

Following up on our commitments to the people.

in session



Monthly magazine of the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa

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Budget distributed to all
Parliament passes allocation of departments' funds



Vision

An activist and responsive people's Parliament that improves the quality of life of South Africans and ensures enduring equality in our society.

Mission

Parliament aims to provide a service to the people of South Africa by providing the following:

- A vibrant people's Assembly that intervenes and transforms society and addresses the development challenges of our people;
- Effective oversight over the Executive by strengthening its scrutiny of actions against the needs of South Africans;
- Participation of South Africans in the decision-making processes that affect their lives;
- A healthy relationship between the three arms of the State, that promotes efficient co-operative governance between the spheres of government, and ensures appropriate links with our region and the world; and
- An innovative, transformative, effective and efficient parliamentary service and administration that enables Members of Parliament to fulfil their constitutional responsibilities.

Strategic Objectives

1. Strengthening oversight and accountability
2. Enhancing public involvement
3. Deepening engagement in international fora
4. Strengthening co-operative government
5. Strengthening legislative capacity



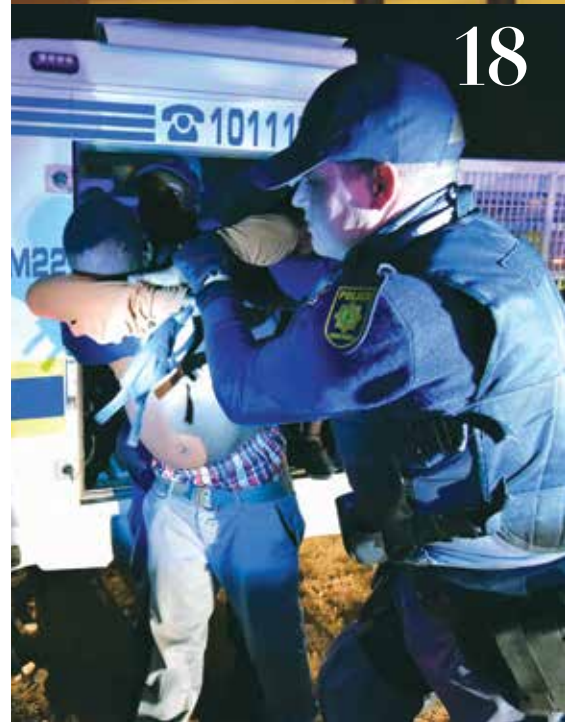
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Cover

The President,
Mr Jacob Zuma,
presents the
Presidency's
budget vote

In this issue...

As the mid-point of each year approaches, Parliament engages in intense debates that focus exclusively on the amount of money that each government department will be allocated for the year ahead. This culminates in the passing of the Division of Revenue Act, which combines all the decisions voted on in the Budget Vote process and officially gives government the go-ahead to start spending.

This special edition of Parliament's official magazine, InSession, focuses exclusively on the debates that took place in the mini-plenaries known as the Budget Votes. This InSession has selected some of the Budget Votes and reports on them in detail.

Each one demonstrates how government is going to implement and enforce its policies, as embodied in the legislation passed by Parliament.

The Division of Revenue Act passed at the end of May brings to a close the series of budget votes debated in Parliament's two Chambers.

By passing this Act, funding for each government department for the 2017/18 financial year is determined, enabling spending, and therefore work, to officially begin.

Of course government work never really ends at any time, and each financial year takes up where the last one left off.

The smooth running of government requires that spending continues uninterrupted year in and year out so that delivery and the work of the executive (the arm of government that implements Parliament's decisions) continues. 🌍

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OUR IDEALS

VISION An activist and responsive people's Parliament that improves the quality of life of South Africans and ensures enduring equality in our society.


STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES


Strengthening oversight and accountability; enhancing public involvement; deepening

engagement in international fora; strengthening cooperative government; strengthening legislative capacity.

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The never-ending cycle of the Budget Process

The *Budget Votes which were debated in turn in Parliament culminates in legislation that determines government department spending for the year ahead. Moira Levy reports.*

Individual department budgets reflect government policy and its programme of action. Each budget vote is presented, debated and voted into law. All are combined into the Division of Revenue Act, which determines what government budget departments have been allocated going forward.

But this is just one of the spokes in the ever-turning wheel that is the ongoing budget process. While it confirms the official allocation of Treasury's annual Budget to government departments, it is just one stage in a complex and ongoing process.

For the purpose of understanding the Budget cycle let us begin in February, known as Budget Month, when the citizens and Parliament are informed of the state of our country's economy and what expenditure to expect. On Budget Day, the nation waits with baited breath for the good or bad news, and all seems to hinge on the hefty tome that the Minister of Finance carries into Parliament.

But Budget Day is just one day in a Budget Process that rolls on throughout the year in a never-ending cycle. Every day is Budget Day in what amounts to an 18-month process that never stops.

At any one time during the financial year a number of simultaneous processes are underway: a future Budget is being drafted, the current Budget is being implemented and a past Budget is being evaluated and possibly audited.

This is what makes our Budget cycle so

complex. It comprises three intersecting loops overlapping and constantly in motion.

In other words, at any time, three Budget Processes are underway, each at different points in the Budget Cycle. It is important to understand this process because the overriding strength of our democratic Budget, unlike the one that preceded it under the old regime, is its ability to be amended. It is not simply rubber-stamped by powerful bureaucrats.

This means that government departments are held accountable for their expenditure. Parliament and the citizens it represents exercise oversight on spending. They can, and must, make their own demands and interventions.

Every financial year undergoes the same process, but it is important to bear in mind that the previous and the future financial years are also engaged in their own process at the same time.

For clarity, let us consider a single financial year. For practical purposes it starts when the President delivers the State of the Nation Address (SONA), which gives a hint of how the budget of a given financial year will be divided and appropriated. Thereafter, the executive formulates the budgetary allocations and appropriations in accordance with the priorities promulgated during SONA.

National Treasury issues guidelines on spending to government departments. These guidelines are based on government policy, which is underpinned by the National

Development Plan (NDP).

The guidelines cannot be separated from a much longer term vision, the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF). This is a 5-year programme for the realisation of the ultimate 2030 vision of the NDP. The MTSF must identify indicators and targets to be achieved for the NDP outcomes.

Based on these guidelines, government departments submit their draft budgets. Past expenditure is reviewed, underspent funds are reconsidered, and future spending is determined.

Detailed negotiations take place, drawing on comprehensive department reports and reports from related institutions, and final decisions are taken by the executive.

After these formulations have been completed, the Minister of Finance invokes the Money Bill Amendment Procedure and Related Matters Act to table before Parliament on Budget Day.

The Budget is tabled in Parliament, marking the start of a long legislative process which involves the parliamentary Committees, which oversee expenditure and make interventions on legislation.

The Medium Term Budget Policy Statement, commonly known as the mini-Budget, is presented to Parliament. While taking into account a broader three-year financial context, for the purposes of the current financial year, it reviews how spending has gone during the first half of the year, the outcomes from that spending, and whether adjustments are needed to secure spending on delivery for the second half of the financial year.



ARM OF STATE: The Speaker of the National Assembly, Ms Baleka Mbete, presents Parliament's 2017/18 budget vote.

Parliament's budget vote celebrates 20 years of Constitution and NCOP

Presenting *Parliament's 2017/18 Budget Vote on the theme "Celebration of 20 years of the Constitution and 20 years since the establishment of the NCOP", the Speaker of the National Assembly, Ms Baleka Mbete, stated that although much has been achieved since democracy, much still needs to be done, writes Abel Mputing.*



“The recent reports released by Statistics South Africa point to the fact that whilst we have made progress in some areas, much still remains to be done to address the challenges of poverty, inequality and participation of the marginalised in the mainstream of the economy,” she said.

“We must draw our strength in addressing these challenges from the wisdom of our courageous forebears such as Oliver Tambo. The impetus to see our vision realised draws its inspiration not only from the Freedom Charter and the Constitution of the Republic, but also finds its inspiration in the lives and sacrifices of the heroes such as Oliver Reginald Tambo,” she said.

“Most of all, he is regarded as one of the architects of our Constitution. We must adopt his inspiration to remain resolute and committed to building a South African nation that is diverse and that truly represents his ideals. As Parliamentarians, we have a responsibility to find solutions to the challenges facing our people, but we have to do so in a manner that acts as an example to the people we represent,” she maintained.

“In this current parliamentary tenure we have seen a number of contentious debates on key issues that resonate with the people of South Africa. Issues which feature prominently in the National Development Plan, one of which is the land question,” she said. “Our people have long alerted us to their frustration on the matter of land reform and it is time that we listen to their voices,” she said.

To address this, Parliament will embark on a major oversight process on land to help accelerate the land reform process, she said. However, without a strong legislative sector, we will not achieve much. Hence there is a need to strengthen its capacity to hold the

executive to account, she said. “As such, Parliament has worked collectively with the provincial legislatures under the auspices of the Speakers’ Forum, to accelerate the drafting of the Legislative Sector Bill for the formalisation of the South African legislative sector as a coherent and unified sector to conduct its oversight and strengthen its public participation models.”

The 2017/18 budget of Parliament stands at R2.2bn, but given the critical role that Parliament must play in ensuring that there is proper accountability by the executive in promoting our democracy, the current budget falls desperately short of its legislative expectations, she said. “There is therefore a need to review the current practice of how Parliament is funded as it remains disadvantaged by the current funding model. The budget of Parliament, which is a distinct arm of State, cannot be decided in the same way as that of government departments.

“Speaker, we propose that as we pass this budget we must earnestly interrogate whether the framework of Parliament’s funding is in the keeping with our democratic values,” said the Chief Whip of the African National Congress Caucus at Parliament, Mr Jackson Mthembu.

“We are an arm of the state, not an entity of the state. And as long as we are under-resourced, our injunction to hold the executive accountable will remain a pipe dream,” he said.

To illustrate this further, he made a comparison between the skill sets of government departments and the Portfolio Committees. “The skills profiles of the departments consist of Directors-General and Deputy Directors-General with exceptional skill sets. They even go on to outsource technical skills to enhance their work. Committees

are expected to meet the expertise of these officials while our Portfolio Committees remain under-resourced and lack specialised researchers. This is a misnomer,” he said.

“Speaker, you must approach the President to address the inadequate funding of Parliament,” he emphasised.

There are often complaints over judicial overreach. This concern would not arise if Parliament was doing its job, said Mr Michael Waters of the Democratic Alliance. “There would be no need to seek justice in court if Parliament was playing its role effectively. We go to court to defend our Constitution against all odds,” he said.

“We reject this Budget Vote because Parliament has unnecessary capacity and no strong financial management systems,” said Mr Floyd Shivambu of the Economic Freedom Fighters.

“What happens is that it is the executive that drafts legislation. Parliament does not initiate legislation. Perhaps that is the case because it has no intrinsic capacity to draft and initiate legislation. Parliament needs a legislation office to strengthen its legislative capacity,” he said.

On oversight, he decried the absence of forensic competency in Parliament’s oversight model which has diminished in effectiveness.

Mr Themba Godi of the African People’s Convention said Parliament must be the leading light of good governance. “To achieve that, Parliament must fight against irregular expenditure and hold officials involved in mismanagement accountable,” he said. He called on ministers to take responsibility for their departments and stay away from procurement issues and tenders. 🗣️

UmKhandlu weNarha oNgamele iimFunda ubambe ikulumopikiswano malungana neVowudi yeSabelo seeMali sePalamende

Ngexesha *ebesithi thaca iVoti yoHlahlo-lwabiwo-mali yasePalamente yowama-2017/18 kumxholo othi "Ukubhiyozela iminyaka engama-20 yoMgaqo-siseko neminyaka engama-20 ukusukela oko kwamiselwa iNCOF", uSomlomo weNdlu yoWiso-mthetho yeSizwe, uNks Baleka Mbete, uyithethile into yokuba okuninzi sele kuphunyeziwe ukusukela oko kwabakho ulawulo lwentando yesininzi, kusekuninzi nokufuneka kwenziwe, ubhale wenjenjalo u-Abel Mputing. Iguqulwe nguPhozisa Mashiyi.*

"Iingxelo zakutshanje zikhuphe iiNkcukacha-manani zaseMzantsi Afrika ezibonakalisa ukuba noxa sele siyenzile inkqubela kwezinye iindawo, kuninzi ekusafuneka kwenziwe ukwenzela kushukuxwe imingeni yentlupheko, ukungalingani kunye nokuthatha inxaxheba kwabahlelekileyo kumsebenzi woqoqosho," utshilo.

"Kufuneka sigxininise ekushukuxeni le mingeni silandele ubulumko bamaqhawe ethu ayengamakrothi anje ngo-Oliver Tambo. "Amandla okuqhubela phambili ukuze sibone iphupha lethu lifezekiswa libonakalisa impembelelo kungekuko kuMqulu weNkululeko noMgaqo-siseko weRiphabhliki kuphela, ntonje kufumaneka impembelelo kwiimpilo nakukuzinikela kwamagorha anje ngo-Oliver Reginald Tambo," utshilo.

