SAPS indicated that the increase was due to inflation and specific criteria.

5.20 The Committee requested SAPS to furnish the committee with the following additional information by the 3rd of June 2026:

- Written responses regarding sexual offence backlogs;
- Information on vacancy rates and implementation timeframes;
- Details regarding renovations and maintenance projects;
- Information on vetting and lifestyle audits;

- Transformation statistics; and
- Updates on Operation Prosper and the 38 completed actions.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 SAPS should ensure that all police stations in the Western Cape are fully stocked with Paediatric Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kits by 30 June 2026.

6.2 SAPS should provide the Committee with a written turnaround plan by 3 June 2026 outlining interventions to reduce forensic and sexual offence investigation backlogs.

6.3 SAPS should provide quarterly reports on the number, nature, and financial value of civil claims instituted against SAPS, detailing measures to reduce civil claims, including accountability mechanisms for misconduct and unlawful actions by members.

6.4 SAPS should submit a report to the Committee on vetting and lifestyle audits by 30 September 2026 detailing:

- The number of officials vetted;
- Trends identified through lifestyle audits; and
- Actions taken against officials found to have acted improperly.

6.5 SAPS, in consultation with the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service, should finalise a framework on CPF stipends and resource allocation by 31 October 2026. SAPS and CSPA should ensure that all CPFs receive adequate operational support, including data and communication resources, during the 2026/27 financial year.

6.6 SAPS should implement a decentralised vehicle maintenance and repair system in all provinces to reduce delays in vehicle repairs. SAPS should prioritise the use of local service providers for vehicle repairs, where feasible, to reduce administrative delays and improve response times. SAPS should provide the Committee with a provincial quarterly report on:

- Police vehicles awaiting repairs;
- Average repair turnaround times; and

- Measures implemented to improve fleet availability.

6.7 SAPS should fill the critical vacancies by 1 September 2026 as committed during the engagement. SAPS should provide the Committee with a detailed vacancy reduction plan, including timelines and budget implications, by 31 July 2026.

6.8 SAPS should submit a detailed employment equity and transformation report to the Committee by 30 September 2026 reflecting progress in terms of race, gender, and age representation. SAPS should develop targeted recruitment strategies to improve representation of underrepresented groups within SAPS by the 2027/28 financial year.

6.9 SAPS should provide the Committee with a comprehensive report by 30 August 2026 on joint operations between SAPS-SANDF against illegal mining activities, including arrests, seizures, and convictions.

6.10 SAPS should provide the Committee with a detailed list of police stations scheduled for renovation, maintenance, or construction by 31 July 2026. SAPS, together with the Department of Public Works and Infrastructure, should prioritise urgent repairs at dysfunctional police stations during the 2026/27 financial year.

6.11 The SAHRC should assess the infrastructure and state of police stations in all provinces and furnish the committee with a report by January 2027.

6.12 SAPS should accelerate the rollout of body-worn cameras and provide the Committee with an implementation schedule by 30 September 2026. SAPS should prioritise the deployment of body-worn cameras to high-crime and high-contact police stations during the 2026/27 financial year.

6.13 SAPS should implement digital case and docket management systems in identified pilot police stations by 31 March 2027. SAPS should provide quarterly progress reports on digitisation initiatives aimed at reducing lost dockets and improving case management efficiency.

6.14 SAPS should instil a culture of adherence to human rights principles for all members in the exercise of their duties with their public.

7. CONCLUSION

The Select Committee on Security and Justice welcomed the planned rollout of technology, including body-worn cameras, dashboard cameras, CCTV systems and improvements to digital infrastructure at police stations.

The committee reaffirmed that the fight against crime requires a capable, ethical and well-resourced police service, and the committee encouraged SAPS to work towards rebuilding trust both within SAPS but also within communities.

The Select Committee on Security and Justice supports Budget Vote 28.

Report to be considered.

3. POLICY ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON SECURITY AND JUSTICE ON THE 2026/27 BUDGET VOTE 21, ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN (APP) OF THE CIVILIAN SECRETARIAT FOR POLICE (CSPS), DATED 3 JUNE 2026.

1. INTRODUCTION

The National Council of Provinces represents the provinces to ensure that the provincial interests are considered in the national sphere of government as stated in section 42(4) of the Constitution. This report serves, in terms of Rule 119 of the NCOP rules to assess the strategic plans, annual performance plans and budget of the CSPS. The Select Committee on Security and Justice, on the 27th of May 2026, held a virtual briefing with the Civilian Secretariat for Police on their budgets and APP.

2. STRATEGIC PLANS

The Secretariat identified the following strategic priorities for the 2026/27 financial year:

Strengthening policy and legislative frameworks for policing: The Secretariat prioritises the development of policies and legislation to improve the effectiveness, consistency, and accountability of the policing system. This includes:

- Advancing key legislative reforms (e.g. firearms, private security, forensic procedures).
- Driving implementation of the Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy (ICVPS).
- Promoting a community-centred, rights-based policing model.
- Enhancing community participation and partnerships in crime prevention: A strong emphasis is placed on intersectoral coordination and community involvement, including:
 - Facilitating imbizos and public participation programmes.
 - Strengthening community policing forums (CPFs) and safety structures.
 - Conduct awareness campaigns and capacity-building initiatives.

Intensifying civilian oversight, monitoring and evaluation of SAPS:

The Secretariat focuses on ensuring accountability and performance monitoring of SAPS through:

- Oversight reports on police conduct, complaints handling, and integrity.
- Monitoring compliance with legislation, especially the Domestic Violence Act.
- Evaluating implementation of recommendations (e.g. from IPID).

During the 2026/27 Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period, the Secretariat's strategic focus reflects an intention to strengthen the policing environment through policy development, enhanced community participation, and improved civilian oversight.

3. MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The CSPA gives expression to the MTDP's broader vision of reforming and professionalising the security and justice sectors, with specific alignment to the following themes:

- Strengthening Police Accountability and Oversight.
- Professionalisation and Ethics in Policing.
- Enhancing Citizen Participation and Community Policing.

The CSPA supports policy reforms and strategy reviews that aim to *build a capable, ethical, and developmental police service*. This includes policy initiatives that support *community trust, GBVF reduction, and improved service delivery by SAPS*.

4. BUDGET ALLOCATION 2026/27

4.1 National Budget

The CSPA received a Main Appropriation of R179.4 million in 2026/27, reflecting a nominal increase of R6.8 million (3.9 per cent) compared to the previous financial year. In real terms, however, the Department's allocation increased by only R900 thousand (0.52 per cent), indicating limited growth after accounting for inflation.

The **Administration Programme** is allocated R81.2 million in 2026/27, reflecting a marginal nominal increase of 0.25 per cent (R200 thousand). However, when adjusted for inflation, this constitutes a real decrease of 3.05 per cent (R2.5 million), indicating a reduction in the Programme's purchasing power despite the nominal growth.

The **Intersectoral Coordination and Strategic Partnerships Programme** shows the most significant growth, increasing to R31.8 million. This represents a nominal increase of 16.48 per cent (R4.5 million), and a real increase of 12.65 per cent (R3.5 million). This substantial growth suggests a strategic shift towards strengthening partnerships, community engagement, and coordinated approaches to crime prevention.

The **Legislation and Policy Development Programme** receives R26.6 million, reflecting a marginal nominal increase of 0.38 per cent (R100 thousand). In real terms, however, the allocation declines by 2.92 per cent (R800 thousand), indicating a slight contraction in resources available for policy and legislative development.

The **Civilian Oversight, Monitoring and Evaluation Programme** increases to R39.8 million, representing a nominal increase of 5.29 per cent (R2 million) and a real increase of 1.83 per cent (R700 thousand). This moderate growth reflects continued prioritisation of oversight and accountability functions within the policing environment.

4.2 Provincial Budget

Provinces	Budget allocation for 2025/26 R'000	Budget allocation for 2026/27 R'000
EC	85 863	76 297
FS	R 31 316	R 26 671
GP	28 857	145 519
KZN	158 090	160 075
LP	65 997	55 611
MP	120 429	95 874

NC	33 560	36 579
NW	61 587	56 000
WC	76 662	65 336

5. ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLANS 2026/27

The 2026/27 APP reflects a shift in the Department's strategic orientation toward a more system-focused and integrative role within the policing environment. This includes a stronger emphasis on professionalisation, community participation, and the review of SAPS performance indicators over a two-year period.

5.1 Programme 1: Administration

Programme purpose: The purpose of the Administration Programme is to provide strategic leadership, management and support services to the Department.

Programme 1 provides the institutional support and enabling environment for the Department's core functions, focusing on administration, human resources, and ICT. Over the medium term, the programme will prioritise aligning its ICT strategy with evolving developments, including 4IR and DPSA standards, while continuing to implement a revised Human Resource Strategy to ensure a capable, equitable, and efficient workforce.

The programme contributes to broader government priorities by promoting a professionalised and ethical Secretariat, while also supporting the transformation of SAPS. This includes advancing employment equity targets, strengthening inclusion of women, youth, and persons with disabilities, and maintaining compliance with relevant legislation.

In addition, Programme 1 supports key oversight-related functions, including monitoring the National Forensic DNA Database and the work of the DPCI Judge, which contribute to accountability, proper investigative processes, and the effective functioning of the criminal justice system.

For the 2026/27 financial year, the Administration programme has 8 performance indicators, of which no targets are new compared to the previous financial year.

Subprogramme: Department Management

- Four assessments conducted on the functioning of the National Forensic DNA Database.
- Four status reports investigations conducted by the DPCI Judge. New indicator.

Subprogramme: Corporate Services

- 100% implementation of planned activities in the revised Human Capital Strategy (HCS) implementation plan.
- 100% implementation of planned activities in the ICT Strategy implementation plan.

Subprogramme: Finance Administration

- 100% of payments made to creditors within 30 days.
- 99% of expenditure disbursed in relation to budget allocated

5.2 Programme 2: Inter-sectoral Coordination and Strategic Partnerships

Programme purpose: The purpose of the *Inter-sectoral Coordination and Strategic Partnerships* Programme is to manage and encourage national dialogue on community safety and crime prevention.

Programme 2 is focused on community safety, stakeholder engagement, and partnership-building, in line with the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act (2011). Its core objective is to create structured platforms for dialogue and collaboration on crime prevention, particularly at community level, bringing together government, civil society, and private sector stakeholders.

A key strategic focus is the implementation of the ICVPS through an intergovernmental approach. This includes targeted workshops with district municipalities and stakeholders to support the establishment and functionality of Community Safety Forums (CSFs) as critical conduits for local-level implementation. This approach also aligns with the objectives of the

District Development Model, reinforcing integrated planning and coordination at municipal level.

The programme further places emphasis on monitoring the functionality of CSFs and assessing the extent to which key initiatives, such as the School Safety Protocol, are effectively implemented by SAPS and other stakeholders. In addition, it continues to facilitate public participation programmes, ensuring that community concerns are captured, responded to, and followed through with appropriate remedial actions.