"Okubaluleke kuko konke, wayebonwa njengomqulunqi woMgaqo-siseko. Kufuneka siyithathe le mpembelelo ukuze

ihlale injalo ingatshintshi size sizinikele ekwakheni isizwe soMzantsi Afrika esinabantu abohlukeneyo nesibonakalisa ngokukuko ukugqibelela kwakhe. Njengamalungu ePalamente, sinoxanduva lokufumana izisombululo kwimingeni abajamelene nayo abantu bethu, kodwa ke kufuneka oko sikwenze ngendlela esebenza njengomzekelo kubantu esibameleyo," uqhube ngelitshoyo.

"Kule palamente sikuyo ngoku sibone iingxoxo ezininzi ezinempikiswano ngemiba ebalulekileyo ebangela intshukumo kubantu baseMzantsi Afrika. Imiba evelayo ebalulekileyo kwiSicwangciso soPhuhliso seSizwe, omnye wayo engumba womhlaba," utshilo. "Abantu bethu kudala besilumkisile ngenkxalabo yabo ngomba wohlengahlengiso lomhlaba kwaye kufikelele ukuba simamele izimvo zabo," utshilo.

Ukushukuxa oku, iPalamente iza kuqalisa inkqubo yolongamelo olumandla malunga nomhlaba ukuze

kuncedwe kukhawuleziswe inkqubo yohlengahlengiso lomhlaba, utshilo. Nangona kunjalo, singenalo icandelo lowiso-mthetho elisebenza ngokukuko, asinakuphumelela ngokukuko. Yiyo loo nto kukho imfuno yokuxhasa umsebenzi wayo wokuba isigqeba ibe siso esiphendulayo, utshilo. "Nangona kunjalo, iPalamente isebenze ngokubambisana nezindlu zowiso-mthetho zamaphondo ngenkxaso yeforam yooSomlomo, ukuze kuqulunqwe ngokukhawuleza uMthetho oYilwayo weCandelo loWiso-mthetho ukuze lwenziwe libe semthethweni icandelo lowiso-mthetho laseMzantsi Afrika njengecandelo elicacileyo nelimanyeneyo ukuze longamele kwaye liqinisekise iindlela zayo zentatho-nxaxheba yoluntu."

Uhlahlo-lwabiwo-mali lwePalamente lowama-2017/18 lukwiR2.2bn, kodwa ke inikwe indima ebalulekileyo emayiyidlale iPalamente kufuneka iqinisekise ukuba isigqeba siza kuphendula ngokukuko ekukhuthazeni ulawulo lwethu lwentando yesininzi, olu hlahlo-lwabiwo-mali luwe phantsi kuba aluzanelanga izinto ebezilindelwe zokulawula, utshilo. "Kufuneka ke ngoko kujongwe kwakhona indlela yakutshanje esebenzayo yokwabelwa kwePalamente imali njengoko isoloko inganeliseki indlela ekhoyo eyabelwa ngayo imali. Uhlahlo-lwabiwo-mali lwePalamente, elicandelo elahlukileyo likaRhulumente, akunakuthatha



Ivoti yohlahlo-lwabiwe-mali yasePalamente ibhiyozela iminyaka engama-20 yoMgaqo-siskeo ne-NCOP.

isigqibo salo ngendlela efanayo neyamasebe karhulumente.

“Somlomo, sicebisa ukuba njengoko siluxhasa olu hlahlo-lwabiwo-mali kufuneka senze uvavanyo oluchanekileyo oluza kujonga ukuba inkqubo-sikhokelo yemali yePalamente iyigcinile kusini na imimiselo yolawulo lwentando yesininzi,” utshilo uMbhaxesi oyiNtloko weGqugula le-African National Congress ePalamente, uMnu Jackson Mthembu.

“Silicandelo likaRhulumente, hayi iQumrhu likaRhulumente. Ukuba sihlala sinikwa izixhobo ezinganelanga, umyalezo wethu ogunyazisiweyo wokubamba isigqeba sinoxanduva lokuphendula kuza kuhlala kuyinto engekhe yenzeke,” utshilo.

Ukubonakalisa oku ngakumbi, uthlekise izinto ezibekiweyo zezakhono zamasebe karhulumente neeKomiti eziJongene neMicimbi yamaSebe. “Iiprofayili zezakhono zamasebe zinaBalawuli Jikelele noSekela baBalawuli Jikelele abanezakhono ezibekiweyo ezizodwa. Bayaqhubeka bewukhuphela ngaphandle umsebenzi wezakhono zobuchwephetshe ukuphuhlisa

umsebenzi wabo. IiKomiti kulindeleke ukuba zihlangabezane nobo buchule baloo magosa ngeli xesha iiKomiti eziJongene neMicimbi yamaSebe zingenazixhobo zaneleyo zisilela nasekubeni nabaphandi abaziingcali. Le yinto nje eziphikisayo,” utshilo.

“Somlomo, kufuneka udibane noMongameli ukuze ushukuxe indlela eyabelwa ngayo imali iPalamente,” ugxininise ngelitshoyo.

Kusoloko kukho izikhalazo kusilelo lobulungisa. Le nkxalabo ibingazukwanda ukuba iPalamente ibiwenza kakuhle umsebenzi wayo, utshilo uMnu Michael Waters weDemocratic Alliance. “Bekungazukubakho nto ibangela ukuba kufunwe ubulungisa kwiinkundla ukuba iPalamente ibiyidlala ngokukuko indima yayo. Siya ezinkundleni ukuya kukhusela uMgaqo-siskeo nokuba sekumnyam’entla,” utshilo.

“Siyayikhaba le Voti yolwAbiwo-mali kuba iPalamente inabasebenzi aboneleyo abangawenzi kakuhle umsebenzi wabo kunye neenkqubo ezife amanqe zokulawula imali,” utshilo uMnu Floyd Shivambu we-

Economic Freedom Fighters.

“Into eyenzekayo kukuba isigqeba esiqulunqa indlela yowiso-mthetho. IPalamente ayiziqaleli ngokwayo inkqubo yowiso-mthetho. Ewe kunjalo kuba ayinabasebenzi bangundoqo bokuqulunqa nokuqalisa inkqubo yowiso-mthetho. Kufuneka iPalamente ibe ne-ofisi yowiso-mthetho ukuze ixhobise abasebenzi bayo bowiso-mthetho,” utshilo.

Kulongamelo, ugxeke ukungabikho kolwazi lophando-nzulu kwindlela yolongamelo lwePalamente ethe yakuphelisa ukusebenza kwayo ngokukuko.

Ngokuka Mnu Themba Godi we-African People’s Convention iPalamente kufuneka ibe sisibane esikhokela ulawulo olululo. “Ukuze kuphunyezwe ke oko, iPalamente kufuneka ilwe nenkcitho engagunyaziswanga aze abe noxanduva lokuphendula amagosa abandakanyeka kulawulo olugwenxa,” utshilo. Kuzo zonke izinto, umemele bonke abaphathiswa ukuba bathathe uxanduva lwemicimbi yamasebe abo baze babhekele kude kwimiba yothengiselwano kunye nezini-maxabiso. 🗣️

National Council of Provinces debates Parliament's Budget Vote



POLICY DEBATE: The Chairperson of the NCOP, Ms Thandi Modise.

Parliament *should use the anniversary of 20 years of the Constitution and the establishment of the National Council of Provinces (NCOP) as an opportunity to reflect on whether South Africa's democracy is still on the right track. This is what the Chairperson of the NCOP, Ms Thandi Modise, told Members of the NCOP during Parliament's Budget Vote debate recently at Parliament, reports Sakhile Mokoena.*

"We are supposed to celebrate, but I suspect we are actually more 'observing' the 20 years of our Constitution and the 20 years of the NCOP. We are supposed to be observing, studying, applying and criticising the functioning of the NCOP and we should be making recommendations on the



capacity of the NCOP's contribution to our democracy," she told Members of the NCOP.

These studies, she said, would indicate whether our democracy was still on the right track, and whether sections of the Constitution should be adjusted or revised. If this observation takes place, she said, "do we think Parliament enjoys enough trust from the people to do this job on their behalf? Does Parliament have the resolve and capacity to self-review and self-correct? If not, why not?"

The NCOP Chairperson said Parliament was there to ensure a "government by the people" and the "interest of the people must reflect in our work and speeches".

She also spoke about aligning the work of Parliament to the global, continental, regional and national developmental agendas. South Africa is one of the 193 United Nations member states that adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015. This framework provides for a shared and collective responsibility to ensure the future of the planet and its peoples.

"The framework is intended to assist us in monitoring the implementation of the National Development Plan (NDP), among other things. The NDP is founded on six pillars that represent the broad objectives to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality to be achieved by 2030. These include:

- uniting South Africans of all races and classes around a common programme to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality; and
- encouraging citizens to be active in their own development, in strengthening democracy and

in holding their government accountable.

She said the NCOP undertook many activities in pursuit of the policy priorities for the fifth Parliament, including strengthening oversight and accountability, enhancing public involvement, and strengthening legislative capacity and cooperative governance.

The budget request for Parliament in this financial year in terms of the Annual Performance Plan was more than R2.9bn, but just over R2bn was allocated, resulting in a shortfall of almost R1bn.

The House Chairperson for Committees and Oversight in the NCOP, Mr Jomo Nyambi, told his colleagues that NCOP Committees were getting better in conducting their business. "Getting better means we are able to contribute towards the NCOP being able to fulfil the mandate of Parliament. In performing oversight responsibilities, we review, monitor and supervise programmes, activities and policy implementation by government and municipalities," he said.

He further said the "insights we are gaining every day indicate that we can still do more. It is a serious indictment on our oversight function when year-on-year we are confronted with cold facts to the effect that internal controls and supervision in many of our municipalities are porous. Indeed the issue of consequence management has to gain traction," said Mr Nyambi.

NCOP delegate Mr Farhat Essack, representing Mpumalanga for the Democratic Alliance, said: "This year we are celebrating 20 years since

the establishment of the NCOP, but even though this Council has steadily progressed, the vision of the institution is unfortunately still a distant ideal.

"Currently we are not fulfilling our constitutional mandate. This House has become a rubber stamp of the National Assembly where Portfolio Committees and Select Committees increasingly sit together to review legislation, clearly in conflict with the Constitution. We are not, but more importantly we cannot be, a mirror of the National Assembly," he said.

Another delegate of the NCOP, the Whip for the Democratic Alliance, Ms Cathleen Labuschagne, said legislation passed by Parliament should be measured by the impact it has on ordinary people, financially as well as socio-economically.

"Legislation has to regulate processes and procedures within sectors and has to protect the most vulnerable when it is effective. Currently very few Bills have in-depth cost analysis, a financial impact assessment or a serious implementation plan when it arrives in the NCOP and it becomes legislation without any of these important aspects added in the NCOP process," she said.

Ms Delisile Ngwenya, representing Gauteng for the Economic Freedom Fighters, accused Parliament of "completely blurring the lines between the party and the state. This Parliament has shamelessly lost track of its constitutional responsibility to hold the executive to account, to prevent those who hold executive power from using it to compromise our nation and to line up their pockets," she said. 🗣️

Ivoti yohlalo-lwabiwo-mali yasePalamente ibhiyozela iminyaka engama-20 yoMgaqo-siseko ne-NCOP



IPalamende kufuze isebenzise umnyanya wosikhumbuzo seemnyaka ema-20 womThethosisekelo begodu nomKhandlu weNarha oNgamalele iimFunda njengethuba lokuqala emva ihlolise bona ingabe intantoyenengi yeSewula Afrika isese sebunjamweni obufaneleko na. Lokhu ngilokhu uSihlalo womKhandlu weNarha oNgamele iimFunda uMma uThandi Modise akutjhele amaLunga womKhandlu weNarha oNgamele iimFunda ngesikhathi sekulumopikiswano seVowudi yeSabelo seeMali sePalamente mvanyana nje ePalamende, umbiko nguSakhile Mokoena. Itjhugulwe nguDavid Mahlangu.

“Kufuze bona siyagidinga, kwaphela ngibona kwanga eqinisweni “sikhela umkhanyo khulu” umnyaka wama-20 womThethosisekelo begodu neeminyaka ema-20 womKhandlu weNarha oNgamele iimFunda. Kufuze bona sakhele umkhanyo, sifunde, sisebenzise, sihlabe ukusebenza komKhandlu weNarha oNgamele iimFunda begodu kufanele bona sense iimphakamiso malungana nomthelela womsebenzi owenziwa mKhandlu weNarha oNgamele iimFunda kuntantoyenengi yethu,” uModise utjhele amaLunga womKhandlu weNarha oNgamele iimFunda.

Iimfundo lezi, uthi zizoveza bona intantoyenengi isese sebunjamweni obufaneleko na, namkha iindinyana zomThethosisekelo kufuze zikhutjhlwe namkha zibuyekwezwe. Uthe, nangabe ukwakhela umkhanyo lokhu kuyenziwa, “Siqabanga bona iPalamende ithenjwa kuhle

babantu bona ibenzele umbsebenzi? Nakungasinjalo, kubayini?”

USihlalo womKhandlu weNarha oNgamalele imFunda uthi iPalamende ikhona lapha ukuqinisekisa bona “ukubuswa kwabantu” begodu “neenrhuluphelo zabantu ziyavela emsebenzini wethu begodu neenkulumweni zethu”.