Ongoing initiatives also include targeted anti-crime campaigns, particularly focused on vulnerable groups such as women, children, persons with disabilities, and youth, contributing to broader efforts to address gender-based violence and other priority crime areas.

For the 2026/27 financial year, the Department has set the following targets under Programme 2:

Sub-Programme 2.1: Intergovernmental, Civil Society and Public-Private Partnerships

Four status reports on the implementation of Cooperation Agreements to build safer communities.

- One victim support initiative with stakeholders.
- Five capacity-building workshops are scheduled to be held with District Municipalities, Community Safety Forums (CSFs), JCPS cluster departments on crime and violence prevention and safety and security policies.
- Four anti-crime campaigns will be carried out with stakeholders to promote public safety.
- Two assessments are planned to determine the functionality of established Community Safety Forums (CSFs).
- Two analyses will be undertaken to assess the implementation of the School Safety Protocol by SAPS.
- Two assessments will be conducted to determine the functionality of established Community Policing Forums (CPFs) to improve community safety.
- Nine capacity-building workshops held with CPF members on the role of CPFs in crime prevention. New target.

Sub-Programme 2.2: Community Outreach

- Twelve *izimbizos* or public participation programmes with communities to promote community safety. This is an increase from the previous years' target of 10 such engagements.
- Six response plans on the *izimbizo*/community engagements held to promote community safety (feedback to communities). This is an increase from the previous years' target of two such engagements.

5.3 Programme 3: Legislation and Policy Development

Programme purpose: The purpose of the *Legislation and Policy Development* Programme is to develop policy and legislation for the police sector and to conduct research on policing and crime.

For the 2026/27 financial year, the Programme identified six performance indicators.

Sub-Programme 3.1: Policy Development and Research:

- Two progress reports on the implementation of the ICVPS.
- Four reports on the implementation of the Knowledge and Information Management Strategy to the Secretary for approval. This is an increase from previous years' target of two such reports.
- One policing policy analysis. New indicator.
- Two evidence-based research projects conducted on policing and safety. This is an increase from the previous years' target of one such project.

To support the achievement of MTDP objectives related to safety and security, the Department will undertake a policy analysis of a previously approved policing policy to assess its implementation and impact, particularly in relation to the professionalisation of the South African Police Service (SAPS).

In line with the MTDP commitment to strengthen the implementation of the ICVPS, the Department will conduct a perception survey to assess the extent of its implementation across government and society.

Furthermore, following Cabinet approval of the National Policing Policy in May 2025, the Department will develop and monitor an implementation plan to ensure its effective execution by SAPS and relevant stakeholders.

Sub-Programme 3.2: Legislation

- Four Bills will be submitted to the Minister for Cabinet approval for publication for public comments. This is an increase from the previous years' target of two bills.
- One Bill will be submitted to the Minister for Cabinet approval for introduction into Parliament.

The Secretariat will review and submit the legislation to the Minister for approval by Cabinet for these Bills to be published in the Government Gazette for public comments. The amendment bills are as follows:

- The Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Amendment Bill,
- Private Security Industry Regulation Amendment Bill,
- Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Bill, and
- Critical Infrastructure Protection Amendment Bill.

The Department will make the necessary effort to introduce the Firearms Control Amendment Bill into Parliament by the end of the 2026/27 financial year.

Over the five-year planning period, the Department will prioritise the finalisation of key policies and legislation, considering the priorities of the Government of National Unity.

In addition, several legislative proposals will undergo further consultation with relevant stakeholders prior to enactment by the President, including:

- Firearms Control Amendment Bill
- South African Police Service Amendment Bill
- Second-Hand Goods Amendment Bill
- Stock Theft Amendment Bill

5.4 Programme 4: Civilian Oversight, Monitoring and Evaluation

Programme purpose: The purpose of the *Civilian Oversight, Monitoring and Evaluation* Programme is to oversee, monitor and report on the performance of the SAPS.

Programme 4 remains central to the Department's core mandate, particularly in contributing to the professionalisation of SAPS and the implementation of the ICVPS. Its focus is primarily on oversight, monitoring, and assessment of policing performance and conduct.

Over the medium term, a key initiative is the implementation of a perception survey to assess the extent to which the ICVPS is being realised in practice. This includes gathering the views of citizens on their sense of safety, as well as the impact of crime prevention initiatives across government and other sectors.

The Programme also continues to prioritise compliance monitoring, particularly in relation to the Domestic Violence Act. This includes targeted police station visits and analysis of dockets classified as undetected, unfounded, or withdrawn, with the aim of assessing adherence to policy and identifying underlying challenges in investigations.

Additional areas of focus include:

- Monitoring the implementation of IPID recommendations by SAPS.
- Assessing the management of public complaints to strengthen the complaints system.
- Evaluating the implementation of legislation such as the Prevention of Organised Crime Act.
- Monitoring crime prevention initiatives in identified hotspot areas.

For the 2026/27 financial year, the Programme identified nine performance indicators, of which most targets remain unchanged compared to the previous financial year.

Sub-Programme 4.1: Police Performance, Conduct and Compliance Monitoring, with the target incorporated into each description:

- One compliance assessment undertaken for SAPS performance. New target.
- One assessment will be conducted on the SAPS Budget and Programme Performance.

- Two assessments will be undertaken on the implementation of Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) recommendations by SAPS.
- One assessment will be conducted on police conduct and integrity.
- Two assessments will be concluded on the implementation of legislation and policies by SAPS.
- Two assessments will be conducted on the SAPS Complaints Management System to monitor responsiveness and accountability. The outcome in to strengthen the implementation of the ICVPS.
- Two assessments will be undertaken on SAPS compliance with the Domestic Violence Act (1998) to monitor protection of vulnerable groups and enforcement of legislation.

Sub-Programme 4.2: Policy and Programme Evaluations

- One assessment will be conducted on a SAPS programme to evaluate its effectiveness, relevance, and alignment with strategic objectives.
- One perception survey conducted on the effectiveness of the ICVPS implementation. New target.

6. COMMITTEE INTERACTION

6.1 Community Trust and Community Policing: Members raised concerns regarding weak oversight and lack of public trust in SAPS as well as the need to strengthen community policing and CPFs and to regulate informal community structures. CSPA stated that crime reduction depends on police stations being rooted within communities and maintaining public trust. Trust between communities and police is symbiotic and essential for reducing crime. Community policing and neighbourhood watch structures are included in policy and legislative amendments. Informal structures such as “*Amapanyapanya*” are being regularised through government policy interventions.

6.2 Technology: Members wanted more information on the use of technology to improve policing. CSPA developed an e-Policing Policy to enhance the use of drones, body cameras, CCTV cameras, and other policing technologies. SAPS implementation of these technologies will be monitored through APP oversight.

6.3 Dysfunctional CPFs and Provincial Challenges Members requested clarity on the functionality of CPFs, the challenges in provinces such as the Eastern Cape and Western Cape as well as the lack of cooperation from municipalities and other stakeholders. CSPA indicated that the reasons for non-functionality differ by station and include political interference, criminal infiltration and operational challenges. Cooperation agreements are in place, particularly in the Eastern Cape. However, implementation challenges persist due to non-cooperation by municipalities, lack of support from some departments and broader coordination weaknesses. Similar challenges were noted in the Western Cape.

6.3 Civil Claims Against SAPS: Members raised concerns regarding the high number of civil claims against SAPS. CSPA responded that civil claims are monitored with recommendations to reduce contingent liability. Civil claim figures are reflected in SAPS APPs rather than CSPA APPs. Recommendations have been made to SAPS to reduce civil claims.

6.4 Unlawful arrests and Police Misconduct: Members were concerned about police conduct and the lack of visible impact on policing arising out of the CSPA recommendations. CSPA explained that key interventions include improved police training, lawful arrest procedures, improved professionalism and balancing constitutional rights with policing duties.

6.5 Implementation of the Domestic Violence Act: Members questioned the implementation strategy for the Domestic Violence Act. CSPA stated that they utilize the Act as an anchor for implementation. Oversight is conducted at both administrative and substantive compliance levels. Gaps in implementation are documented and submitted to the Department of Police.

6.6 Engagement with Communities on Police Station Performance: Members wanted to understand how CSPA addresses community concerns related to police stations. CSPA emphasized the importance of community engagement on police station performance. Approximately 140 police stations are prioritized for intervention plans to reduce crime. Station Commanders will be held accountable for the implementation of these plans. CSPA is working to strengthen its relationship with provincial secretariats to address these matters.

6.7 Implementation of IPID Recommendations: Members questioned whether CSPA has sufficient powers to enforce recommendations and the effectiveness of their oversight mechanisms. CSPA acknowledged that their powers are limited by legislation and that recommendations to SAPS are not binding. SAPS is not legally compelled to implement recommendations or provide reasons for rejecting them. To address this, amendments to SAPS legislation are being pursued, the CSPA Act is under review and oversight, and implementation-monitoring mechanisms are being strengthened.

6.8 Strengthening Oversight and Governance: Members wanted to know what measures were being undertaken to strengthen the CSPA oversight role and the governance measures which are being put in place to address this. The CSPA emphasized the need to strengthen its oversight to address issues arising out of the Commissions of Inquiry. CSPA is reviewing the PSIRA Act to strengthen regulations and governance over the Private Security Industry. The governance of SAPS needs to be above reproach to ensure community credibility.

6.9 Rape Kits: Members wanted to know whether rape kits are available at police stations and why there are reported shortages at station level. CSPA stated that national-level supply of rape kits to provinces is currently at 100%. The main challenge lies in the distribution from provinces to stations and stock management at station level. Monitoring exercises are underway to determine bottlenecks. Recommendations will be made to SAPS regarding improved distribution and management systems.

6.10 Provincial Capacity Constraints: Members were dissatisfied with the lack of provincial secretariats on the Garden Route in the Western Cape and concerns were also raised about the Eastern Cape, given the high levels of violence in the province. Members raised concerns regarding the underfunding of provincial secretariats and weak provincial structures, particularly in the Eastern Cape and Northern Cape. CSPA stated that significant capacity constraints remain in provincial secretariats. Northern Cape remains one of the least capacitated provinces. Provinces were urged to strengthen support and funding for provincial secretariat structures.

6.11 Civilian Secretariat for Police Service (CSPA) to furnish the committee with the following information in writing, within 14 days:

6.11.1 Detailed employment demographics per category and salary level, including:

- Persons with disabilities;
- Youth representation;
- Provincial breakdowns.

6.11.2 Detailed breakdown of learnerships and internships, including:

- Provinces benefiting;
- Recruitment processes followed;
- Funding sources for learnerships;
- Measures which will be implemented to prevent nepotism and unethical recruitment.

6.11.3 Detailed report on dysfunctional CPFs, including:

- Number of non-functional CPFs per province;
- Reasons for non-functionality;
- Interventions which are being implemented to restore functionality.

6.11.4 Detailed report on implementation challenges in the Eastern Cape and Western Cape, including:

- Cooperation agreement challenges;
- Non-cooperation by municipalities and departments;
- Interventions underway to address these challenges.

6.11.5 Detailed report on interventions aimed at reducing civil claims against SAPS, including:

- Recommendations made to SAPS;
- Training interventions;

6.11.6 Measures addressing unlawful arrests and police misconduct.

6.11.7 Detailed report on rape kit availability and distribution, including:

- Provincial stock levels;
- Distribution processes from provinces to police stations;
- Challenges identified;
- Recommendations to improve management and distribution.

6.11.8 Written report on oversight interventions and implementation monitoring mechanisms, including:

- Progress of the technical and executive monitoring committees;

- Status of recommendations made to SAPS;
- Measures to strengthen implementation of recommendations.

6.11.9 Detailed report on provincial CSPS office capacity, particularly:

- Eastern Cape;
- Northern Cape;
- Western Cape.

6.11.10 Written submission on policy and legislative reform processes, including:

- Review of the CSPS Act;
- SAPS Amendment Bill provisions;
- Regulation of private security industry reforms.

6.11.11 Detailed report on the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act (DVA), including:

- Oversight mechanisms;
- Administrative and substantive compliance monitoring;
- GBVF intervention strategies.

6.11.12 Written report on e-Policing implementation and technology monitoring, including:

- Drones;
- Body cameras;
- CCTV systems;
- Other policing technologies.

6.11.13 Detailed breakdown of the 140 priority police stations identified for enhanced oversight and accountability interventions.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 The Civilian Secretariat for Police Service (CSPS), in collaboration with the South African Police Service (SAPS), should develop and implement a monitoring framework for the 140 priority police stations, including measurable indicators on crime reduction, community trust, and station performance, and submit progress reports to the Committee.

7.2 The CSPS should finalise and submit a comprehensive turnaround strategy, within three months, for dysfunctional Community Policing Forums (CPFs), including station-

specific reasons for dysfunctionality, targeted interventions, and timelines for restoring functionality in all affected provinces.

- 7.3** The CSPA should, within 6 months, establish a coordinated intergovernmental task team with provincial departments, municipalities, and relevant stakeholders in the Eastern Cape and Western Cape to address implementation challenges relating to community policing and cooperation agreements, and provide the Committee with biannual progress reports.
- 7.4** The CSPA should, within 30 days, conduct a national audit on the availability, distribution, and storage of rape kits at police stations, and develop a standardised tracking and stock-management system to prevent shortages and improve accountability. A report on the progress on this matter should be furnished to the committee within 3 months.
- 7.5** The Civilian Secretariat for Police Service (CSPA) should strengthen the monitoring and oversight of the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act by SAPS, including ensuring compliance with legislative obligations and the provision of mandatory training for SAPS members on Gender-Based Violence and Femicide (GBVF) related responsibilities, and submit a progress report to the Committee within three months of the adoption of this report.
- 7.6** The Civilian Secretariat for Police Service (CSPA) should expedite the review and amendment of the relevant legislation to strengthen its oversight and enforcement powers, including mechanisms to ensure that SAPS is required to respond to and account for the implementation or non-implementation of recommendations arising from oversight processes.
- 7.7** The CSPA should, within 3 months, finalise and implement the e-Policing Policy monitoring framework to assess SAPS utilisation of drones, body cameras, CCTV cameras, and related technologies, and submit annual evaluations on the effectiveness of these technologies in improving policing outcomes to the committee.

7.8 The Civilian Secretariat for Police Service, in collaboration with the South African Police Service, should within 3 months develop and submit to the Committee a comprehensive action plan to reduce civil claims against SAPS.

7.9 The Civilian Secretariat for Police Services should position itself to be able to monitor and conduct the necessary oversight in respect of the recommendations emanating from the *Madlanga Commission of inquiry* and the *Parliamentary Ad Hoc Committee*.

7.10 The Civilian Secretariat for Police Services should ensure that lifestyle audits are conducted for officials and that the outcomes are properly recorded, monitored, and supported by appropriate consequence management measures.

8. CONCLUSION

The Committee welcomed the presentation by the CSPS and encouraged the Department to strengthen its monitoring and oversight role in restoring trust in SAPS.

CSPS was also encouraged to review and craft the necessary legislation to ensure that the policing sector has the necessary legal and regulatory framework to fight crime as well as address corruption.

The Select Committee on Security and Justice supports Budget Vote 21.

Report to be considered.

4. POLICY ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON SECURITY AND JUSTICE ON THE 2026/27 BUDGET VOTE 24, ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN (APP) OF THE INDEPENDENT POLICE INVESTIGATIVE DIRECTORATE (IPID), DATED 3 JUNE 2026.

1. INTRODUCTION

The National Council of Provinces represents the provinces to ensure that the provincial interests are considered in the national sphere of government as stated in section 42(4) of the Constitution. This report serves, in terms of Rule 119 of the NCOP rules to assess the strategic plans, annual performance plans and budget. This report serves to assess the strategic plans, annual performance plans and budget of the IPID. The Select Committee on Security and Justice, on the 27th of May 2026, held a virtual briefing on the 2026/27 Budget and APPs of the IPID.

2. STRATEGIC FOCUS

- **Reducing Backlog Cases:** IPID intends to continue implementing its backlog strategy, with a target of making 13 500 backlog cases decision-ready over the next three years.
- **Prioritising Corruption Investigations:** A distinct emphasis is placed on tackling corruption within the police. Over the medium term, IPID aims to ensure that 45 corruption cases are decision-ready within 90 days of registration.
- **Improving the Quality of Investigations:** The Directorate plans to strengthen its quality assurance capacity, including conducting quality assurance on 30 per cent of dockets each year to support better investigation outcomes and improve prosecution prospects.
- **Strengthening Investigative Responsiveness in Priority Categories:** Performance indicators show continued focus on ensuring that cases such as deaths in custody, deaths

as a result of police action, rape in custody, torture, and corruption are made decision-ready within defined timeframes.

- **Enhancing Operational Efficiency:** IPID will continue implementing its ICT plan, particularly the development of its case management system and integration with justice cluster systems, to improve efficiency and case handling.
- **Strengthening Stakeholder Relations and Public Awareness:** The Directorate also intends to improve communication and outreach through media engagements and community outreach initiatives, both to explain its amended mandate and to keep stakeholders informed.
- **Supporting the Implementation of the IPID Amendment Act, 2024:** The ENE makes it clear that the Amended Act is shaping IPID’s focus by allowing it to concentrate more squarely on serious and priority offences, including torture and corruption, while removing certain less serious categories from its mandatory caseload.

3. MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN

IPID’s oversight mandate is crucial to the MTDP’s justice and anti-corruption focus, particularly in areas dealing with police misconduct, ethics, and public trust.

Key MTDP provisions relevant to IPID include:

- **Building an Ethical, Capable, and Professional Public Service:** IPID is a key actor in strengthening accountability in the police value chain. Its role in investigating SAPS abuses contributes to enhancing public trust in the state.
- **Combating Corruption and Impunity:** IPID’s function supports the broader JCPS Cluster objective to “dismantle corruption networks and improve transparency.”
- **Strengthening the JCPS Cluster:** IPID contributes to reforming the *Criminal Justice System (CJS)* through investigations and recommendations for disciplinary or criminal action against police officials.

4. BUDGET ALLOCATION 2026/27

4.1 National Budget

The IPID received a Main Appropriation of R428.6 million in 2025/26, increasing to R447.1 million in 2026/27, representing a nominal increase of R18.6 million (4.3 per cent). In real terms, this reflects a marginal increase of 0.90 per cent, indicating limited growth once inflation is considered.

The Administration Programme increased from R137.2 million in 2025/26 to R143.0 million in 2026/27, reflecting a nominal increase of R5.8 million (4.24 per cent) and a modest real increase of 0.81 per cent. The programme's share of the total budget remains relatively stable, declining marginally from 32.02 per cent to 31.99 per cent.

The Investigations and Provincial Coordination Programme continues to receive the largest share of the budget, increasing from R268.3 million to R284.0 million, which constitutes a nominal increase of R15.6 million (5.83 per cent) and a real increase of 2.35 per cent. Its proportional share of the budget increases from 62.62 per cent to 63.51 per cent, reinforcing its centrality to IPID's core mandate.

In contrast, the Legal Compliance, Information and Stakeholder Management Programme reflects a decrease in allocation, declining from R23.0 million in 2025/26 to R20.1 million in 2026/27. This represents a nominal decrease of R2.9 million (-12.56 per cent) and a real decrease of -15.44 per cent. Its share of the total budget correspondingly declines from 5.37 per cent to 4.50 per cent.

The proportional allocation across programmes remains largely stable, with a slight shift towards the Investigations and Provincial Coordination Programme, while the Legal Compliance programme experiences a notable contraction. This suggests a continued prioritisation of core investigative functions, albeit within a constrained fiscal environment.

4.2 Provincial Budget

Criteria used for resource allocation to provinces: case intake, size of the province, number of investigators, distance travel within the province, nature of cases under investigation (e.g. complex cases), and number of backlog cases.

Province	2026/27 R'000	2027/28 R'000	2028/29 R'000
Gauteng Provincial Office	36 173	36 807	37 584
Western Cape Provincial Office	31 083	31 386	32 089
Kwazulu-Natal Provincial Office	30 076	30 823	31 822
Eastern Cape Provincial Office	25 564	25 262	25 570
Free State Provincial Office	25 458	25 899	26 460
Limpopo Provincial Office	21 999	22 765	23 916
North West Provincial Office	21 947	22 860	23 657
Mpumalanga Provincial Office	19 085	18 927	19 797
Northern Cape Provincial Office	15 816	17 337	18 067
Total	227 201	232 066	238 962

5. ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLANS 2026/27

In the 2026/27 financial year, IPID identified a total of 40 performance indicators across its programmes to measure progress against its strategic objectives and operational priorities. These indicators form the basis for monitoring implementation and assessing the Department's performance over the medium term.

5.1 Programme 1: Administration

Purpose: to provide strategic leadership, management and support services to the Department.

Programme 1: Administration consists of 16 outputs focused on strengthening the Department's internal functioning, governance, and stakeholder relations. The Programme supports broader priorities such as improving business processes, financial management, and systems to contribute to better audit outcomes, while also incorporating gender mainstreaming and GBV&F initiatives in collaboration with the Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities.

Key areas of work include the implementation of the ICT Plan to improve internal systems, communication, and information security, as well as a risk-based Internal Audit Plan and ongoing risk mitigation measures to strengthen internal controls.

On human resources, the Department aims to keep vacancy rates below 10% to avoid delays in service delivery, while also advancing employment equity. This includes increasing youth representation, maintaining 50% representation of women in senior management, and supporting the inclusion of persons with disabilities within realistic targets.