Godu ukhulume nangokuhlaliswa kuhle komsebenzi wePalamende bona ukhambisane namahlelo wokuthuthukiswa kwenarha iphasilokana, nenarhanikazi begodu nesigodini. ISeWula Afrika ingelinye lamalunga weembuso ali-193 weenTjhabatjhaba eziBumbeneko ezamukela Amahlelo weTuthuko yasaFuthi ween-2030 ngonyaka ween2015. Itlatla lokusebenzela leli linikela ngomsebenzi wokwabelana begodu nokusebenza ndawonye ukuqinisekisa ingomuso lephasi begodu nabantu.

“Itlatla lokusebenzela leli linqophe ukusiza thina ekutjhejisiseni kokwenziwa kwaMano wokuThuthukiswa kweNarha, hlangana nezinye izinto. AMano wokuThuthukiswa kweNarha asungulwe ngaphasi kwamasika asithantathu ajamele iminqopho yoke yokuphelisa indlala begodu nokwehlisa ukungalingani ekunqotjhwwe bona afinyelelwe ngonyaka ween-2030. Lokhu kufakaphakathi:

- ukuhlanganisa abantu beSewula Afrika beembala yoke begodu nemikhakha emayelana namahlelo ajwayelekileko wokuphelisa indlala begodu nokwehlisa ukungalingani; begodu
- nokukhuthaza izakhamuzi bona zizibandakanye etuthukweni yazo, ekuqiniseni intantoyenengi begodu nokwenza bona urhulumente uyaziphendulela.

Uthe umKhandlu weNarha oNgamalele iimFunda wenze izaba ezinengi ukufezekisa iimgomo ephambili wePalamende yehlandla lesihlanu, ekufakaphakathu ukuqinisa ukutjhejisisa begodu nokuziphendulela, ukunabisa ukuzibandakanya komphakathi, begodu nokuqinisa amandla weembethamthetho begodu nokubusa ngokuhlanyela.

Isabelo seemali esibawiweko



sePalamende kilonyaka ngokuya kwaMano womSebenzi woNyaka besingaphezulu kween-R3bn, kwaphela nje zingidi ezingaphezulu kween -R2bn eyabelwezona, okubangele ukutlhayela okungafinyelela esi-R1bn. USihlalo weNdlu yamaKomidi begodu nokuTjhejisisa womKhandlu weNarha oNgamale iimFunda, uMno uJomo Nyambi, utjhele abalingani bakhe bona amaKomidi womKhandlu weNarha oNgamale iimFunda asebenza kuhle ekwenzeni iimsebenzini yawo. “Ukusebenza kuhle kutjhibona siyakwazi ukuletha umthelela omuhle emKhandlwini weNarha oNgamale iimFunda bona ukwazi ukufezekisa umsebenzi onikelwe iPalamende. Ekwenzeni umsebenzi wokutjhejisisa, siyabuyekeza, sitjhejisise begodu sigade amahlelo karhulumente, izehlakalo begodu nokusebenziswa komgomo ngurhulumente nabasimapala,” utjho njalo.

“Uragelephambili wathi “ilwazi esilitholako malanga woke liveza bona sisangeza kukhulu. Kusiboniso esiqakathekekulu emsebenzini wokutjhejisiseni wethu lapho khona unyaka nonyaka kunabantu ebezakithi bazosibuza ngamaqiniso abangelwe ilawulo langaphakathi begodu nokugada kwabanye babanengi babomasipala bethu abanobutjhapho. Kuliqiniso indaba yeemphumela yokuphatha kufuze ize nokuhlehlela emva,” Utjho njalo uMno Nyambi Isithunywa somKhandlu weNarha oNgamala iimFunda uMno Farhat Essack, oJamale i-Democratic Alliance eMpumalanga, uthe: Unyaka lo sigidinga iimnyaka ema-20 selokhe kwasungulwa umKhandlu weNarha oNgamale iimFunda, nanyana kunjalo umKhandlu uthuthuke kancane, kubuhlungu ukutjho bona ibonelo phambili lezikoleli lisese mbono

ongaphumeleliko ojame ngawonyinye.

“Njenganje asiwenzi ngokupheleleko umsebenzi wethu esinikelwe wona womthethisosekelo. INdlu seyiphenduke uvumazoke weNdlu yesiBethamthetho seNarha lapho khona amaKomidi weseBethamthetho seNarha begodu namaKomidi aKhethekileko wesiBethamthetho seNarha kuyangokwanda ahlalawoke ukubuyekeza umthetho, lokho oyinto ephikisana nomThethosisekelo. Asisizo, okuqakathekekulu kukuthi angeze sabangizo, iimboni boni zeNdlu ysiBethamthetho seNarha.” Utjho njalo.

Esinye isithunywa somKhandlu weNarha oNgamele iimFunda sesikhundla sikaSosibebhe weDemocratic Alliance, uMma Cathleen Labuschagne, uthe umthetho obethwa yiPalamende kufuze ulunganiswe nomthelela iPalamende enawo ebantwini, kwezemali begodu nakwezehlalakuhle zomnotho.

“Umthetho kufuze ulawule iindlela

zekambiso begodu neenkambiso ngaphakathi kwemikhakha begodu kufuze ivikele abantu abanganabuyo naseyisebenza. Njenganje iimThethomlingwa eembalwa iinembangela engeneleleko yokuhloliswa, ukuhlungwa komthelela wezemali namkha amano wamambala angasebenziswa nayifyika emKhandlwini weNarha oNgamele iimFunda begodu iba mthetho ngaphandle kobunye nobunye ubujamo obuqakathekileko ebungezelelweko ekambisweni yomKhandlu weNarha oNgamele iimFunda,” utjho njalo.

UMma uDelisile Ngwenya, ojamele ihlangano ye-Economic Freedom Fighters yesiFunda seGauteng, ubeke icala iPalamende ngokuhluleka ukuhlukanisa ihlangano begodu nombuso. IPalamende ilahlekelwe lilawulo lokulandela umthethosisekelo wawo wokwenza bona isigungu siyaziphendulela, ukukhanda labo abaphethe amandla bona bangawasebenzisi ekubekeni isitjha engozini begodu nokuzalisa iinkhwama zabo,” utjho njalo. 🇿🇦





President Zuma presents Presidency budget vote

President *Jacob Zuma used the occasion of the 2017/18 Budget Vote debate of the Presidency to give details of government's commitment to economic transformation. At the end of the debate on the Presidency's budget vote, he also thanked Parliament for a successful budget debate process, writes Mava Lukani.*





Delivering his 2017 Budget Vote speech in the National Assembly, President Zuma said the government is busy driving a programme that revitalises township and rural enterprises as part of its National Informal Business Upliftment Strategy. He said the government is making headway in providing support to deserving informal businesses so that they are able to graduate into formal small businesses. "If we have one



MAKING HEADWAY: President Jacob Zuma presents the Presidency's 2017/18 budget vote in Parliament.

million small businesses, and each employs one or two people, we would have created over one million jobs. This is how important investment into small business development is," said President Zuma.

President Zuma told Members of Parliament (MPs) that in January 2017, the National Treasury gazetted new regulations in pursuit of preferential procurement by means of which 30% of public procurement will be made available to small businesses and cooperatives. "This will provide a market for the small business sector," he said.

He said support to small businesses must also ensure that they are not strangled by government regulations. "We also reiterate that government departments in all three spheres must also pay small, micro and medium-sized enterprises (SMMEs) on time, as directed, when they submit legitimate invoices. These are some of the interventions that will make transformation a reality for our people," he said.

Mr Zuma said the Black Economic Empowerment Advisory Council advises the Presidency and government on broad-based black economic empowerment interventions. He said progress is being made in fighting fronting through the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Commission, as such practices reverse the gains of transformation.

In the State of the Nation Address, President Zuma gave prominence to radical socio-economic transformation. "Our interventions are aimed at facilitating ownership and management of enterprises and productive assets by black people, workers, cooperatives and other collective enterprises."

As the government seeks to radically transform the economy, "we need to be mindful of the structural challenges as the South African economy continues to be driven by consumption, global demand for mineral commodities and a very narrow productive base with few large companies that control the entire value chain".

On the education of young people, President Zuma said his government spends the highest share of its budget on young people through education and skills development. "Government is doing as much as possible to support children of the poor and the working class to obtain higher education."

He said the government paid for the fee increase capped at 8% for all qualifying registered students with a gross combined family income up R600 000 a year for the 2017 academic year. This is a grant which covers the increases for tuition fees and official accommodation, and will not have to be repaid by qualifying students. "Government also made arrangements through the National Student Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS) to pay the registration fees for all NSFAS-funded students as an upfront payment to universities and TVET [echnical and Vocational Education and Training] colleges in January each year."

Other matters being attended to by government relate to the public discourse about what has been termed state capture. "Let me place it on record that there is no opposition from either the government or the Presidency to calls for a commission of inquiry into the said 'state capture'. We fully support an inquiry, as it will help to uncover the facts and remove rumours about the extent of state capture." (continues overleaf)



He said what has caused a delay is the manner in which the former Public Protector directed that the inquiry should be done, which infringes on the powers of the President of the Republic. "If this is left unattended, it would cause problems even for future Heads of State, as it sets a wrong precedent," he said.

Also participating in the debate, Prince Mangosuthu Buthelezi of the Inkatha Freedom Party told President Zuma that the government is delaying the implementation of the National Development Plan (NDP), which he said was meant to grow the South African economy. The NDP was meant to ensure, among other things, the reduction of unemployment, poverty and inequality, but all these problems are increasing on a daily basis, he said.

The longer the implementation of the NDP is delayed, Prince Buthelezi said, the more socio-economic problems will worsen while the NDP gathers dust on the shelves of the government. Prince Buthelezi said had the NDP been properly implemented, it would leave a great legacy for President Zuma.

Prince Buthelezi also raised a concern he has raised many times before and during budget vote debates on the Presidency that there is no parliamentary Committee responsible for oversight of the Presidency. Oversight is a basic necessity when the use of public resources is concerned, he said. "We have not had the benefit of interrogating the accounting officer as we do with any other budgets. Why not?" asked Prince Buthelezi. "With a President so adept at avoiding accountability, surely oversight is necessity?" he concluded.

The Chairperson of the Standing

Committee on Public Accounts, Mr Themba Godi, who also spoke during The Presidency Budget Vote debate, said the South African economy is facing serious problems that include ratings downgrades, yet irregular and fruitless expenditure is ballooning in most government departments. "The money must be used for the right reasons and right things," said Mr Godi.

He told President Zuma that the accruals amounted to R29m in the last financial year. "Fight corruption beyond words, Mr President," Mr Godi urged.

During the President's response to the Presidency budget vote debate, President Zuma addressed himself to the Inkatha Freedom Party, one of the few opposition parties in the House at the time. "Honourable Shenge [Prince Mangosuthu Buthelezi's clan name], the NDP is definitely being implemented by all government departments. Furthermore, the goals and targets of the NDP have been integrated into the government's Medium Term Strategic Framework for the electoral period 2014 to 2019."

Mr Zuma said each government department has a programme of action that is derived from the NDP. "We need to improve the manner in which we communicate the implementation of the programme of action and ensure that our communication clearly links the programmes to the NDP more explicitly," Mr Zuma explained.

During the response to the Presidency's Budget, Prince Buthelezi had asked for an explanation of radical socio-economic transformation, among other things. In response, President Zuma said the concept arose from a decision taken at the 53rd ANC

national conference, which took place in Mangaung in 2012 and concerned the theme of unity in action towards socio-economic freedom.

A key resolution of that conference, Mr Zuma said, was that the second phase of the transition from apartheid colonialism to a national democratic society "would be characterised by more radical policies and decisive action to effect socio-economic and continued democratic transformation".

At the Mangaung conference, the ANC identified economic growth, accelerated radical socio-economic transformation, land reform and redistribution, funding higher education, fighting crime and corruption as well as building the capacity of the state as the key priorities in the current year, "which automatically makes them key priorities of government," said Mr Zuma.

Addressing concerns raised by Prince Buthelezi about perceived weaknesses in the Anti-Corruption Inter-Ministerial Committee and law enforcement agencies, Mr Zuma said steps are being taken to strengthen the Committee. He also noted Mr Themba Godi's concerns about the financial management challenges in government departments. "We will continue to monitor these shortcomings at the level of Cabinet to find solutions," he assured the Members of the House.

Mr Zuma thanked Parliament for the successful departmental Budget Vote debates, which concluded with the Presidency Budget Vote debate. "Work will now continue towards the goal of building a better South Africa and a better life for our people," he concluded. 🌟



uMongameli uZuma wethula iSabiwomali seHhovisi likaMongameli.

uMongameli uZuma wethula iSabiwomali seHhovisi likaMongameli

uMongameli u-Jacob Zuma wasebenzisa usuku lwenkulumo-mpikiswano ngeSabiwomali sonyaka wezi-2017/18 ukuba anikeze imininingwane ngokuzibophezela kukahulumeni ezinguqukwini zezomnotho. Kuthe ekupheleni kwenkulumo-mpikiswano ngeSabiwomali seHhovisi likaMongameli, wabe esebonga iPhalamende ngenqubo eyimpumelelo yenkulumo-mpikiswano ngesabiwomali, kubhala uMava Lukani. *Ihungushwe nguLungile Khosa.*

Ethula inkulumo yakhe ngeSabiwomali sowezi-2017 eNdlini yesiShayamthetho sikaZwelonke, uMongameli uZuma wathi uhulumeni umatasa uqhuba uhlelo oluvuselela

amabhizinisi asemalokishini nasezindaweni zasemakhaya njengengxenye yoHlelo lokuFukula amaBhizinisi angaHlelekile kuZwelonke i-National Informal

Business Upliftment Strategy.