Financial management remains a focus, particularly reducing irregular, fruitless, and wasteful expenditure in line with the Public Finance Management Act, with the aim of improving audit outcomes. The Programme also includes targets for procurement from women-owned enterprises as part of broader empowerment objectives.

Additional measures include phased lifestyle audits, supported by the Special Investigating Unit, and the implementation of information security recommendations following audits against national standards.

The Programme also supports communication and outreach activities to improve public awareness of the Department's work, although these are limited by capacity. Legal support services are provided to manage litigation and ensure the Department's legal matters are handled appropriately

5.2 Programme 2: Investigations and Provincial Information Programme

The Investigations and Provincial Coordination programme is central to the IPID's mandate, as it seeks to coordinate and facilitate all investigative processes through the development of coherent policy and strategic frameworks that guide, standardise, and monitor investigations into police misconduct and criminality. The programme ensures that investigations are conducted with integrity, efficiency, and within the legal framework provided by the IPID Act.

Programme 2 is comprised of three sub-programmes, each playing a separate role in strengthening investigative effectiveness and accountability in the policing environment:

Investigation Management develops and maintains investigation systems, procedures, norms, standards and policies in line with the Independent Police Investigative Directorate Act and other relevant prescripts; maintains the case flow management system and database; and analyses and compiles statistical information.

Investigation Services manages and conducts investigations in line with the Independent Police Investigative Directorate Act and manages the Department's call centre.

Forensic Investigation Services provides specialised forensic investigation services in line with the provisions of the Independent Police Investigative Directorate Act.

In 2026/27, the Programme has 18 performance indicators. Overall, the targets reflect a general increase in expected outputs across several high-volume investigative categories, including deaths, assault, and GBV-related cases, indicating a continued emphasis on improving case management and timeliness. Several indicators remain unchanged, suggesting stable performance expectations in core areas such as corruption, torture, and prosecutorial referrals.

5.3 Programme 3: Legal Compliance, Information and Stakeholder Management Programme

Purpose: To ensure the quality and integrity of investigations in line with the IPID Act by strengthening stakeholder relations, enhancing legal compliance, and providing timely, informed, and effective guidance on investigative matters and reporting.

This programme comprises three sub-programmes, each contributing to improved coordination, accountability, and strategic oversight of the directorate's work:

Legal Investigative Advisory Services subprogramme This sub-programme provides legal advisory and support services for investigations. It monitors and evaluates the quality of IPID's recommendations, and the responses received from the South African Police Service (SAPS), Municipal Police Services, and the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA). It ensures that these interactions comply with reporting obligations outlined in the Independent Police Investigative Directorate Act.

Stakeholder Management subprogramme This component focuses on managing strategic relationships with the directorate's key stakeholders. These include SAPS, Municipal Police Services, the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service, the NPA, the Special Investigating Unit, the Public Protector of South Africa, the State Security Agency, and civil society organisations. The aim is to facilitate collaboration and information-sharing in accordance with the IPID Act and to support more responsive and accountable policing.

Policy, Research and Information Management subprogramme This sub-programme is responsible for conducting proactive research, policy development, and internal coordination. It ensures alignment between the directorate's strategic direction, case management system,

and standard operating procedures. It also collects, analyses, and disseminates statistical data to support evidence-based decision-making and institutional learning.

The programme indicators were increased from 5 to 6 indicators for the 2026/27 financial year.

6. COMMITTEE INTERACTION

6.1. Case Backlogs and Performance: Members raised concerns in respect of persistent backlog cases, long turnaround times and questioned whether IPID is making meaningful progress. IPID acknowledged that backlogs remain a challenge. However, for the first time in several years completed cases exceeded intake figures. This indicates improved productivity, gradual reduction in backlog growth and positive movement in completion rates which indicates that there is measurable improvement.

6.2 Witness Protection: Members wanted to know what protections are available for witnesses, whistleblowers and complainants involved in police corruption and criminal cases. IPID explained that once matters become criminal cases, witnesses become witnesses of the State rather than IPID. Witness protection mechanisms fall under the NPA witness protection framework. IPID continues working with the NPA where necessary.

6.3 Corruption Reporting and Mandatory Referrals: Members raised concerns in respect of the underreporting of corruption cases and wanted to know whether all corruption matters are referred to IPID. IPID explained that the current legislation does not make corruption reporting to IPID mandatory. Some matters remain within internal SAPS structures. New regulations are being finalised to make reporting corruption matters to IPID compulsory.

6.4 Contract Workers and Retired Detectives: Members asked whether retired detectives and contract workers are improving performance and reducing backlogs. IPID confirmed that contract investigators and retired detectives are assisting in backlog reduction. Improvements are reflected in increased completion rates and better case management performance. Budget provision has been made for contract workers under the MTEF.

6.5 Implementation of Recommendations by SAPS: Members expressed frustration that SAPS often fails to implement IPID recommendations. IPID stated that previous consultative structures were ineffective. A new oversight structure has been established involving the National Commissioner, the Director-General and the Executive Director of IPID. The structure is intended to improve implementation and accountability regarding recommendations.

6.6 NPA Referrals and Low Prosecution Rates: Members questioned why many cases referred to the NPA do not result in prosecutions. IPID clarified that all matters are referred to the NPA for prosecutorial decisions, regardless of severity. Low prosecution figures do not necessarily indicate investigative failure. Even relatively minor assault allegations are formally referred for decisions.

6.7 SAPS ICT Corruption Allegations: Members referred to allegations that SAPS ICT systems may be controlled externally through irregular arrangements. IPID stated that it could neither confirm nor deny the allegations in a public forum. The concerns raised by members were formally noted.

6.8 Budget Constraints and Resource Challenges: Members raised concerns regarding inadequate funding, limited investigative capacity and the impact on victims and complainants. IPID acknowledged that resource constraints negatively affect victim support, investigations and case management. However, 64% of the budget is allocated to core functions. Expansion requests are submitted annually to National Treasury, but allocations remain dependent on broader economic conditions.

6.9 Appointment of Permanent Executive Director Members raised concerns regarding prolonged acting appointments within IPID leadership. The Deputy Minister confirmed that processes are underway to finalise approvals, advertisements, and recruitment for a permanent Executive Director. The Ministry supports stabilising leadership structures within IPID.

6.10 The Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) was requested to furnish the following written information to the committee within 14 days:

6.10.1 Detailed report on backlog cases, including:

- Current backlog figures;
- Progress in reducing backlog cases;
- Comparative intake versus completion statistics;
- Measures being implemented to improve turnaround times.

6.10.2 Detailed written submission on GBVF-related investigations, including:

- Number of cases investigated;
- Withdrawals;
- Convictions;

- Disciplinary outcomes.
- 6.10.3 Detailed report on staffing allocations and operational capacity at new IPID offices, including:
- Number of investigators;
 - Support staff allocations;
 - Provincial office capacity.
- 6.10.4 Detailed report on the utilisation of retired detectives and contract workers, including:
- Number appointed;
 - Budget allocation;
 - Impact on backlog reduction and investigations.
- 6.10.5 Written submission on implementation of IPID recommendations by SAPS, including:
- Current implementation rates;
 - Challenges experienced;
 - Progress of the new oversight structure involving SAPS leadership.
- 6.10.6 Detailed report on corruption reporting mechanisms and legislative amendments, including:
- Proposed regulations making corruption reporting mandatory;
 - Processes for referring corruption matters to IPID.
- 6.10.7 Written report on witness protection processes applicable to IPID investigations and coordination with the NPA.
- 6.10.8 Detailed report on resource and budget constraints, including:
- Impact on victims and complainants;
 - Core function expenditure;
 - Expansion strategy submissions made to National Treasury.
- 6.10.9 Written update on the recruitment and appointment process for the permanent Executive Director of IPID.
- 6.10.10 Written response regarding allegations relating to SAPS ICT systems and any investigations or assessments undertaken by IPID.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.1** The Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) should, within 90 days, develop and implement a backlog reduction strategy with clear annual targets, prioritisation criteria for long-outstanding cases, and quarterly reporting mechanisms to monitor progress in reducing case backlogs and improving turnaround times.
- 7.2** IPID, in collaboration with the National Prosecuting Authority, should strengthen coordination mechanisms relating to witness protection, whistleblower support, and complainant safety in police corruption and criminal cases.
- 7.3** IPID should, within 6 months, finalise and implement regulations making the reporting of police corruption matters to IPID compulsory, and establish clear referral protocols between SAPS internal structures and IPID to improve accountability and reduce underreporting.
- 7.4** IPID should, within 90 days, conduct an assessment on the effectiveness of retired detectives and contract investigators in reducing backlogs and improving investigations, including measurable performance indicators and cost-effectiveness analysis, and submit the findings to the Committee.
- 7.5** IPID and the South African Police Service (SAPS) should, within 3 months, operationalise and strengthen the newly established oversight structure to ensure improved implementation of IPID recommendations, including quarterly implementation tracking and written reasons for non-compliance by SAPS.
- 7.6** IPID should engage with the National Prosecuting Authority to analyse factors contributing to low prosecution rates in referred matters and develop an action plan to improve investigations and prosecutorial outcomes.
- 7.7** IPID should, within 3 months, develop a resource mobilisation and capacity enhancement plan aimed at strengthening investigative capacity, victim support

services, and provincial office operations, including proposals submitted to National Treasury and prioritised staffing requirements.

7.8 The Ministry of Police should, within 90 days, finalise and conclude the recruitment and appointment process for the permanent Executive Director of IPID to ensure institutional stability and strengthen leadership accountability.

7.9 IPID should, within 6 months, strengthen monitoring and reporting systems on GBVF-related investigations by introducing standardised reporting on case outcomes, disciplinary actions, and conviction rates to improve transparency and oversight accountability.

7.10 IPID should review and increase its target for the representation of persons with disabilities, as the current target of 2% is inadequate to meaningfully promote inclusivity and equitable representation within the institution.

7.11 The Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) should, within available budgetary frameworks and through engagements with the relevant authorities, strengthen its investigative capacity, specialised skills, and operational resources to effectively implement recommendations arising from the various Commissions of Inquiry and enhance its role in combating corruption within the criminal justice system.

7.12 IPID should ensure that lifestyle audits are conducted for officials in accordance with applicable policies and that the outcomes are properly recorded, monitored, and supported by appropriate consequence management measures.

8. CONCLUSION

The Committee welcomed the presentations made by IPID and encouraged IPID to continue fulfilling its mandate in conducting oversight over SAPS and MPS and to make appropriate recommendations, as well as to ensure compliance thereof.

IPID was encouraged to strengthen its capacity and resources to effectively implement the findings arising out of the Commissions of Inquiry in the fight against corruption and to restore trust in policing again.

The Select Committee on Security and Justice supports Budget Vote 24.

Report to be considered.

5. REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, LAND REFORM AND MINERAL RESOURCES ON THE BUDGET VOTE AND ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN 2026/27 OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES AND PETROLEUM (DMPR) - BUDGET VOTE NO 34 DATED 2 JUNE 2026

The Select Committee on Agriculture, Land Reform and Mineral Resources having considered Budget Vote: 10 and Annual Performance Plan 2026/2027 of the Department of Mineral Resources and Petroleum reports that the committee met with the department on & 26 May 2026, where the department briefed the committee on the matter of its APP and Budget. The following matters were discussed during engagement with the Department:

- In terms of Social and Labour Plans (SLPs): The Department indicated that the Social and Labour Plan programme is generally functioning well and that most mining companies attempt to comply. It noted that delays often arise because local government sign-off takes time, communities sometimes change project priorities, and criminal disruption can affect implementation. It added that non-compliance is addressed through directives and inspections. The Minister stated that municipalities must report through their Integrated Development Plans and that Social and Labour Plans do not replace municipal planning processes.
- In terms of Licensing Backlog: The Department reported that the licensing backlog is declining, although it remains difficult to clear because more than 3,000 new applications are received each year. It stated that many applications should not enter the system because rights or permits already exist over the same areas. It further noted that a new mining licensing system has been introduced to prevent duplicate or invalid applications and indicated that further detail could be provided on the age of outstanding licences.
- Responding to questions about Derelict and Ownerless Mines: The Department stated that budget is the main constraint in addressing derelict and ownerless mines. It indicated that increased funding would allow for more rehabilitation work to be undertaken.

- Regarding Fuel Prices and Fuel Security: The Department stated that it is still too early to indicate what relief fuel price reform may bring. It reported that a detailed study is underway and is expected to be completed during the current financial year. It explained that fuel prices are influenced mainly by crude oil prices and freight costs, with global shipping disruptions adding pressure. The Department further stated that strategic fuel stocks were fully recovered and that ownership now rests with the State. It added that fuel supply is secure for the present, although price volatility remains a concern.
- Commenting on Refining Capacity: The Minister stated that domestic refining capacity currently supplies about 40 per cent of national demand. He argued that recent events have highlighted the strategic importance of maintaining refining capacity within the country.
- In terms of matters raised in relation to Health and Safety: The Department stated that health and safety remain a top priority and that its goal is zero harm. It reported that the previous year was the safest on record in terms of fatalities, injuries and occupational diseases. It added that South Africa now compares favourably with countries such as Canada and Australia on fatality rates. The Department further stated that a Mine Health and Safety Tripartite Summit will be held to strengthen cooperation between the State, business and labour. The Minister added that road deaths involving mineworkers travelling to work are becoming a serious concern.
- Commenting on Inspectorate Capacity: The Department stated that inspection targets are determined by the budget allocated by National Treasury. It indicated that it is meeting the targets it has set within those resource limits.
- Regarding the Junior Mining Exploration Fund: The Department stated that the Junior Mining Exploration Fund began with R400 million, consisting of R200 million from the Department and R200 million from the IDC. It reported that approximately R240 million was allocated in the first round, with the remainder to be allocated in the second round. It described the fund as a catalytic intervention that has attracted interest from other investors and institutions. The Department stated that eight projects were approved and that all are progressing well. It added that at least

two projects are already in the drilling phase, although none has yet become an operational mine because the initiative remains at an early stage.

- In terms of Exploration Spending: The Department stated that the commonly cited 1 per cent exploration figure is based mainly on listed companies. It argued that this likely understates actual exploration activity because many smaller mining companies are unlisted. It further indicated that it has begun surveying licensed entities to obtain a more accurate picture of exploration expenditure and expects this work to be completed within the next two to three months.
- Commenting on Offshore Oil and Shale Gas: The Department stated that it is making a concerted effort to accelerate offshore oil and gas development. It reported that PASA is working with explorers and processing a growing number of applications. It added that the Minister and PASA have engaged coastal communities to explain the possible economic benefits of the sector. The Department further stated that it is pursuing special court arrangements or designated judges to deal more quickly with appeals related to oil and gas projects.
- Regarding Legislative Amendments: The Department stated that the MPRDA amendment bill is with the State Law Advisers. It explained that the purpose is to test whether the proposed changes are constitutionally sound before the bill is taken through the approval process and submitted to Parliament.
- In terms of Transformation: The Department stated that transformation is being pursued through support for small-scale mining, the Junior Mining Exploration Fund, and broader compliance and safety interventions. It stressed that transformation is not only about ownership but also about widening participation and improving conditions for workers. The Minister stated that enforcement is based on legal compliance and not on the race of company owners.
- Responding to criticism on regarding the measurability of targets: The Department acknowledged that outputs and targets do not necessarily demonstrate impact. It stated that there are ongoing discussions in government about strengthening impact analysis, including work supported by the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation.

- Commenting on current Fuel Prices: The Department stated that it has not conducted a specific study on the impact of rising fuel prices on mining houses. It added that it remains in regular contact with the Minerals Council and that the sector is affected by rising costs in the same way as the broader economy.
- Regarding Regulatory Uncertainty: The Minister rejected broad claims that regulatory uncertainty is widespread and stated that such claims are often not supported by evidence. He further argued that local black-owned investment should be recognised as real investment in the sector.
- Lastly, commenting on using the Kimberly process for the regulation of other minerals: The Minister stated that the Kimberley Process remains a reliable system, although new geopolitical issues have arisen in relation to Russian diamonds. He further stated that electricity pricing measures are being used to support beneficiation, especially in chrome and manganese alloys. He added that decisions involving tax, levies or funding require engagement with National Treasury.

The Select Committee on Agriculture, Land Reform and Mineral Resources having considered Budget Vote: 29 and Annual Performance Plan 2026/2027 of the Department of Mineral Resources and Petroleum (DMPR), reports that the Committee has concluded its deliberations thereon.

Report to be considered

**6. Report of the Select Committee on Social Services on
a Study Tour to Switzerland 27 April – 01 May 2026,
Dated 03 June 2026**

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South African Delegation and Swiss Stakeholders

Members of Parliament serving in the Select Committee on Social Services:

- Ms D. Fienies, Northern Cape, African National Congress – Leader of the delegation
- Mr M. Mokwele, Limpopo, African National Congress
- Mr M. Feni, Eastern Cape, African National Congress
- Mr P. Sibande, Mpumalanga, African National Congress
- Ms J. Adriaanse, North West, Democratic Alliance
- Ms N. du Plessis, Gauteng, Democratic Alliance
- Ms L. Mhlongo, KwaZulu-Natal, uMkhonto weSizwe Party
- Ms M. Kennedy, Limpopo, Economic Freedom Fighters

Officials from the Select Committee on Social Services:

- Ms Marcelle Williams, Committee Secretary
- Dr Thabile Ketye, Content Advisor

Meeting with the Ambassador of the Republic of South Africa to Switzerland:

- His Excellency Mr Cleopus Sello Moloto, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of South Africa to Switzerland with accreditation to Liechtenstein and the Vatican
- Ms Nompucuko Ndamase, First Secretary
- Mr Curtis Singo, Councillor Political

Meeting at the Federal Assembly:

- Mr Germann Hannes, President: Social Security and Health Committees, Member of the Council of States
- Mr Laurent Wehrli, Chairperson of the Foreign Affairs Portfolio Committee

Meeting at the Federal Office of Public Health:

- Ms Mari Viro Moser, Co-Head: Section Global Health, International Affairs Division
- Mr Emanuel Ingold, Policy Advisor
- Ms Cinzia Zeltner, Head: Section Health Professions Development, Healthcare and Professions Division
- Ms Stefanie Mathis, Head: Legislation and Political Affairs, Insurance Supervision Division

Meeting at the Federal Office of Social Security:

- Mr Stephan Cueni, Ambassador; Vice Director/Head: International Affairs Division
- Ms Claudina Mascetta, Head: International Organisations Section
- Ms Valerie Ruffieux, Substitute Head of Section

Meeting at the World Health Organization:

- Dr Shenaaz El-Halabi, South African WHO representative
- Dr Alia El-Yassir, Director for Gender, Equity, Diversity and Rights for Health
- Ms Anne-Marie Perucic, Economist, Fiscal and Legal Measures for Health Unit, Department of Health Determinants, Promotion and Prevention
- Mr Michal Stoklosa, Technical Officer (Economist), Fiscal and Legal Measures for Health Unit, Department of Health Determinants, Promotion and Prevention
- Ms Elisa Scolaro, External Relations Officer, Parliamentary Affairs, Partnerships and Financing Department
- Ms Seo Yim Shin, External Relations Officer, Partnerships and Financing Department
- Ms Lebogang Lebesé, South African Health Attaché



Photograph taken at the Federal Office of Social Security

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AIDS	: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AI	: Artificial Intelligence
CHF	: Confoederatio Helvetica Franc (Swiss Franc)
CMS	: Council for Medical Schemes
CSG	: Child Support Grant
CSOs	: Civil Society Organisations
EU	: European Union
FOPH	: Federal Office of Public Health
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
HIV	: Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICESCR	: International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
MHI	: Mandatory Health Insurance
NATO	: North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NCD	: Non-Communicable Disease
TB	: Tuberculosis
OAG	: Old Age Grant
OECD	: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PHC	: Primary Health Care
SASSA	: South African Social Security Agency
SDG	: Sustainable Development Goal
SRD	: Social Relief of Distress
UIF	: Unemployment Insurance Fund
UN	: United Nations
USD	: United States Dollar
WHO	: World Health Organisation

The Select Committee on Social Services, having considered the report of the Study Tour to Switzerland that took place on 27 April -01 May 2026, dated 03 June 2026, reports as follows:

1. Background

South Africa, like Switzerland, is a member state of the United Nations (UN) and fully participates in the UN ecosystem, including the World Health Organisation (WHO). Both countries are parties to numerous international human rights instruments, notably the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), which enshrines the right of every individual to the highest attainable standard of health and well-being.

Both countries are signatories to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which comprise 17 goals to be achieved by 2030. Goal 3 of the SDGs aims to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all, at all ages. More specifically, Goal 3.8 aims to ensure universal health coverage (UHC) through financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

At the end of 2023, the South African Parliament passed the National Health Insurance (NHI) Bill - a step towards implementing UHC. The Select Committee on Social Services (hereinafter, the Committee) undertook an international study tour to Switzerland, a country that has achieved UHC.

2. Purpose of the Study Tour

The study tour to Switzerland provided a strategic benchmarking opportunity for the Committee to gain insights into the establishment and implementation of Switzerland's social security and public healthcare systems, including its national health insurance policy.

The objectives of the study tour were to:

- Engage with relevant departments and organisations to learn about Swiss social welfare programmes and social security systems, including old-age and disability insurance, and benefits from means-testing.