Uthe ikhona inqubekela phambili kuhulumeni ekuhlinzekeni ukweseka kulawo mabhizinisi angahlelekile afaanelwe ukuze akwazi ukuthuthuka abe amabhizinisi amancane ahlelekile. “Uma sinamabhizinisi amancane ayisigidi, bese ibhizinisi ngalinye liqasha umuntu oyedwa noma ababili, ngaleyo ndlela sobe sesisungule amathuba ayisigidi emisebenzi. Lena indlela okubaluleke ngayo ukutshala imali ekuthuthukiseni amabhizinisi

amancane,” kusho uMongameli uZuma.

UMongameli uZuma watshela amaLungu ePhalamende (MPs) ukuthi kuMasingana wezi-2017, uMnyango wezeziMali kuZwelonke ushicilele imithethonqubo emisha uzama indlela engcono yokuthola lapho u-30% wokutholwe uhulumeni kuzotholakala emabhizinisini amancane nemifelandawonye. Uthe, “Lokhu kuzohlinzeka imakethe yomkhakha wamabhizinisi amancane”.

Uthe ukwesekwa kwamabhizinisi amancane kumele kuphinde kuqinisekise ukuthi awaklanywa imithethonqubo kahulumeni. Uthe, “Siyaphinda siyagcizelela ukuthi iminyango kahulumeni kuzo zontathu izinhlelo zikahulumeni kumele iwakhokhele ngesikhathi amabhizinisi amancane, amancane kakhulu naphakathi (SMMs), njengoba kushiwo, uma bethumela ama-*invoice* asemthethweni. Lezi ezinye izinyathelo zokungenelela ezizokwenza abantu bakithi bayibone inguquko.”

UMnu Zuma uthethe uMkhandlu oweLuleka ngokuHlonjiswa kwabaMnyama ngezoMnotho yiwo oweluleka iHhovisi likaMongameli kanye nohulumeni ngezinhlelo zokuhlonyiswa kwabamnyama ngezomnotho. Uthe ikhona inqubekela phambili ekulweni nokusetshenziswa kwabantu abamnyama okwenziwa iKhomishana yokuHlonjiswa kwabaMnyama ngezoMnotho, ngoba lezi zenzo zibuyisela emuva osekuzuzwe ngalezi zinguquko.

Ngenkathi ethula iNkulumo ngeSimo seZwe, uMongameli uZuma wavelela ngezinguquko kwezenhlahalakahle

nezomnotho. “Izinhlelo zethu zihlose ukukwenza kube lula ukuba abanikazi bamabhizinisi kanye nokuphatha amabhizinisi kanye nezimpahla ezinezuzo zabantu abamnyama, abasebenzi, imifelandawonye kanye namanye amabhizinisi asebenza ngokuhlanganyela.”

Njengoba uhulumeni ehlose ukwenza inguquko enkulu kwezomnotho, “kumele sizazi izinselelo zohlaka njengoba iNingizimu Afrika iqhubeka nokuqhutshwa ukusetshenziswa okuyisidingo somhlaba wonke komkhqizo wezimbiwa kanye nomkhqizo omncane kakhulu nezinkampani ezimbalwa ezilawula konke ukusebenzisana”.

Mayelana nemfundo yabantu abasha, uMongameli uZuma uthethe uhulumeni uchitha isabelo esikhulu sesabiwomali kubantu abasha ngezinhlelo zokuthuthukisa ezemfundo namakhono. “Uhulumeni wenza konke okusemandleni ukweseka izingane zabahlwempu kanye nalabo abasebenzayo ukuthi bathole imfundo ephakeme.”

Uthe uhulumeni ukhokhele bonke abafundi abanemali engenayo emndenini engafinyelela ku-R600 000 ngonyaka ababhalisile abafanele imali yokwenyuswa kwemali yokufunda ebekwe ku-8% ngonyaka wokufunda wezi-2017. Lesi sibonelelo esibhekele ukwenyuswa kwezindleko zokufunda kanye nendawo yokuhlala, kanti abafundi abafanele ngeke bayikhokhe. “Uhulumeni uphinde wenza izinhlelo noHlelo loSizo lweziMali zabaFundi kuZwelonke (NSFAS) ukuthi bakhokhe imali yokubhalisa yabo bonke abafundi abaxhaswa ngu-NSFAS ekukhokheleni izifundo zabo ekukhokheleni ngaphambili amanyuvesi kanye namakolishi ama-TVET (ezemfundo

nokuqeqeshelwa ezobuchwepheshe nemisebenzi) ngoMasingana minyaka yonke.”

Ezinye izindaba uhulumeni azibhekayo zimayelana nezinkulumo zomphakathi mayelana nalokhu abakubiza ngokubanjwa kombuso ngobhongwane (*state capture*). “Ake ngikusho lokhu emphakathini ukuthi akekho kungaba uhulumeni noma iHhovisi likaMongameli ophikisayo ukuthi ikhomishana ephenya amacala ilubheke lolu daba ‘lokubanjwa kombuso ngobhongwane’. Siyakweseka ngokugcwele ukuphenywa kwalolu daba, ngoba kuzosiza ekukhipheni amaqiniso bese kuqeda amahebezi ngalokhu kubanjwa kombuso ngobhongwane.”

Uthe into ebambezelayo yindlela uMvikeli woMphakathi athi uphenyo lwalolu daba malwenziwe ngayo, eyeqa Amandla kaMongameli weRiphabhulikhi. Uthe, “Uma lokhu kunganakwa, kungadala izinkinga kulabo abazoba ngabaHoli boMbuso bakusasa, ngoba kuyisibonelo esibi.”

Omnye owayebambe iqhaza kunkulumo-mpikiswano, uMntwana Mangosuthu Buthelezi weqembu leNkatha yeNkululeko utshela uMongameli uZuma ukuthi uhulumeni ubambezela ukuqaliswa koHlelo lweNtuthuko lukaZwelonke (NDP), athi lwalwenzelwe ukukhulisa umnotho waseNingizimu Afrika. Uthe i-NDP ibihloselwe ukuqinisekisa, phakathi kokunye, ukunciphisa ukungatholakali kwemisebenzi, inhlupheko kanye nokungalingani, kodwa zonke lezi zinkinga ziyenyuka usuku nosuku.

UMntwana uButhelezi uthethe, uma kulokhu kubanjelwa ukuqala kwe-NDP, zizokwanda izinkinga zezenhlahalakahle nezomnotho ibe



ikhona i-NDP iduve emashalofini kahulumeni. UMntwana uButhelezi uthe ukube i-NDP isetshenziswe ngendlela eyiyo, ibizoshiya umlando omkhulu kaMongameli uZuma.

Okunye okukhathaza uMntwana uButhelezi asekuveze kaningi ngesikhathi sezinkulumo-mpikiswano ngesabiwomali zeHhovisi likaMongameli ukuthi alikho iKomidi lasePhalamende elibhekelela ukusebenza kweHhovisi likaMongameli. Ukuqashwa komsebenzi kuyisidingo esikhona uma kuthinta ukusetshenziswa kwezinsiza zikahulumeni, usho njalo. “Asikaze sikwazi ukuphonsa imibuzo lowo osebenza ehovisi lokuhlelwa kwamabhuku ezimali njengoba sihlale senza kwezinye izabiwomali. Kungani kungenjalo?” kubuza uMntwana uButhelezi. “Njengoba sinoMongameli onekhono lokubalekela ukuziphendulela, ngiqinisekile ukuthi ukuqshwa komsebenzi kuyadingeka?” uphethe kanje.

USihlalo weKomidi Elingaguquki mayelana nama-akhawunti kahulumeni uMnu Themba Godi, naye owakhuluma ngesikhathi senkulumo-mpikiswano ngeSabiwomali seHhovisi likaMongameli, uthe umnotho waseNingizimu Afrika ubhekene nezinkinga ezinkulu ezibandakanya ukwehla kwezilinganiso, kodwa incitho engahambi ngomthetho nengenamsebenzi iyaqhubeka nokukhula eminyangweni kahulumeni. “Imali kumele isetshenziselwe izizathu eziyizo futhi isebenze nasezintweni ezifanele,” kusho uMnu Godi.

Utshale uMongameli Zuma ukuthi izimali eziqongeleliwe zibe yinani elingu-R29m ngonyaka mali owedlule. “Yilwa nenkohlakalo ngaphezu kokukhuluma, Mnu Mongameli,” kunxusa uMnu Godi.

Ngesikhathi uMongameli ephendula imibuzo ngenkulumo-mpikiswano ngesabiwomali seHhovisi likaMongameli, uMongameli Zuma ukhulume neQembu leNkatha yeNkululeko, enye yamaqembu ambalwa aphikisayo ayekhona eNdlini ngaleso sikhathi. “Mhlonishwa uShenge (isithakazelo sikaMntwana uButhelezi), i-NDP isetshenziswa yiyo yonke iminyango kahulumeni. Okunye futhi, imigomo nokuqondwe yi-NDP kudidiyelwe oHlakeni loHlelo lukahulumeni lweThemu Ephakathi yesikhathi sokhetho lwango-2014 kuya kowezi-2019.”

UMnu Zuma uthe umnyango kahulumeni ngamunye onohlelo lwezinto ozozenza olususelwa ku-NDP. “Sidinga ukuthuthukisa indlela esazisa ngayo ukusetshenziswa kohlelo lwezinto ezizokwenziwa kanye nokuqinisekisa ukuthi lokhu esikhuluma ngakho kuxhumana ngokucacile nezinhlelo ze-NDP,” kuchaza uMnu Zuma.

Ngenkathi ephendula ngeSabiwomali seHhovisi likaMongameli, uMntwana uButhelezi, phakathi kwezinye izinto, wacela incazelo ngenguquko enkulu kwezenhlalakahle nezomnotho. Empendulweni yakhe uMnu Zuma wathi umqondo wavela esinqumweni esathathwa kunkomfa kazwelonke ye-ANC yama-53, eyayiseMangaung ngonyaka wezi-2012 eyayimayelana nesiqubulo sokubambisana ngobunye ekutholeni inkululeko kwezenhlalakahle nezomnotho.

Umnu Zuma uthe, isinqumo esibalulekile esathathwa kuleyo nkomfa kwakuyisigaba sesibili sokusuka esikhathini sengcindezelo sobandlululo siye emphakathini obuswa yintando yeningi “kuzobonakala ngezinguquko kuqubomgomo kanye

nasekuthathweni kwezinqumo ukuze kubonakale inguquko kwezenhlalakahle nezomnotho kanjalo nentando yeningi eqhubekayo”.

Kunkomfa yaseMangaung, i-ANC yahlonza ukukhula komnotho, ukwenzeka ngokushesha kwezinguquko kwezenhlalakahle nezomnotho, izinguquko nokwabiwa komhlaba, ukufaka izimali kwezemfundo ephakeme, ukulwa nobugebengu nenkohlakalo kanjalo nokuthuthukiswa kwamakhono nolwazi lomphakathi njengezinto ezibalulekile eziseqhulwini kulo nyaka ophezulu, “okube sekukwenza kube yizinto uhulumeni azibeka eqhulwini,” kusho uMnu Zuma.

Ekhuluma ngokukhathazeka okuvezwe uMntwana uButhelezi mayelana nobuthaka kweKomidi Elimelene neNkohlakalo ngaphakathi koNgqongqoshe i-*Anti-Corruption Inter-Ministerial Committee* kanye nophiko lokusetshenziswa komthetho, uMnu Zuma uthe kukhona izinyathelo ezithathelwe ukuqinisa iKomidi. Uphinde wakhuluma ngokukhathaza uMnu Godi mayelana nezinsalelo zokuphathwa kwezimali eminyangweni kahulumeni. “Sizoqhubeka nokuqapha lawa maphutha ezingeni leKhabhinethi ukuze sithole izisombululo,” usho eqinisekisa abamlalele.

UMnu Zuma ubonge iPhalamende ngenkulumo-mpikiswano ngeSabiwomali seminyango kahulumeni ebe yimpumelelo, okubandakanya nezinkulumo-mpikiswano ngeSabiwomali seHhovisi likaHulumeni. “Umsebenzi wokufinyelela emgomweni wokwakha iNingizimu Afrika engcono kanye nempilo engcono yabantu bakithi uzoqhubeka,” uphethe kanjalo. 🌍



Measures to fight crime the focus of debate on police department

The *National Development Plan (NDP) states that by 2030 all South Africans should feel safe and not fear crime. This was what the Chairperson of the Select Committee on Security and Justice, Mr Dumisani Ximbi, told the Minister of Police, Mr Fikile Mbalula, during the budget debate on police in the National Council of Provinces (NCOP) in Parliament, writes Mava Lukani.*

Mr Ximbi said one of the Medium Term Strategic Framework targets is to ensure that the South African Police Service (SAPS) reduces the levels of contact crimes. "In respect of contact crimes on a provincial level, three provinces' contact crimes decreased in the last financial year, those provinces being Free State, Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal."

However, Mr Ximbi said the remaining six provinces recorded increases: 6.4% in Limpopo, 3.3% in Gauteng and 0.4% in North West Province. He said Gauteng remains the highest crime contributor, followed by the Western Cape.