- Learn from relevant departments and organisations about the introduction of the health insurance law and what has been done to establish universal healthcare coverage, including the benefits package to ensure high standards of health services and to control the rising costs of the health system, as well as the roles of various stakeholders and actors.
- Explore relevant projects related to universal health coverage, health promotion, and global health security, and gain exposure to the work of the WHO.
- Engage with Members of the Social Security and Health Committee on their experiences, ideas, and best practices concerning oversight on health, social welfare, and potentially issues affecting women, youth, and persons living with disabilities, including tracking the implementation of committee recommendations.

The study tour aligns with the Strategic Plan of the Committee for the seventh administration of Parliament (2024/25-2028/9) and the Committee's 2025/26 Annual Performance Plan.

3. Profile of the Visited Country

Switzerland has been a federal state since 1848. It is a mountainous country in the heart of Europe, bordered to the north by Germany, to the west by France, to the east by Liechtenstein and Austria, and to the south by Italy. See Figure 1.

The country has a population of approximately 9.2 million. The administrative capital city is Bern, which serves as the seat of the Swiss government and Parliament. Its major cities include Zürich and Geneva. There are four official languages in Switzerland, namely German, French, Italian, and Romansh. This contributes to the country's rich and diverse culture.

For many years, Switzerland has remained politically neutral - not part of the European Union (EU) or the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). It has participated in NATO's Partnership for Peace programme since 1996 and became a member of the UN around 2002. It is a home to numerous international organisations. For example, Roche and Novartis, two of the largest innovative pharmaceutical companies worldwide, are based in Basel, and the WHO headquarters are in Geneva. It is known as the Swiss Confederation that operates as a direct democracy, allowing citizens significant participation in policy formulation – grounded in the “bottom-up” approach of policymaking.



Figure 1: Map of Switzerland¹

The country has one of the world's most stable and advanced economies, characterised by a high gross domestic product (GDP). It attracts highly skilled migrants, mainly from other Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries, resulting in a considerable share of foreign-born residents. The country boasts a vibrant financial (banking) sector and ranks among the top global exporters, with a focus on chemicals and high-tech goods. The unemployment rate is about 3.2% in Switzerland. It offers a high standard of living and an efficient transport system.

4. South African Health Context

In South Africa, the Department of Health is the custodian for the provision of public healthcare services. This responsibility is recognised by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996). Section 27 of the Constitution provides for the right of access to health care services for everyone. To give effect to this right, the State is obliged to take reasonable legislative and other measures within available resources to achieve the progressive realisation of the right. The right to health cannot be realised without functioning public healthcare facilities and

¹ Taken from: <https://geology.com/world/switzerland-satellite-image.shtml>.

properly implemented programmes. In addition, it cannot be realised without trained medical personnel to provide and dispense essential medical services and medicines.

The core function of the national Department of Health is thus to provide leadership and coordination of health services to promote the health of all people in South Africa through an accessible, caring and high-quality health system based on the primary health care (PHC) approach. The department contributes directly to achieving the government's goal for a long and healthy life for all South Africans. However, there are several challenges. These include the following:

- A complex, quadruple burden of disease and illness. This consists of high maternal and child mortality rates; communicable diseases such as human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), and tuberculosis (TB); rising cases of non-communicable diseases (NCDs); and a high incidence of violence and injuries.
- outdated and inadequate physical infrastructure and human resources for health.
- The high cost of private healthcare.

These challenges contribute to a slower, less responsive public health service. This, in turn, exacerbates the need for health reform that establishes an equitable health system. Further, South Africa has parallel public and private health systems. Medical schemes are supported by managed care organisations and 'for-profit' administrators. Employers pay a contribution towards employee medical care, and employees pay premiums to medical schemes. The Council for Medical Schemes (CMS) oversees all programmes.

In 2020, approximately 14.78% of the population had access to medical health insurance and could obtain most of their medical care from the private sector. Therefore, most of the population in South Africa cannot afford private healthcare. Hospital coverage, prescription medications for communicable (acute) and non-communicable (chronic) conditions, certain primary care, and other services (such as dental, optical, maternity, mental health, medical equipment, and prosthetics) are just a few of the many benefits covered. Combining medical scheme costs and members' out-of-pocket expenses, the annual per capita spending for this group was more than six times that for individuals without medical plan coverage.

The public health system serves most people (about 85%), yet it is under-resourced. Lower socioeconomic groups mainly use public PHC facilities and district hospitals. Therefore, the South African public health sector is underfunded, understaffed, and congested. For South Africa, the following is important:

- Reduction in public health care costs.
- Improvement of human resources for health by ensuring that there are adequate skills (and resources). That is, there are adequate clinical and non-clinical staff, the right people are in the right jobs, and there is a good health user-to-health provider ratio.
- Improvement of health governance (management, leadership, and administration).
- Improvement of health facility planning and infrastructure, considering the differences in rural and urban areas.
- Management of NCDs, and a focus on PHC.
- Reduction of maternal, infant and child mortality.



Photograph taken at the WHO headquarters

5. South African Social Security System

South Africa offers means-tested social grants to the less privileged, who make up about 46% of the population (over 28 million). Social assistance is managed by the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA), which pays non-contributory grants funded by general taxes.

There are about 13.2 million beneficiaries of the Child Support Grant (CSG) and over 4 million recipients of the Old Age Grant (OAG). Other grants are the disability grant, the foster child grant, the care dependency grant, and the war veteran's grant. Then there is the Social Relief of Distress (SRD) – a grant initiated during the coronavirus pandemic as temporary assistance for those in urgent need (or unemployed and without any other source of income).

There are contributory social insurance schemes, such as the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF), where workers contribute a percentage of their gross income. In the event of loss of income, illness, or maternity leave, they are entitled to payment for up to 6 months.

6. Swiss Health System

6.1. Universal Health Care

Switzerland's health insurance system dates back to the enactment of the Federal Law on Health Insurance in 1912, which established a voluntary private coverage framework administered at the cantonal level. The rate of health insurance adoption experienced consistent growth: from 11% in 1915 to 40% in 1930, 60% in 1947, and 80% by 1959. Universal health care (UHC) was established through mandatory health insurance (MHI) introduced in Switzerland in 1994.

The MHI system allows citizens to freely choose health insurance companies and providers (including specialists). The basic MHI coverage includes a comprehensive package of benefits with direct and unrestricted access to health care services. The MHI aims to:

- strengthen solidarity between healthy and sick people,
- ensure high-quality healthcare, and
- contain costs.

The MHI scheme, a not-for-profit system, is operated by around 40 insurers, many of which also run for-profit complementary health plans. These insurers set individual premiums, which must be approved by authorities. The scheme is privately managed, allowing individuals to select their preferred insurer and contribution or benefit options. Premiums are reduced for children and those under 25 and can vary depending on canton-specific costs. Beneficiaries pay their premiums based on their chosen provider. Typically, an excess of CHF 300 applies, up to a maximum of CHF 1,200. Additionally, the State may provide subsidy support for those unable to afford premiums.

The MHI covers illness and accidents, and family allowances, including maternity benefits, are integral parts of the system. The following are not covered:

- normal dental care,
- occupational and non-occupational accidents covered by the accident insurance,
- rehabilitation measures covered by the invalidity insurance.

6.2. Administration of health care

The health system in Switzerland is organised according to federal principles, with power divided into three levels: the Federal government, the 26 Cantons, and the Communes (municipal level). Cantons have sovereignty and want to retain their autonomy.

6.2.1 Federal government

The federal government oversees the financing of the health system, including health insurance. It is also responsible for training, research, ensuring the quality and safety of pharmaceutical and medical devices, and controlling infectious diseases.

The Federal Office of Public Health (FOPH) is the custodian of health care and is part of the Department of Home Affairs, which is led by the Federal Councillor. It is located in Bern near other federal buildings and affiliated services in the spirit of “One Health”. The Health Minister is Federal Councillor Elisabeth Baume-Schneider. The Director-General of the FOPH is Ms Anne Levy.

6.2.2 Cantons

Cantons are responsible for providing health care and leading prevention and health promotion activities. The FOPH establishes national strategies, which the cantons then implement at the local level. Therefore, cantons implement federal laws delegated to them by the federal government. They approve of the establishment of new medical practices and pharmacies.

Responsibilities are handled at the most local level possible, with higher levels intervening only when necessary. Each canton is also responsible for operating and financing hospitals within its jurisdiction. That is, a hospital in Zürich is funded and managed by the canton of Zürich but should comply with federal laws on health insurance and infectious disease control. This structure ensures both national coordination and local adaptation, aiming for high-quality, accessible and sustainable health care.

6.3. Overview of the state of health in Switzerland

Switzerland boasts a very high life expectancy of about 81 years for men and 85 years for women. According to reports, Switzerland has one of the highest nurse-to-population ratios, near-optimal hospital capacity, and patient-centred care. This is highlighted by a commendable record in patient safety and efficient consultations with physicians that foster PHC and functional medicine principles.

The health sector has its own challenges. Although it has caring personnel, the rate of retirement exceeds that of newly trained staff. The remaining staff experience high levels of stress when a staff member retires. This, in turn, may lead to lower job satisfaction, higher dropout rates, or intentions to leave. Meeting the increasing demand poses significant challenges. The shortfall is addressed by employing foreign-trained personnel. However, excessive reliance on such staff may lead to a “brain drain” if the sector fails to adequately train a future generation of clinical personnel. Additionally, it is imperative for the sector to acknowledge that younger personnel value a more balanced lifestyle – possibly reduced weekly work hours. Without appropriate measures, it may no longer be possible to provide adequate medical care for health users.

The Federal Office received official requests from Members of Parliament, through postulate reports and motions, to increase the number of general practitioners and paediatricians, particularly in peripheral and mountainous areas.

The other challenge is that the country faces an ageing population – the number of people aged over 65 is larger than that of other age groups. This population category tends to require more care and more complex treatment for various diseases. Further, the health expenditure is very high. Health care premiums are not based on the percentage of income.

6.4. Strategic Priorities and Interventions

6.4.1 Health 2030 Strategy

The *Health 2030 Strategy* was established in December 2019. It sets out to address four main challenges:

- Digital transformation
- Demographic or social changes
- Maintaining high-quality care
- Promoting healthy living environments

6.4.2 Health Foreign Policy

Switzerland also has a health foreign policy, which was developed in consultation with other ministries, cantons, and civil society organisations (CSOs). It has six 6 areas of action:

- health security and humanitarian crises,
- access to medicine,
- sustainable health care and digitisation,
- determinants of health,
- global health governance, and
- addiction policy.

6.4.3 Agenda Primary Care

“Primary health care (PHC) is...a central pillar of the health system, spanning prevention, treatment, and palliative care. It comprises the provision of somatic and psychiatric care for adults and children. Under the Federal Constitution (Art. 117a), the Confederation and the Cantons are required, within the scope of their

powers, to ensure adequate provision of basic primary care which is of high quality and accessible to all. It is delivered by numerous professionals across various types of health facilities, both outpatient and inpatient.”

- Federal Office of Public Health

In February 2024, the Health 2030 Conference was held. It focused on strengthening PHC – the launch of *Agenda Primary Care*. The goal by the end of 2025 was to have an expert report that outlines the different needs, clear responsibilities and measures, and ultimately describes the need for action. This work was done in collaboration with around fifty stakeholders.

The FOPH is now working on Vision Primary Care 2040, which has two objectives. See Figure 2. The *Agenda Primary Care* expert report outlines the need for action in the two areas shown in Figure 2 and defines 18 sets of measures and sub-measures.

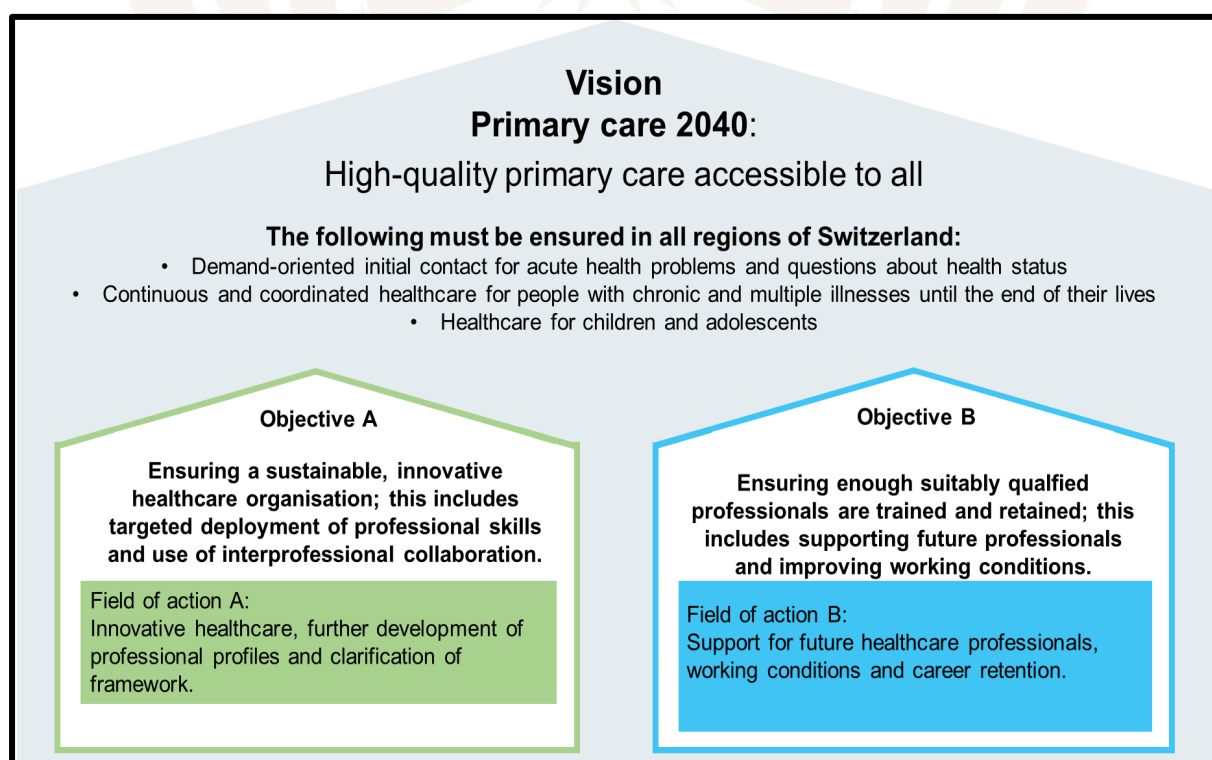


Figure 2: Diagrammatic representation of the FOPH Vision Primary Care 2040

Field of action A focuses on innovative healthcare, the further development of professional profiles, and the clarification of frameworks. Its measures are:

- A1 - Further development of roles and skills of non-medical health professionals and improvement of interprofessional collaboration.
- A2 - Ensuring appropriate advice and treatment for acute illnesses and questions about health.
- A3 - Preparation of foundations for the spread of innovative healthcare models.

Field of action B is about training more professionals and improving job retention. The measures are:

- B1 - Training: Increase the number of professionals in basic/postgraduate training and continuing education (support for future professionals).
- B2 - Increase career retention: Ensure attractive working conditions and compensation.

The FOPH suggests that implementation be informed by prioritisation (urgency) and feasibility. However, stakeholders wanted more indicators that are specific to their settings and needs, and faster implementation.

The next steps involve the Federal Council deciding by 19 June 2026 on the following:

- Implementation of indicators under federal responsibility.
- Initiation and monitoring of measures for which stakeholders are responsible.
- Ensuring networking and professional exchanges through regular online events and possibly an annual conference to create and maintain mutual accountability.

7. Swiss Social Security System

7.1. Administration of Social Security

Switzerland provides a comprehensive social security system that combines social insurance and social assistance. The *Federal Office of Social Security* has national or central competencies. On the federal level, it is only legislation/law – the federal state is subsidiary. Most responsibilities are decentralised. Family policies or social assistance net are regulated by the cantons and funded through municipal and cantonal taxes. Therefore, a different set of services applies in each canton, informed by direct democracy because “people have a direct

say” and the popular vote wins - leaders have to convince the population before taking an action. However, most cantons offer higher cantonal allowances.

Anyone working or living in Switzerland must contribute to social insurance, including health insurance and disability insurance. The key benefits include Old-Age and Survivors’ insurance, invalidity coverage, unemployment benefits, and loss-of-earnings compensation for military, maternity or paternity leave.

7.2. Three Pillar System

Many social security benefits are means-tested - they are adjusted based on a person's income and financial circumstances. Employee and employer contributions fund social insurance, while municipal and cantonal taxes support social assistance as reflected by the *Three-Pillar System* shown in Figure 3.

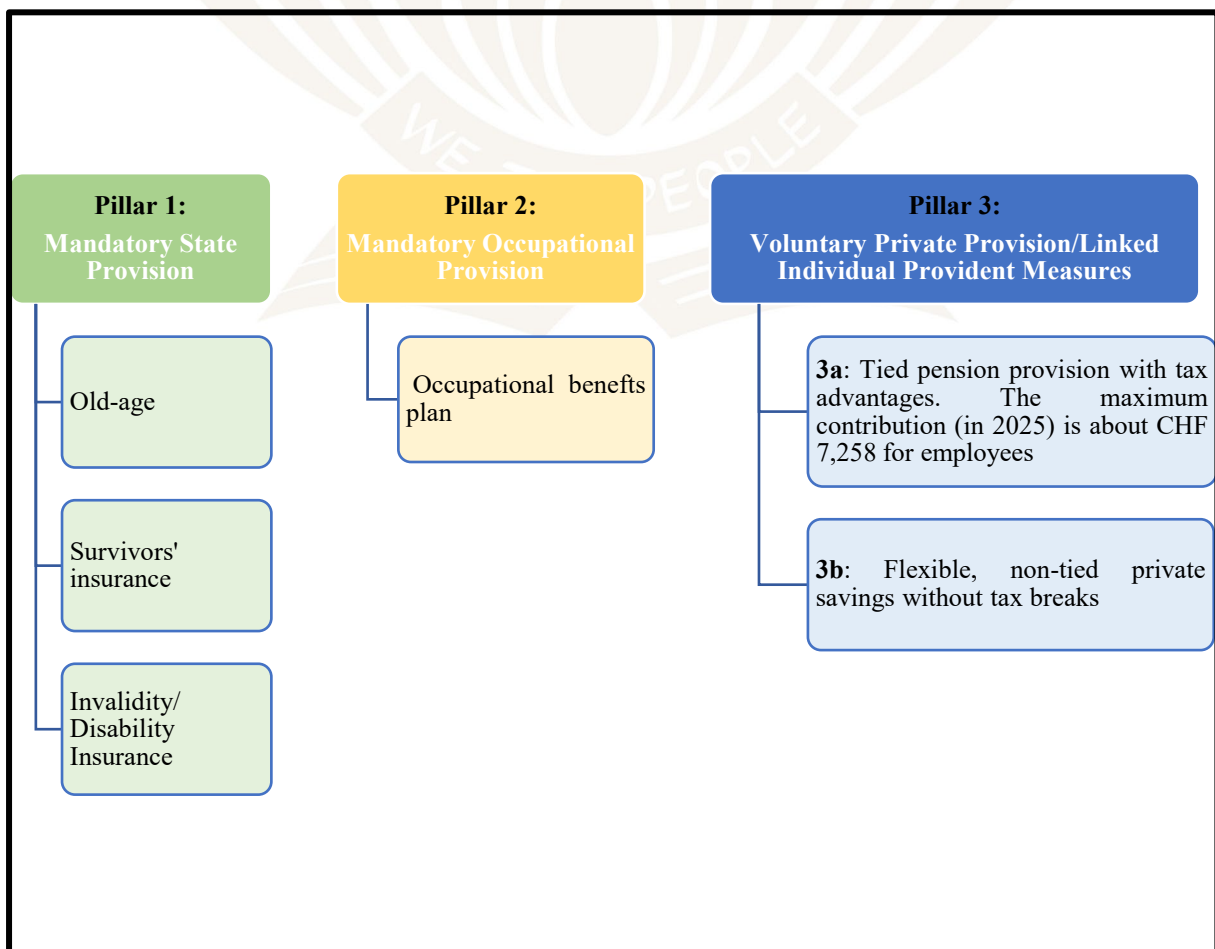


Figure 3: Diagrammatic representation of the Swiss social security system

The Three-Pillar System consists of **Pillar 1** - the mandatory state provision or basic pension system, **Pillar 2** – the obligatory occupational provision or occupational benefit plan, and **Pillar 3** - the voluntary private provision or linked individual provident measure.

7.2.1. **Pillar 1**

Pillar 1 is a universal, means-tested scheme in which every resident pays a contribution and receives benefits. It covers basic needs for old age, survivors, and invalidity (disability). The contribution is approximately 10% of a person's income. The minimum contribution is CHF 530 (669 USD) per annum. The pension amount ranges from CHF 1,260 (1,591 USD) to CHF 2,520 (3,182 USD) per month.

The benefits correspond to the excess expenses over income. The amount is intended to cover the basic needs of a person living at home, totalling about CHF 20,670 (26,102 USD), as well as the rent for an apartment, up to a maximum of CHF 18,900 (23,869 USD).

With this offering, one year's revenue covers one year's expenditure. Revenue is collected through contributions from income and participation by public authorities. Employers and employees contribute an equal percentage of income with no upper limit. However, people who are not in paid employment contribute a flat-rate amount based on their social conditions. Contributions start at the age of 20.

Since 2025, the retirement age for women has increased by 3 months each year, reaching 65 in 2028. Old-age pensions are paid from the age of 65 for men and 64.5 for women. For migrants or foreign nationals, the old-age pension is generally domiciled in Switzerland. There should be at least one year of contributions to benefit. Therefore, people contribute for about 44 years towards the old age pension. The Federal Office of Social Security is reviewing the old-age pension.