Mr Ximbi told Mr Mbalula and Members of the NCOP that much work still needs to be done in Gauteng and the Western Cape to ensure a reduction in contact crimes.

He urged the SAPS to work more closely with communities in the provinces to ensure the overall decrease in contact crimes. To achieve this, he urged the police to build trust in communities through the establishment of effective and successful Community Police Forums.

Mr Ximbi said that SAPS accounts for

R87bn and over the medium term the SAPS will intensify its implementation of the Back-to-Basics approach to improve police performance and conduct. He said a total of R2.5bn will be allocated to the Department of Police to upgrade and maintain police stations, with a further R10.2bn to procure and maintain transport equipment.

Mr Ximbi told NCOP MPs that the Committee is pleased to note that the Department of Police's 2017/18 budget is focused on equipment, as many police stations experienced difficulties in the last financial year.

On behalf of the Select Committee, Mr Ximbi told the Department of Police to increase efforts towards Community Police Forums, active community participation within crime prevention programmes and the department's collaboration with other crime prevention structures and municipalities.

Presenting the Budget Vote in the NCOP, Mr Mbalula told NCOP MPs that the approach of the Department of Police in fighting crime will be intelligence-led. Resources will be redirected towards crime intelligence.

"The Hawks must bring crime and corruption to its knees. The days of only concentrating on cosmetic crimes and turning a blind eye to individuals committing serious white-collar crimes are over," emphasised Mr Mbalula.

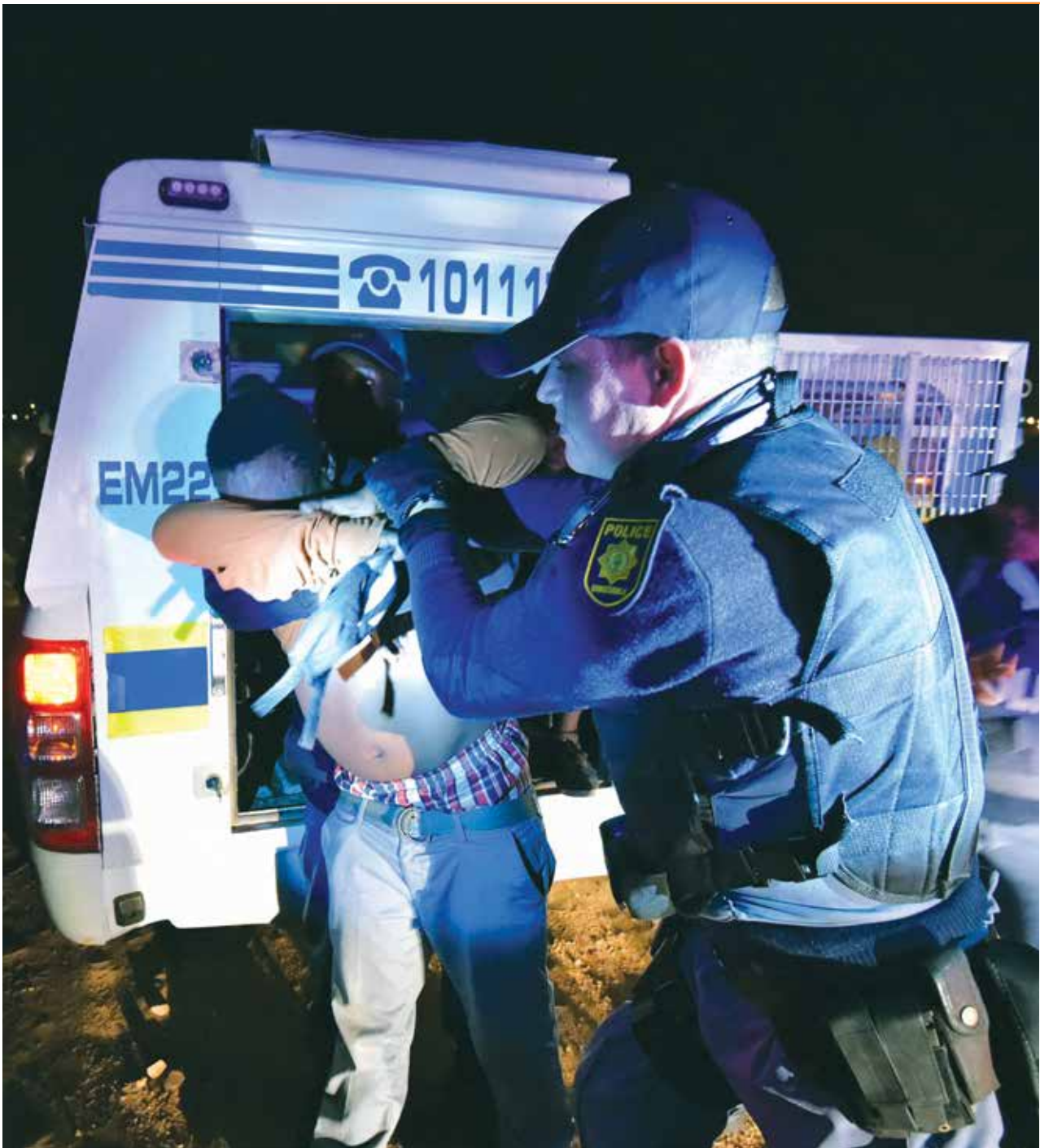
Mr Mbalula told NCOP MPs that in this financial year, the Firearms Licence Appeal Board intends to put forward proposals that will better manage the proliferation of firearms.

"In line with the Africa Agenda 2063 to reduce the flow of guns in Africa and ultimately silence the guns in Africa by 2020, the process of the Firearms Appeal Board will be fully supported," said Mr Mbalula.

When he presented the 2017/18 Budget Vote to the National Assembly, Mr Mbalula said that the only way to bring about peace and prosperity "is to liquidate all forms of crime and criminality. Crime can never be amended or reformed but it should be fought against and be defeated".

He said oxygen should be closed for criminals. "Their breath should be limited. Their conception of life should be reduced to the ordinary. Their contemplation of reality should be reduced to nothing. This is our war cry against criminals and criminality in the Republic of South Africa," he said.

In recent days South Africa has been engulfed by a new scourge and wave of lawlessness, Mr Mbalula said. Criminals are running "amok in



CRIME FIGHTING: Measures to control the proliferation of firearms are in the pipeline.

this country terrorising our people. We must declare war against crime. We must declare crime as domestic terrorism. In this regard, when I went around the entire country I had listened with great concern to the excruciating cries of our ordinary South Africans. Criminals are brutalising our society with impunity," he said.

He told NA MPs that the South African Police Service (SAPS) has been allocated a budget of R87bn for the 2017/18 financial year. This

includes a transfer to the Civilian Secretariat for Police of R124.7m.

On the SAPS's Back-to-Basics approach to policing, Mr Mbalula said that to intensify this approach, the organisational structure was reviewed, resulting in the establishment of the Management Interventions function headed by a Deputy National Commissioner.

"The Back-to-Basics approach to policing is primarily benefiting the visible policing and detective services programmes,

which are the department's core service delivery programmes. These two programmes take up R62bn or 71.3% of the total budget for this financial year with a combined personnel count of 140 657 in 2016/17. The expected outcomes of the Back-to-Basics approach are improved departmental performance on the prevention, detection and investigation of crime," Mr Mbalula said.

He identified the biggest challenges facing SAPS as the "trio crimes", namely car hijacking and home and business robberies. 🙏



LAND ISSUES: Owning land has been identified as a powerful tool in wealth creation.



Land claims focus of debate during Rural Development and Land Reform budget vote

Land *should be given back to its rightful owners following the legislative frameworks and if those frameworks do not assist, that needs to be reviewed, the Chairperson of the Portfolio Committee on Rural Development and Land Reform, Ms Phumuzile Ngwenya-Mabila, told Members of the National Assembly (NA) during the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform's budget vote debate, reports Mava Lukani.*

In presenting the Budget Vote debate of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform, Minister Gugile Nkwinti told NA MPs that the Land Commission will become a Chapter 9 Institution. He said the department wants to ensure that the Valuer-General is independent.

Mr Nkwinti told the NA MPs that there is no willing buyer, willing seller policy envisaged in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. "There is nothing like that in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. There is no willing buyer, willing seller policy."

Ms Ngwenya-Mabila said the restitution process is slow as some claims lodged by 31 December 1998 have still not been investigated due to capacity constraints. "The plan of the commission to fast-track the research of the claims lodged by 31 December 1998 is most welcome, as research is the most important component of the lodgement process, as it indicates whether the claim lodged is valid or not," said Ms Ngwenya-Mabila.

She said the Committee will monitor whether the 916 outstanding unresearched claims are finalised by the end of the first quarter in this financial year. Ms Ngwenya-Mabila said some of the reasons for the delay include conflicts amongst claimants,

land owners charging high land prices and the long time taken to conduct research. She said the Committee appreciates the work done by the Commission to trace claimants who have not come forward for their financial compensation.

"The Commission must continue to trace the outstanding claimants who have not come forward for their compensation, to ensure that all the claimants entitled to financial compensation that is due to them," she said.

In supporting the 2017/18 Budget Vote of the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform of R10.184bn, Ms Ngwenya-Mabila assured NA MPs that her Committee will intensify its oversight responsibilities to ensure that no fruitless, wasteful or irregular expenditure will be tolerated and no fiscal dumping will be permitted.

Although the National Freedom Party (NFP) supported the Budget Vote of the department, it highlighted some concerns, such as the lack of visible and substantive rural development. The NFP's Mr Nhlanhlakayise Khubisa said the lack of development results in increased urbanisation, which has "a knock-on effect of mushrooming informal settlements, increased poverty, service delivery protests and a rise in other associated social ills".

Land question takes centre stage at High Level Panel's public hearings

Budget votes concern expenditure for the implementation of policy. On a more practical level for the people of South Africa, the importance of the issue of land also featured prominently in most of the public hearings that formed part of the nationwide High Level Panel (HLP) on Assessment of Key Legislation and Acceleration of Fundamental Change. From diverse perspectives, individuals from different provinces highlighted how land restitution and redistribution has not achieved its intended goals, writes Malatswa Molepo.

The High Level Panel was established by the Speakers' Forum and is composed of eminent persons from South African society. It was established to look into the impact and effectiveness of laws passed since democracy. The panel undertook nationwide public hearings to hear from people about their lived experiences with regard to these laws.

When the HLP was in Limpopo, the Limpopo Communal Property Institution Forum (LCPIF) surprised the panel when it presented the Chairperson of the HLP, former President Kgalema Motlanthe, with a Bible inscribed with a simple message: "The biggest mistake our forefathers did was to give away land for the Bible. Today, here in Limpopo, should mark the historic moment of giving back the Bible for our land."

Mr Lefa Mabuela, Spokesperson for the LCPIF said there is a general lack of utilisation of various constitutional instruments to drive a sustainable land reform programme. "Our land reform policies do not allow land beneficiaries to own land, but to become perpetual tenants of the state. This is the same provision of the apartheid land law of 1936," Mr Mabuela said.

The forum called for the repeal of the Communal Property Associations (CPA) Act, which it says is the primary cause of failure of the majority of land

restitution projects. "Land restitution is about restoring dignity, reversing the legacy of apartheid and empowering landless people. However, common property based ownership and collective management of land provided for by the CPA Act has proven to be a failure. Beneficiaries are not given individual rights to land, but instead become co-owners of land through legal entities," Mr Mabuela said.

As a result of deficiencies of the CPA Act, communities are always in conflict, the LCPIF argued, as they fail to make productive decisions, and as a result, hamper the creation of employment, food security and the reduction of poverty.

This view was supported by Mr Philemon Talane of the Sekhukhune CPA who suggested that nine of the 10 land reform projects in his area had collapsed as a result of the Act. "The CPA Act needs to be amended to spell out clearly the role of traditional leadership," Mr Talane urged. The biggest challenge of the current legal instruments, according to the LCPIF, is that it proposes a one-size-fits-all approach to land reform. "The cosmology, dynamics, cultures, traditions and institutional arrangements of communities are not the same. A community in KwaZulu-Natal and one in Venda (Limpopo) cannot view issues of land from the same perspective, and this must be built into these instruments in order to drive a successful land reform programme," Mr Mabuela charged.

When the HLP was in KwaZulu-Natal (KZN), these differences were illustrated by submissions made by individuals and organisations in that province. Mr Edward Mpheko, a businessperson in KZN, had issues with the Ingonyama Land Act of 1994.

He called for the amendment of the Act, as it is an impediment to

development and the establishment of new businesses. "In my community, when you want to establish a business, you are expected to seek permission from the chiefs, who are sometimes uncooperative and require bribes before giving their blessings," Mr Mpheko said.

Ms Sizani Ngubane, the Director of a KZN-based Rural Women's Movement, highlighted that traditional laws continue to perpetuate patriarchy to the detriment of rural women in the province.

"Women are denied land to plough and feed their families as a result of laws passed since democracy. The human rights of women in this province are not protected," Ms Sizani proclaimed.

In Mpumalanga and North West provinces many communities criticised the impact of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) on control of land and the ability to make decisions on development of the land. Many of these communities suggested that the Act sought to classify communities as second-class citizens in mining areas.

Mr David Ramohano, from North West, said the MPRDA has taken power from the people and deposited it in the laps of the Minister for Mineral Affairs.