Survivors' insurance is an entitlement to widows and widowers, if they support one or more children. For the survivor to benefit, they should be at least 45 years old and have been married for at least 5 years. Orphans also receive a pension if they are under 18 when their parent passes away, or at 25 if they are still studying or in an apprenticeship. Orphans receive a double pension if both parents have passed.

Invalidity insurance is prioritised among rehabilitation measures to help beneficiaries re-establish, maintain, or improve their work capacity. It applies if the invalidity is at least 40%, and the benefit amount depends on the degree of invalidity. The contributions are for 3 years.

Invalidity is covered by three insurance schemes (basic pension, employment injury scheme, and invalidity insurance). However, it cannot be paid by all three when applicable. Therefore, a person with a disability can only get a certain proportion of their last salary.

7.2.2. Pillar 2

Pillar 2 is also a mandatory insurance for employees who earn CHF 22,680 (28,668 USD) per annum. The idea is to enable people to maintain their standard of living appropriately. Private pension insurers manage the occupational benefits plan. Second-pillar institutions can cover salaries below CHF 26,460 (34,446 USD).

7.2.3. Pillar 3

The linked individual provident measure is an optional and additional cover. Employees contribute up to CHF 7,258 (9,176 USD). Self-employed entrepreneurs contribute CHF 36,288 (46,878 USD). However, the contributions/benefits are blocked until the risk of old age, invalidity, or death occurs.

7.3. Challenges

The poverty line is high in Switzerland (compared with other European countries). However, poverty is stable, but people do not remain poor for very long. The social security benefit tends to fulfil its role.

The number of individuals contributing to the social security system has declined due to the ageing population. However, a 20-year-old person who is currently enrolled in an educational institution and not personally employed pays an annual contribution of about CHF 400. The responsibility for this tax contribution rests with the parents. Additionally, a young person attending school and employed part-time benefits from an employer who makes a minimal contribution to Pillar 1.

Family benefits are not means-tested if at least one parent works. It is means-tested if both parents are unemployed. However, this scenario is rare.

Digitisation in Switzerland is relatively undeveloped. The main focus is on data protection. However, measures exist to combat fraud, especially concerning social security. Institutions may also adopt new technologies for purposes such as diagnostics. However, safeguarding users' data remains a priority. Overall, Federal Offices and clinicians restrict the use of digital tools, including Artificial Intelligence (AI).

7.3.1. *Employee Benefits*

Switzerland is very liberal and flexible. Employers could terminate an employee contract in accordance with regulations without difficulty. However, insurance kicks in for the loss of income – there are basic allowances. For employment injury cases, all employees are covered.

If an employee is ill, they will receive paid sick leave. If there is contracted medical insurance that pays sick allowances, those would be paid out. For cases of invalidity (or disability), early detection measures would be implemented at the federal level and managed at the cantonal level, leading to a pre-rehabilitation programme that returns individuals to school or training to acquire new skills, including part-time work. The person with a disability would qualify for half of the pension.

During the coronavirus pandemic, it was reported that there was a workforce constituted by illegal foreigners. Illegal foreigners are insured. Most of them are working in Switzerland (even though they are employed illegally) – they fulfil the requirements for Pillar 1, the employment injury scheme, and health insurance. At times, their employers cover their contributions – they never ask for a pension because of their status. The constitution states that everyone in distress should be helped. Insurance companies do not report them to the Police.

7.3.2. *Other social security benefits*

Certain regulations pertain specifically to divorced individuals, such as eligibility for survivor pensions. However, eligibility largely depends on whether they remarry; in such cases, the benefits are either reduced or entirely forfeited. Numerous criteria must be satisfied to qualify for these benefits. Additionally, individuals who are cohabitating do not possess rights or benefits under these regulations.

Accident and occupational disease insurance is compulsory for all employees. The benefits of this insurance include medical care, a daily cash benefit, an invalidity pension (about 80% of the insured's salary in the event of full incapacity, up to a maximum amount), and a survivors' provision. In the case of overlapping benefits, priority is given to the benefits of the pension insurance.

Persons serving in the Swiss Army or carrying out civilian services are entitled to an allowance amounting to about 80% of their former average income. The maximum amount is CHF 275 (348 USD) per day. Then, employed and self-employed parents are entitled to an allowance in case of maternity, paternity, adoption, and care of a child whose health is seriously impaired. This is about 80% of their former average income – the maximum amount is CHF 220 (278 USD).

Family allowances are part of the federal system to support agricultural workers and self-employed farmers. There are different cantonal systems for employees and the self-employed in other sectors, as well as for people not engaged in paid employment or with low incomes. The federal law sets a minimum child allowance of CHF 215 (272 USD) per month. Training allowances start at about CHF 268 (338 USD) monthly. The benefits vary depending on a canton's economic and cultural strength; for instance, a Catholic canton might provide a one-time birth allowance of about CHF 1,050.

8. Swiss Parliament

In Parliament, there are two houses – the Council of States and the National Council. Both houses have the same powers and duties.

The *Council of States* represents cantons and is composed of 46 representatives from all the cantons. The *National Council* represents the people and comprises 200 members. The National Council seats are allocated to the 26 cantons according to their relative populations (total number of residents). Therefore, seats in each canton are allocated to parties according to the number of votes they received, and each canton has at least one seat.



Photograph of the Council of State Chamber

The National Council has twelve permanent committees, and the Council of States has eleven. Both houses have nine specialist committees, each responsible for specific fields. They discuss all the business in their respective fields and monitor related social and political developments. The two houses of parliament also have joint committees.

Similar to the South African Parliament, there are committees composed of a set number of Members of Parliament. Committees in the Council of States have 13 Members, while those in the National Council have 25. The principal task of committees is to discuss the items of business assigned to them before these are debated in the chamber. They also keep abreast of changes in society and politics affecting their domain and draft responses to these developments. Unlike South African committee meetings, the committee meetings are not streamed (confidential) to ensure the free expression of views. However, parliamentary debates are open to the public and are streamed live or made available after the event *via* the archives.

8.1. Legislative process and public participation

Parliament considers and processes legislation received from the Executive or Federal Administration and the public, and implements Parliamentary initiatives. New legislation comes from the public, the Federal Administration or Parliament. The Federal Council prepares a draft Bill and submits it to the cantons, political parties, associations and other interested parties for consultation. Based on the outcome of the consultation, the Federal Council then revises the draft Bill and submits an updated or finalised version to Parliament by official dispatch.

One of the two houses is designated as the “first chamber” responsible for processing the Bill. A specialised committee reviews the Bill and presents proposals to the House. If the House opts to introduce the Bill, it discusses the specific legal provisions and holds a vote. The committee of the second chamber then reviews the Bill and submits its suggestions. If the “second chamber” also chooses to introduce the Bill, it follows the same process of debating and voting on the legal provisions. A Bill becomes law only after it has been passed by both Councils in the final vote. If neither Council approves it, it is abandoned. However, Federal Acts are subject to an optional or mandatory referendum. If 50,000 signatures opposing the Bill are collected within 100 days, it is put to a public vote.

8.2. Oversight

The oversight role is the responsibility of the finance and control committees and their delegations. They review the work carried out by the Federal Council, the Federal Administration and the federal courts. They also scrutinise the effectiveness of these institutions. If important events require investigation, the Councils appoint a parliamentary investigation committee.

The work of the *Social Security and Health Committee*, which is a specialist committee, is focused on the following matters:

- Social insurance and social assistance
- Family social policy
- Health and accident insurance

- Primary health care
- Health policy
- Transplantation medicine
- Narcotics and addictive substances

The Committee support staff or secretariat comprises Policy Analysts, a Committee Secretary, and a Deputy Committee Secretary.

9. Where to from here?

At the strategic dialogue held at the WHO headquarters, the role of Parliamentarians and how it relates to matters such as UHC and in processing legislation geared towards health promotion.

The realisation of UHC is a long-term process. It is a political project that is unlikely to require a single reform. Parliamentarians have a unique role that encompasses:

- law-making as far as establishing rights, roles and institutions; enabling accountability; and providing clarity, transparency and enforceable rules.
- Financing in the form of committed public financing, substantial allocations and promotion of efficient and equitable use of public resources.
- Oversight by overseeing the implementation of laws and budgets, tracking progress and ensuring the Executive answers.

Financing realism could shape reform credibility. Coherent, constitution-aligned legal frameworks are essential. Sustained parliamentary accountability that entails post-legislative oversight and budget allocations) could drive results.

There is a likelihood of “SCARE” tactics –

- S (smuggling, illicit trade)
- C (court and legal challenges)
- A (anti-poor rhetoric)
- R (revenue reduction)
- E (employment impact)

However, there are mechanisms to address them. For example, to control tobacco use, most countries have gradually reduced designated smoking areas and tightened point-of-sale controls. Tobacco products such as “*hubbly bubbly*” and vapes should also be regulated. Flavour bans could also be used as a complementary measure to reduce the products' appeal. Further, taxing (the use of) devices could be another option.

Potential next steps:

- Engagement with the South African Revenue Service about the taxation and revenue related to the use of tobacco and other substances. The health promotion levy should keep up with inflation, and where possible, those funds should be redirected to public health care.
- A national household survey coordinated by the national Department of Health, at least every 4 years.
- Consolidation of the data collected by the public health facilities.
- Shifting budgets from tertiary or curative health services to PHC.
- Ensuring that there are strong financing and regulation.
- Utilise a “whole of society” approach. This includes coordination with the Central Drug Authority on matters related to the use of tobacco and other substances.

10. Conclusion

The Select Committee, having visited Switzerland from 27 April to 01 May 2026, to benchmark the Swiss health and social security systems with the South African system, achieved the aims and objectives of the international study tour. Therefore, the Committee learned about Switzerland's healthcare model and health infrastructure, its social security system, and the work of the Federal Assembly, and held a strategic dialogue with the WHO. The Committee observed that both the NHI and MHI share the goal of making healthcare accessible to everyone. The delegation returned to South Africa with an understanding of the Swiss system and perspectives on what to consider with upcoming legislation.



Photograph of Members of Parliament: Chairperson Fienies, Chairperson Wehrli & President Hannes

Acknowledgements

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Photograph taken outside the South African Embassy in Bern, Switzerland

Appreciation

The Chairperson of the delegation expressed gratitude to the Members of the Select Committee on Social Services for their active participation in the deliberations and for the valuable recommendations offered. The Chairperson also extended appreciation to the support staff, notably the Committee Secretary, Ms Marcelle Williams; the Content Advisor, Dr Thabile Ketye; the Researcher, Mr Moses Mncwabe; and the Committee Assistant, Ms Hipor Hlatana, for their professional work ethic and diligent dedication to the Committee's work.

Report to be considered.

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