"Communities are left as bystanders when industry is looting our mines and contaminating our water. Mining companies are also not implementing social and labour plans, leading to continuing high unemployment in mining communities." Mr Ramohano called for the Interim Protection of Informal Land Rights Act to be made permanent, as it is an effective tool to protect communities.

There was a general agreement across the provinces that land reform legislation needed to be looked at in order to fast-track its implementation. 🌍



BASIC EDUCATION: The Department of Basic Education supplies millions of work books to over 450 000 learners.

Parliament debates Basic Education's Budget Vote

During the Budget Vote debate on the Department of Basic Education in the National Assembly (NA), the Chairperson of the Portfolio Committee on Basic Education, Ms Nomalungelo Gina, told Members of the National Assembly that the National Development Plan's (NDP's) goal to "provide inclusive education that enables everyone to participate effectively in a free society" is a key principle for the Committee she leads, writes Mava Lukani and Sakhile Mokoena.

Ms Gina said inclusive education has been a priority in the Portfolio Committee for years. During oversight visits, the Committee has visited various schools with a view to understanding the inclusion of learners with special needs in skills teaching programmes.

Supporting the R23.4bn budget allocation for the 2017/18 financial year for the Department of Basic Education, which was presented by the Minister of Basic Education Ms Angie Motshekga in the NA, Ms Gina said her Committee encourages the



department to continue strengthening the curriculum and the certification of learners with special needs. She also encouraged the department to continue to resource full-service schools, the progressive rollout of the screening, identification, assessment and support (SIAS) policy, and curriculum differentiation, which has so far reached 29 000 teachers.

Ms Gina appealed to Ms Motshckga to monitor the admission of learners into full-service schools to avoid long waiting lists.

She said in continuing to give hope to the people, the appropriation of the R23.4bn to education deserves support. "The department has provided millions with work books, nutritious food, and transport to more than 450 000 learners. The system shows signs of stability and provides more hope," she emphasised.

Ms Gina thanked the Minister and

her Deputy for providing leadership in the basic education space, which she described as complex. She mentioned the bold interventions the Minister made under Section 100 of the Constitution in the Eastern Cape and Limpopo provinces, where the national department has assumed control in certain sections of the provincial departments of education.

To meet the NDP-enshrined goal on education by 2030, Ms Gina used the Budget Vote debate to add the voice of the Portfolio Committee to those urging teachers to respect their profession and be in class on time and for seven hours each day. "Teachers are being supported to ensure full curriculum coverage and sustained learner achievement."

Ms Gina urged the department to continue with collaborative work with teachers' trade unions. According to Ms Gina, this is one vehicle affording teachers an opportunity to access

professional development. "It is our belief that working together in this manner increases labour peace, while developing teachers. We are pleased with the willing participation of our teachers' unions in teacher development issues, labour peace and quality education."

Mr Gavin Davis of the Democratic Alliance asked the Minister of Basic Education to rebuke the South African Democratic Teachers' Union on parliamentary platforms, as she normally rebukes the union on other public platforms for ignoring the needs of learners and calling meetings during school hours. Mr Davis commended the Minister for her "Read to Lead" campaign to get children reading.


The Economic Freedom Fighters' Ms Makoti Khawula rejected the Department of Basic Education's Budget Vote. Among other reasons, she cited the fact that schools in rural areas and some townships are falling apart and yet they serve historically disadvantaged people. She said the matric pass rate indicates that historically advantaged schools are the ones that are obtaining high pass rates, while the historically disadvantaged ones do not.

Mr Narend Singh of the Inkatha Freedom Party told the Minister that the policy of combining schools in the Eastern Cape has meant that children have to travel long distances to get to school. School children are also required to cross rivers to get to some schools and he called on the Department of Transport to build bridges. According to Mr Singh, this situation results in children being transported in unroadworthy vehicles.

The National Freedom Party

SCHOLAR TRANSPORT: Many rural children have to travel long distances to get to school.





welcomed and supported the Department of Basic Education's R23.4bn allocation for the 2017/18 financial year.

During the policy debate on Basic Education that took place in the National Council of Provinces (NCOP), the underperformance of farm schools and schools in impoverished rural areas came under the spotlight.

The Free State's permanent delegate for the Economic Freedom Fighters, Mr Makosini Chabangu, said the situation gave an impression that South Africa has "two education systems: one white, well-resourced and prosperous and the other black, under-resourced and forever in crisis. Schools in rural areas, farms and townships, which cater primarily for poor black learners, are littered with problems of underperformance and poorly trained teachers," said Mr Chabangu.

To prove this point, he said in quintile one schools, which is the poorest 20%, the matric pass rate has dropped from 70.3% to 61.6% in the past three years, while the matric pass rate in the wealthiest schools has remained constant at between 91% and 92%.

He also accused the department of doing little to stem the tide of student dropouts from underperforming schools. "It is for this reason that only half of those who enter Grade 1 will write their Grade 12 exams. This is what needs to happen to solve basic education problems in this country: the department must lead a process to restore the dignity of teaching. This must entail reviewing the salaries of teachers, to ensure that they are properly paid. It will also entail freeing the teaching profession from

the tentacles of the South African Democratic Teachers' Union [Sadtu]," he said.

The alleged undue influence of Sadtu was also echoed by the North West's permanent delegate to the NCOP for the Democratic Alliance (DA), Mr Christian Hattingh, who accused the union of "blocking measures that were in the interest of the learners".

"Sadtu believes that only the interests of its members are paramount, and will happily block measures that are in the interest of learners. South Africa has the highest proportion of teaching days lost to strike action, according to a cross-sectional database from the Southern and Eastern Africa Consortium for Monitoring Educational Quality," said Mr Hattingh.

The KwaZulu-Natal's permanent delegate to the NCOP for the Inkatha Freedom Party, Mr Mntomuhle Khawula, said education has continued to be plagued by the economic divide of financial viability. "This divide perpetuates the trend of quality education to those who can afford quality education and poor education for those who cannot afford to pay for quality education. Poor planning, poor alignment of programmes and poor coordination of resources have once again compromised the department's objective of improved quality and this results in the department failing to reach its targets," he said.

Ms Thandi Mpambo-Sibhukwana of the Western Cape Province for the DA said Basic Education is failing poor children, especially in rural areas and farms. "It is no secret that poor children in rural areas suffer the most from substandard basic education. It

was found through studies that most teachers in these remote areas do not have qualifications to teach. We recommend the issuing of competency tests to all teachers in areas where the problem exists," she said.

Presenting the Basic Education budget vote, the Minister of Basic Education, Ms Angie Motshekga, announced: "The total allocation for the 2017 Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period for provincial education departments totals R7,17bn, which represents an average increase of 7.1% from the equivalent allocation for the 2016 MTEF period."

Ms Motshekga said the department will be closely monitoring whether provincial education departments are achieving the predetermined norm of the 80 to 20 split between compensation of employees' allocations and other budget line items.

She also told the NCOP that the provincial treasuries in the Eastern Cape and Limpopo have taken over the financial responsibilities from those provinces' departments of education, in terms of Section 18 of the Public Finance Management Act. "We understand that on 31 May 2017, the Select Committee on Finance received a satisfactory report on the progress made in the Limpopo Department of Education, to an extent that the Limpopo Provincial Treasury may withdraw in July 2017," said Ms Motshekga.

"We are closely monitoring the progress in the Eastern Cape. What comforts us is the fact that the Head of Department has recently been appointed. We have deployed three senior officials to assist the Head of Department with critical management practices and leadership areas which require such support." 🇿🇦

Department of Higher Education makes significant progress in number of areas

The *Portfolio Committee on Higher Education and Training noted with appreciation that the Department of Education and Training's strategic plan from 2015/16 to 2019/20 tabled by the department to the Committee, has been reviewed. The review revealed that the department has made significant progress in a number of areas, including the prioritisation of funding to marginalised children, enabling them to access post-school institutions, writes Mava Lukani.*

Addressing Members of the National Assembly (NA) during the budget vote debate on Higher Education and Training, the Chairperson of the Portfolio Committee on Higher Education, Ms Cornelia September, also said that the curriculum offered by Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) colleges is outdated and not relevant to the needs of industry.

Ms September said there should be a national core curriculum reflecting the norms and values of a non-racial, non-sexist and democratic society that is relevant to the needs of individuals, society and the business sector.

"We want a curriculum based on the principles of cooperation, critical thinking and social responsibility and which empowers individuals to participate in all aspects of society," said Ms September.

Committee Chairperson Ms September said although university programmes received an increase of R2.4bn, a 6.1% increase in nominal terms and 0.19% in real terms, "the budget allocation is not enough". Existing budget cuts within the three sub-programmes equating to R1.3bn will impact negatively on service delivery within the programmes, she said.

The Minister of Higher Education and Training, Dr Blade Nzimande, who delivered the budget vote speech, highlighted the achievements of his department since it was established in 2009. These achievements include the establishment of three new universities, a TVET colleges' turnaround strategy, including significant increases in enrolments in the TVET colleges, and the development of vision and policy of the Post-School Education and Training (PSET) system as contained in the White Paper.

He said one of the biggest challenges for the 5th Parliament is the need to provide financial resources in order to build a vibrant TVET colleges sector capable of absorbing millions of "our unemployed youth and provide much-needed skills for our economy".

"In fact, failure to adequately resource our TVET colleges may as well be the single biggest undoing in growing and developing an inclusive economy in our country," said Dr Nzimande.

On student funding, Dr Nzimande said: "Since its inception, the National Student Financial Aid Scheme (NSFAS) has awarded about R72bn in loans and bursaries. More than two million students studying at South African public

universities and TVET colleges have been funded by NSFAS."

Administrative challenges continue to beset NSFAS, he admitted. Nonetheless, more than 300 000 tertiary students have been supported in the 2017 academic year, with over 70 000 university students receiving support. Similarly over 26 000 TVET college students have already received support this year, Dr Nzimande said.

Significant additional funding has been injected into NSFAS, but "there is still insufficient funding to support all students who require financial aid and who meet academic requirements at universities", Dr Nzimande admitted.

Supporting the budget vote, Prof Christian Msimang of the Inkatha Freedom Party said that quality higher education is key to any developing and industrialised state. Unfortunately, the government has not realised this until 2015, when the White Paper on Higher Education was released and which indicated that TVET colleges were to be located in the Department of Higher Education and Training.

Another progressive move was the government resolution that 10 universities must offer TVET lecturing qualifications by 2019 to support the quality of tuition at TVET colleges. This would help South Africa realise the proposals in the National Development Plan, Prof Msimang argued, which stipulates the production of a certain number of technicians and artisans by 2019. 🇿🇦

Energy is the key to economic growth

Energy *is at the forefront of South Africa's economic growth and the Department of Energy will do everything in its power to harness its potential, the new Minister of Energy, Ms Mmamoloko Kubayi, told Members of the National Assembly (NA) during the Department's 2017/18 Budget Vote, reports Abel Mputing.*

Ms Kubayi said linked to this commitment is an urgent need to transform the energy sector. She said: "The independent power producers remain one of the critical tools for us to achieve radical economic transformation by ensuring that we change ownership patterns."

Presenting the Department of Energy's Budget Vote in the NA, Ms Kubayi said the presentation was taking place during Energy Month, which is premised on promoting an affordable and sustainable energy mix in support of radical socio-economic transformation.

She said to maximise the potential of the energy sector to meet its challenges, her department is in the process of re-engineering the energy sector's business model. This means, among other things, harnessing its capability to contribute to gross domestic product (GDP). "The Department of Energy has a critical role to play in ensuring that we secure the supply of energy and petroleum in the country," she said.

She said the sector currently contributes R300bn towards GDP and accounts for 90 000 jobs. However, she said, "it is our considered view that this sector has potential to contribute more towards the GDP and

can be able to create more jobs."

Ms Kubayi said that the budget allocation for her department for this financial year is R8.1bn, "of which R7.5bn is for transfers to our entities and R244m is for the department to embark on its operations and its projects".

She said the major beneficiary is Eskom with R3.8bn followed by the allocation for R2bn to municipalities. "We would love to have been allocated more, but we will do our best with what we have," she said.

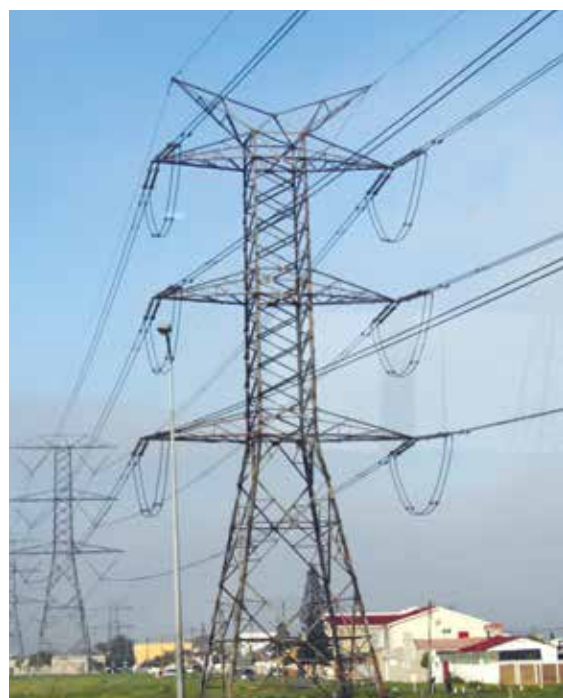
The Chairperson of the Portfolio Committee on Energy, Mr Fikile Majola, said the need for policy certainty cannot be over-emphasised. "Policy certainty in this sector can guide investment. That needs to be addressed urgently because the sector cannot remain a missed opportunity." Mr Majola said the department is not operating at optimal capacity, foregrounded by the performance of the state-owned enterprises in this sector which are a cause for concern. "The problems in our entities must be dealt with urgently. There is a need for oversight of their boards and the executives who are appointed in them," he said.

Mr Majola said the energy sector

is beset by scandals involving the Central Energy Fund, Eskom and PetroSA. "The crises in this sector reflect broad government failures," he said.

Of all the entities in the sector, PetroSA is the worst, said Mr Gordon Mackay for the Democratic Alliance. "PetroSA is a joke that is not funny anymore. What is more hilarious about it is its recent presentation to the Committee of an eight-page turnaround strategy of its R16bn losses that lacked substance. We call on Parliament to institute an inquiry into the board of PetroSA."

The African Christian Democratic Party's Mr Steven Swart supported the idea of an inquiry into PetroSA. He said it would be wise for the Minister of Energy to consider the establishment of an ad hoc committee to investigate PetroSA. "This inquiry will allow us to exercise our oversight mandate and hold PetroSA's board and executives accountable," he said. 🇿🇦





NCOP debates policy of small business development

The Minister of Small Business Development, Ms Lindiwe Zulu, believes that South Africa can defeat the challenges of poverty, unemployment and inequality by providing more support to small-, micro- and medium-sized enterprises (SMMEs), writes *Sakhile Mokoena*.

She told delegates of the National Council of Provinces (NCOP) during the debate of the department's Budget Vote in the NCOP that currently "the contribution of SMMEs

to the South African economy is below its potential. We need to do better and match the global average, which shows that small businesses share higher levels of participation

in various economies. This is possible if we heed the President's directive to set aside at least 30% of the government procurement budget of around R600bn towards SMMEs and cooperatives."

She said a majority of the citizens now appreciate the value and contribution of small businesses to the economy. "They realise that



MAKING A LIVING: Small businesses have the potential to make a major contribution to the economy.

increasingly difficult economic conditions. The tax revenue collected from SMMEs also demonstrates that this sector is increasingly becoming a force to be reckoned with.

“We are determined to strengthen the small business sector to enable it to occupy its rightful place in the mainstream economy and to demonstrate that small business is the big business of the future, and [that by] working together we can indeed achieve more,” she said.

One of the major challenges faced by small businesses, she said, is the late payment of invoices, with government being the main culprit.

“This is one of the main challenges consistently raised by organised business. And, as government departments are the main defaulters, government has through the Public Finance Management Act compelled all spheres of government and its entities to pay service providers within 30 days of receiving valid invoices,” she added.

NCOP delegate and Democratic Alliance representative, Mr Jaco Londt, said in most countries across the world small businesses form the backbone of their economies. In emerging countries their percentage contribution is climbing significantly, not only in driving the economy, but also in addressing unemployment.

“Minister, you and your department should focus all your efforts to ensure that the budget is spent on supporting and assisting small businesses so that they can, in turn, create employment for the millions of South Africans who

have given up hope of ever finding a job,” he said.

The House Chairperson for Inter-governmental Relations and Members’ Support in the NCOP, Ms Masefako Dikgale, called for the revamp of the country’s education system to improve entrepreneurship studies. “The education sector is at the heart of a knowledge-based economy that is not set up to respond swiftly to changes in business demands for new and old skills. One thing that our education system must improve on is entrepreneurship studies,” she said.

She added that both government and business must join hands to put measures in place to remedy the growing mismatch between the offerings of the education sector and the demands of business.

Another NCOP delegate, Mr Lennox Gaehler of the United Democratic Movement, said the government’s model of delivering infrastructure hampers the development of small businesses. “Small businesses have been relegated to the end of the value chain and that affects the transformation trajectory, in that they move to the periphery of the mainstream economy,” he said.

The National Development Plan projects that by 2030 90% of new jobs will be created in small and expanding firms. It envisages that by 2030 the economy should have full employment, equip people with the skills they need, ensure that ownership of production is more diverse, and provide the resources to pay for investment in human and physical capital. 🇷🇷

supporting small businesses will defeat the scourges of poverty, unemployment and inequality. The huge demands placed by SMMEs and cooperatives on my department since its inception is a clear confirmation that South Africans are beginning to recognise the possibilities and opportunities in entrepreneurship. We need to nurture this entrepreneurial culture and ensure that we breed a society of job creators and not just job seekers.”

Ms Zulu told the NCOP that SMMEs’ contribution to the economy continues to increase, despite the



Today's human settlements are better than yesterday's, says Committee Chair

South *Africa is the only country in the whole world that has and continues to build free houses for the historically disadvantaged, the Minister of Human Settlements Ms Lindiwe Sisulu told Members of the National Council of Provinces (NCOP) during the policy debate on human settlements, writes Sakhile Mokoena.*

She told the NCOP MPs that since it took over the reins of government in 1994 the African National Congress (ANC) has delivered 4.5 million houses so far to the millions of South African people. "We have provided 4.5 million houses and subsidies and our society grows phenomenally above that," said Ms Sisulu.

Ms Sisulu said flowing from the effects of influx control and exclusion of the past "and flowing from the policies of large-scale evictions we inherited a dire crisis in 1994". She said the housing backlog grows as the society grows.

The Chairperson of the Select Committee on Social Services, Ms Landulile Dlamini, confirmed the progress that the government has made in the delivery of houses to historically disadvantaged South Africans. "Without any doubt today's human settlements are a million times better than yesterday's settlements in South Africa and that it becomes better each year," said Ms Dlamini.

Ms Dlamini said that the Committee is satisfied with the Department of Human Settlements' 2017/18 budget, but has problems with the title deeds

backlog to the beneficiaries of the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) houses, the Urban Settlements Development Grant (USDG) and overspending and underspending in certain provinces.

Ms Dlamini said the USDG must cover all urban areas not just metros while the overspending of some provinces must be managed. "In as much as we appreciate the speed with which some provinces implement their projects, it should be within the allocated budget. Equally the underspending by some metros is not acceptable because that money could be used elsewhere," Ms Dlamini said.

The 2017/18 budget allocations to the provincial departments of human settlements are as follows: Eastern Cape R4bn, Free State R1.1bn, Gauteng R5.2bn, KwaZulu-Natal R3.4bn, Limpopo R1.3bn, Mpumalanga R1.3bn, Northern Cape R2.1bn and Western Cape R2.2bn. Ms Dlamini said as a Committee they took note of the budgetary challenges faced by certain provinces. "These allocations will assist in the implementation of South Africa's stated human settlements-related priorities," said Ms Dlamini.

Ms Thandi Mpambo-Sibhukwana, Western Cape representative for the Democratic Alliance, highlighted the problem of the R2.6 bn that was allocated towards the Vulindlela Development Association housing project in 2011 for the delivery of houses, of which only 700 houses have been delivered. She said the quality of those houses is another problem. According to Ms Mpambo-Sibhukwana, community members have reported that many of those houses have no roofs, windows or doors.

Ms Mpambo-Sibhukwana also urged the Minister to fast-track the delivery of title deeds. She said South Africa is experiencing a backlog of 760 990 title deeds.

The Limpopo's representative for the Economic Freedom Fighters, Ms Brenda Mathevela, rejected the Budget Vote of the Department of Human Settlements on grounds that the residents of Eldarodo Park and Ennerdale in Gauteng protested just a few weeks ago over the lack of housing in their communities. She told the Minister that the new Mayor of the City of Johannesburg has inherited a backlog of more than 300 000 housing units.

Ms Mathevela told the Minister that over 16% South Africans live in informal settlements, yet the Constitution places an obligation on the state to provide adequate housing for its citizens. 🌍

Social grant payments dominate Social Development's Budget Vote debate

The Department of Social Development has begun engagements with relevant organs of state to phase out the services of the current social grants payment contract as per the Constitutional Court ruling, the Minister of Social Development Ms Bathabile Dlamini told Members of the National Council of Provinces (NCOP) when she presented the Department of Social Development's Budget Vote in the NCOP, writes Sam Khetheng and Sakhile Mokoena.

Ms Dlamini assured the Members of Parliament (MPs) that the phasing out of the current social grants payment contract will be implemented in line with the relevant procurement processes. "We have also moved swiftly to incorporate the Constitutional Court orders into the Annual Performance Plan of the South African Social Security Agency (Sassa) – starting in the current financial year and over the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) period."

She said improving access for eligible beneficiaries remains her department's priority. "Last year alone Sassa processed more than two million new social grants applications. That is a huge increase from the previous years, as most people experienced undue hardships due to drought and the current economic condition."

Ms Dlamini assured MPs that with the 2017/18 budget, her department is going to continue to invest in the improvement of pay-point infrastructure.

Currently there are 9 917 pay points spread across the country. She said in the

previous year the department converted 176 open pay points into proper structures. "This is in addition to the 262 pay points that were improved in the 2015/16 financial year," she said.

Ms Dlamini told the NCOP MPs that her

department's pay points stimulate local economic development. "An amount of R4bn circulates through the pay points every month. We intend to use this investment to stimulate further local economic development by introducing alternative pay points and local health shops," she said.

The Department of Social Development has been allocated a budget of R160bn and, of this amount, R150bn will be for social assistance.

Ms Dlamini said the department also aims to render better service delivery to the people during this financial

HELPING HAND: Social grant payments absorb R150bn of the Social Development Department's 2017/18 budget.





year by reducing the waiting time at social grants pay points. "Through this budget we will continue to invest in the improvement of pay-points infrastructure. Sassa also processed more than two million new social grants applications this year. Work is currently underway in three pilot sites in KwaZulu-Natal to develop a cost-integrated, community-based service delivery model for children with disabilities."

The Chairperson of the Select Committee on Social Services, Ms Landulile Dlamini, called on the City of Cape Town and the Department of Social Development in the Western Cape to consider the homeless people, especially during the winter months when the weather is poor.

From the Committee's observations, she has noted that the department is at the centre of the fight against poverty, unemployment and inequality.

"Through this department the South African government remains committed to the fight against the triple challenges of unemployment, poverty and inequality. In so doing, the department is responsible for ensuring the provision of comprehensive, integrated, sustainable and quality social development services to the most vulnerable and poor citizens of South Africa," Ms Dlamini said.

During the debate, other MPs raised their concerns about the poor service delivery being rendered by the department to the people.

Ms Thandi Mpambo-Sibhukwana, Democratic Alliance delegate for the Western Cape, said that the Department of Social Development is failing in its responsibility of oversight over social security. She also claimed that it is failing to regulate social welfare services that provide support to alleviate poverty among the poorest of the poor.

Following the debate on Social Development budget vote, the National Council of Provinces (NCOP) held a discussion on "protecting women and young girls against violence and abuse".

The discussion brought together Members of the NCOP as well as special delegates from the provincial legislatures, representatives from the South African Local Government Association (Salga) and Minister of Police Mr Fikile Mbalula to condemn the recent rise in violence against women and young girls.

Ms Thandi Modise, the Chairperson of the NCOP, opened the discussion by paying tribute to the victims of gender-based violence and sent her condolences to their families.

"We send our sincere condolences to the families of the young women and children who have perished at the hands of those who were supposed to love them. Too many women and young girls have died. We cannot be quiet anymore. It is enough. We must call on men and the entire society to rise up against gender-based violence and the killing of children.

"We must make a distinction between real men and these ones who are in the bodies of men who prey on us, their sisters, grandmothers and mothers. These brutalities are seen as the highest form of betrayal to women and children, and also a violation of their human rights, especially their safety. I don't think we have words enough to express our outrage and disgust. Too many victims of gender-based violence go to police stations to report cases of violence and abuse, and go back to withdraw the cases against the perpetrators, who are often close to them.

"I suspect the problem lies with our society, where mothers tell daughters

to stay in relationships that are killing them, forced marriages, not raising our girls to stand up to abuse. We need to teach our young girls that respect does not come with pain. This thing that it is a must for young girls to get married – and without marriage we are incomplete – is unacceptable," said Ms Modise.

Members of the NCOP called for the improvement in the implementation of existing laws and policies. They said the laws passed in the past for the protection of women and children have failed to protect many victims of domestic violence and abuse. They said only a portion of reported rape cases resulted in incarceration.

Ms Weziwe Tikana who is the MEC for Transport, Safety and Liaison in the Eastern Cape provincial government, said the scourge of gender-based violence is undermining the nation's economic and social development.

"The country has the clear policies and systems to fight crime, but they are not optimally successful. We must close the gap between policy and implementation, and also discourage victims of abuse from withdrawing cases, even when the perpetrator is a breadwinner," she said.

Free State MEC for Police, Roads and Transport, Mr Samuel Mashinini who also spoke during the discussion, emphasised the need for the training of police detectives in taking statements that would be able to stand in court. "What angers our society is that perpetrators are back on the streets the next day and after being arrested, we must tighten our detectives' skills to make sure they are able to take statements that will enable magistrates to make a decision in our courts," he said.

The Chairperson of the Select Committee on Education and Recreation, Ms



Lungelwa Zwane, called for tougher prison sentences for perpetrators of murders of women and children.

The Minister of Police, Mr Fikile Mbalula, who also took part in the discussion, assured the Members of the NCOP that crimes against vulnerable groups in society were a top priority for the South African Police Service. "These crimes are not going to be treated lightly, they are totally intolerable and need a change in attitude, and every police station shall be turned into a war zone against gender-based violence," the Minister said.

In another development, Members of Parliament (MPs) in the National Assembly used the debate of the Department of Social Development's 2017/18 Budget Vote to denounce the recent spate of violence against women and children.

Opening the debate and tabling the Department's Budget Vote for the 2017/18 financial year, Minister Bathabile Dlamini described violence as "a disease of epidemic proportions that also takes place in intimate relationships".

"Victims experience violence at the very hands of people who are supposed to love and care for them. The United Nations estimates that one in three women is beaten or raped during their lifetime. We cannot continue to accept violence as a status quo in our society. This is at variance with the fundamental right to life, freedom and security of our people as enshrined in our Constitution," she said.

The Minister called on society to commit itself to building safer and rape-free communities by promoting a rights-based society with substantive equality between men and women – and celebrate the fact that there are different

sexual orientations, gender identities and where we normalise substantive equality between blacks and whites.

"Through our criminal justice system we must send a stern message that rape is an intolerable crime as it undermines our efforts to build a society that is safe, equal and prosperous. But it will take more than passing pieces of legislation to deal with this scourge."

Prof Nhlanhla Khubisa of the National Freedom Party (NFP) urged the Department of Social Development to pay heed to the recommendation that there should be a greater focus on initiatives to decrease cases of gender-based violence. "Our country has been rocked by an escalation in incidents of gender-based violence and the NFP calls on the department to coordinate its programmes in conjunction with other state departments to wipe out this scourge from our society," he said.

Ms Velhelmina Mogotsi of the African

National Congress said: "I stand here in support of #No Violence Against Women and Children. To all South Africans I say let's unite against these barbaric attacks. We should agree that social grants should be strategies to alleviate poverty and to reduce inequality. But they are not designed to eradicate poverty, they are a bridge from a life of hunger, poverty, frailty and abuse to one of being able to sleep peacefully, eat, stay warm and be able to live a more productive life. They are there to ensure that nobody starves or dies of hunger or exposure to the elements and has some dignity."

The African Christian Democratic Party's Ms Cheryllyn Dudley said the targets set by the department to decrease cases of gender-based violence were a cause for concern as they have not been achieved. "The targets appear to focus on responding to cases of gender-based violence, however prevention, protection, care and support are noticeably absent." 🇿

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: The Department has policies that alleviate poverty.





National Assembly debates Department of Health's Budget Vote

During the debate on the Health Budget Vote in the National Assembly, the Minister of Health, Dr Aaron Motsoaledi, stated that only when South Africans enjoy the health dividends of democracy through the provisions enshrined in the Constitution "will we be able to say our work has been done and Oliver Tambo has been honoured", writes Abel Mputing.

He went on to state that the Bill of Rights in Section 27 of the Constitution states unequivocally that healthcare is a right. "Subsection (2) then goes on to say: "The state must take reasonable legislative and other measures, within its available resources, to achieve the progressive

realisation of each of these rights." And Sub-section (3) says: "No one may be refused emergency medical treatment."

The most important aspects of these provisions, he said, have not yet been operationalised. "The time

has now eventually arrived for us to do so. In the second phase of our transition to democracy, the phase of radical economic transformation, we have no option but to do so."

"It is for this very reason that we have no option but to implement the United Nations programme of universal health coverage, which in South Africa we call the National Health Insurance (NHI)," he said.

"To those not yet fully initiated, we define NHI as a health financing system that pools funds to provide



HEALTH SERVICES FOR ALL: National Health Insurance is a health financing system that pools funds to provide access to quality health services to all, irrespective of their wealth.

circumstances where a vaccine was, still is, and likely will be unavailable for a while,” Dr James said.

The Minister’s focus is more on the money, Dr James maintained, not on the management of clinics. “But the Honourable Minister is not focused on management. He is running out of doctors and nurses. The average quality of hospitals is shocking. We have enough clinics in our country but can only staff half of them properly. Bad governance and mismanagement is why the Esidimeni tragedy happened.”

The Congress of the People’s (Cope’s) Ms Dierdre Carter said that whilst Cope supports the ideology and morality behind the push for universal healthcare, it had its own reservations. She said the National Health Insurance model currently being pursued by the African National Congress-led government is unaffordable and too dependent on high economic growth levels that we do not have.

She said what is urgently required is a back-to-basics approach. “A far worse and more heinous and immoral crisis exists within many of our provincial departments of health in respect of their failings – and in many instances, unacceptable and inhumane delivery and non-delivery of a basic and fundamental service,” she said.

In supporting the 2017/18 budget of the Department of Health, Mr Ahmed Shaik Emam of the National Freedom Party (NFP) said good quality healthcare is a fundamental right of every citizen, “hence we support this Budget Vote, but we do so with reservations”. The NFP wishes to

express its concern that whilst South Africans continue to be deprived of good quality healthcare, the 4.5% increase in the budget provided for this purpose is clearly insufficient. Unless addressed and more resources made available, our country will be faced with catastrophic consequences, he said.

Inkatha Freedom Party’s Ms Sibongile Nkomo warned the NA MPs that the fight against cancer is being lost. Cancer is now responsible for more deaths every year than Aids, tuberculosis and malaria combined. “It is a dread disease that demands our fullest attention,” she said.

Responding to that, the Deputy Minister of Health, Dr Joe Phaahla, said the Ministry of Health is reviewing the impact and shortcomings of policy on non-communicable diseases (NCDs). “This process will inform a new strategy that will be launched in 2018 to increase awareness in society about NCDs and measures to prevent them; to increase access to screening opportunities for early detection; and to maximise access to effective, efficient and affordable means of treatment.”

We aspire for a high-performing public health system that ameliorates health disparities and provides quality healthcare. Unfortunately South Africa is very far from achieving these ideals, said the Economic Freedom Fighter’s Dr Suzanne Thembekwayo. “Our public sector is littered with examples of poor leadership – and neglect of the public health sector lead to an increase in preventable deaths amongst the poorest and most vulnerable of our people.” 🇿🇦

access to quality health services for all South Africans, based on their health needs, irrespective of their socio-economic status.”

Speaking in the debate, Dr Wilmot James formerly of the Democratic Alliance (now resigned) said that priority must be given to building a highly effective primary healthcare system that responds to those who are vulnerable to illness and disease.

South Africans live with the world’s biggest epidemic of HIV/Aids, a preventable disease that brought widespread death, extraordinary misery and great hardships to the people.

“The reason for this calamity is the failure of political and moral leadership to promote responsible safe sex practices under

Nasionale Vergadering bespreek die Departement van Gesondheid se Begrotingspos

Gedurende *die debat oor die Departement van Gesondheid se begrotingspos in die Nasionale Vergadering het die Minister van Gesondheid, dr Aaron Motsoaledi, verklaar dat slegs wanneer Suid-Afrikaners die gesondheidsvoordele van demokrasie geniet soos verskans deur die bepalings in die Grondwet, "sal ons kan sê ons werk is afgehandel en Oliver Tambo is vereer", skryf Abel Mputing. Vertaal deur Lehahn Swanepoel*

Hy het voorts verklaar dat die Handves van Regte in artikel 27 van die Grondwet onomwonde verklaar dat gesondheidsorg 'n reg is. Subartikel (2) verklaar voorts: "Die staat moet redelike wetgewende en ander maatreëls tref om binne sy beskikbare middele elk van hierdie regte in toenemende mate te verweselik."

En subartikel (3) verklaar: "Niemand mag mediese noodbehandeling geweier word nie."

Die belangrikste aspekte van dié bepalings, het hy gesê, is nog nie in werking gestel nie. "Die tyd het nou uiteindelik aangebreek vir ons om dit doen. In die tweede fase van ons oorgang na demokrasie, die fase van radikale ekonomiese transformasie, het ons geen ander keuse nie as om dít te doen."

"Dit is om dié einste rede dat ons geen keuse het nie as om die Verenigde Nasies se program van universele gesondheidsdekking, wat ons in Suid-Afrika die Nasionale Gesondheidsversekering (NGV) noem,

in werking te stel" het hy verklaar. "Vir diegene wat nie ten volle vertrou is met die begrip nie, ons omskryf NGV as 'n gesondheidsfinansieringstelsel wat geld poel om toegang tot gehalte gesondheidsdienste aan alle Suid-Afrikaners te verskaf, op grond van hul gesondheidsbehoefte, ongeag wat hul sosio-ekonomiese status is."

Dr Wilmot James van die Demokratiese Alliansie het tydens die debat gesê dat voorkeur verleen moet word aan die bou van 'n uiters doeltreffende primêre gesondheidsorgstelsel wat voorsiening maak vir die behoeftes van diegene wat kwesbaar vir ongesteldheid en siekte is.

Suid-Afrika het die wêreld se grootste MIV-Vigs-epidemie, 'n voorkombare siekte wat wydverspreide dood, uitsonderlike lyding en heelwat ontbering vir die mense inhou. "Die rede vir dié rampspoed kan toegeskryf word aan die gebrek aan politieke en morele leierskap ten einde verantwoordelike en veilige seksuele praktyke te bevorder onder

omstandighede waar 'n entstof nie beskikbaar was nie, steeds nie is nie, en klaarblyklik vir geruime tyd nie beskikbaar sal wees nie," het dr James gesê.

Die Minister fokus meer op geld, volgens dr James, en nie op die bestuur van klinieke nie. "Maar die agbare Minister fokus nie op bestuur nie. Hy het 'n tekort aan dokters en verpleegkundiges. Die gehalte van die gemiddelde hospitaal is skokkend. Ons het genoeg klinieke in ons land, maar kan slegs die helfte van hulle behoorlik vul met personeellede. Swak beheer en wanbestuur was verantwoordelik vir die Esidimeni-tragedie."

Me Deidre Carter van die die Congress of the People (Cope) het gesê dat hoewel Cope die ideologie en moraliteit ten grondslag aan universele gesondheidsorg ondersteun hulle hul eie voorbehoude het. Sy het gesê dat die nasionale gesondheidsversekeringsmodel waarvoor die African National Congress-beheerde regering hom tans beywer, onbekostigbaar is en té afhanklik is van hoë ekonomiese groeivlakke, waarvoor ons nie beskik nie.

Sy het gesê wat dringend benodig word is 'n terug na die basiese-benadering. "n Veel ernstiger en afskuweliker en immorele krisis bestaan binne baie van ons provinsiale departemente van



DIE GRONDWET SÊ: Niemand mag mediese noodbehandeling gewier word nie.

gesondheid ten opsigte van hul mislukkings – en in baie gevalle, ’n onaanvaarbare en onmenslike lewering en nie-lewering van ’n basiese en fundamentele diens,” het sy gesê.

Ter ondersteuning van die 2017/18-begroting van die Departement van Gesondheid het mnr Ahmed Shaik Emam van die

Nasionale Vryheidsparty (NVP) gesê goeie gehalte gesondheidsorg is ’n fundamentele reg van elke landsbuer, “daarom steun ons dié begrotingspos, maar ons doen dit met voorbehoude”. “Die NVP wil graag sy besorgheid uitspreek oor die feit dat Suid-Afrikaners steeds ontnem word van goeie gehalte gesondheidsorg aangesien die verhoging van 4.5% in die begroting, wat vir dié

doel voorsiening maak, duidelik onvoldoende is. Indien nie daaraan aandag geskenk word nie en meer hulbronne nie beskikbaar gestel word nie, sal ons land met katastrofiese gevolge te kampe hê,” het hy gesê.

Me Sibongile Nkomo van die Inkatha Vryheidsparty het die LP’s van die NV gewaarsku dat ons die stryd teen kanker verloor, en gevolglik is kanker nou verantwoordelik vir meer sterftes elke jaar as Vigs, tuberkulose en malaria te same. “Dit is ’n gevreesde siekte wat ons volle aandag benodig,” het sy gesê.

In antwoord daarop het die Adjunkminister van Gesondheid, dr Joe Phaahla, gesê dat die Ministerie van Gesondheid die uitwerking en tekortkomings van beleidskifte oor nie-oordraagbare siektes hersien. “Dié proses sal ’n nuwe strategie ten grondslag lê wat in 2018 in werking gestel sal word om groter bewustheid te bevorder in die samelewing oor nie-oordraagbare siektes en maatreëls om dit te voorkom; om toegang tot toetsing te vermeerder betreffende geleenthede vir vroeë opsporing; en om toegang tot doeltreffende, doelmatige en bekostigbare metodes van behandeling te maksimaliseer.”

Ons strew na ’n hoë-prestasie openbare gesondheidstelsel om ongelykhede te verminder en gehalte gesondheidsorg te verskaf. Ongelukkig is Suid-Afrika baie ver daarvan om dié ideale te verwesenlik, het die Economic Freedom Fighter se dr Suzanne Thembekwayo verklaar. “Ons staatsektor is besaai met voorbeelde van swak leierskap en verwaarloos van die die openbare gesondheidssektor lei tot ’n toename in voorkombare steftes onder ons armste en kwesbaarste mense.” 🇿🇦



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