

Following up on our commitments to the people.

in session



Monthly magazine of the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa

Vol. 17 NO. 8 2017



Taking Parliament to the People

NCOP conducts oversight on service delivery in Free State

Celebrating
20 years
of the Constitution and
20 years since the
establishment of the NCOP



PARLIAMENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Mace of National Assembly

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



Black Rod of National Council of Provinces

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COVER: The Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces (NCOP), Ms Thandi Modise, welcomes participants from the national and provincial parliaments, national and provincial government departments, as well as members of the public to the opening of the Taking Parliament to the People programme in Botshabelo in the Free State. The NCOP was conducting oversight on the delivery of health and other services to the people in the province.

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Publisher

Parliament of the Republic
of South Africa

Printer

Capitol Press

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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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ISSN 2227-1325 (Print)

ISSN 2227-3778 (Online)



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TAKING STOCK: NCOP Chairperson Ms Thandi Modise opens the Taking Parliament to the People programme in Botshabelo, Free State.



Taking Parliament to the People

Conducting oversight on delivery of health and other services

The *Taking Parliament to the People (TPTTP) programme has taken the National Council of Provinces (NCOP) to the Free State for the third time since the programme began in 2002. Addressing the media on the eve of the week-long programme in Bloemfontein, the Chairperson of the NCOP, Ms Thandi Modise, noted that its theme, “Deepening parliamentary oversight for the delivery of quality services to the people”, is appropriate as it coincides with Parliament’s overall theme for 2017: “Celebrating 20 years of the Constitution and 20 years since the establishment of the NCOP”. Sakhile Mokoena and Abel Mputing report.*

Ms Modise explained that the delegates to the NCOP will live up to this theme to ensure that the programme gives effect to the mandate of the NCOP as the melting pot of cooperative governance and intergovernmental relations.

The programme was held at Kaizer Sebothelo Stadium in Botshabelo

in August. It was mostly aimed at assessing the delivery of healthcare facilities and the maintenance of these facilities in the Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality.

The NCOP had chosen health because it is one of the strategic objectives of the National Development Plan (NDP).

Ms Modise said the NDP envisages the National Health Insurance as key to achieving equality, efficiency, effectiveness and provision of quality of health care, universal health cover and the significant risks posed by social determinants of diseases.

The 2063 Africa Vision and Plan of “the Africa we want” and the Sustainable Development Goals both recognise that good health and well-being are critical to the economic and human development of any nation state.

Agenda 2063 also envisages an Africa where African people have a high standard of living, quality of life, sound health and well-being. The Sustainable Development Goals seek to achieve similar goals.



MAKE YOUR VOICE HEARD: A member of the public waits for the opening ceremony of the Taking Parliament to the People programme to begin.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION (below): Minister of Health, Dr Aaron Motsoaledi, participated in the programme.

The NCOP learnt first-hand of the lack of sanitation and water in healthcare facilities in the province during their earlier visit to the Xhariep District in May this year. The delegates to the NCOP witnessed nurses and caregivers fetching water with buckets to flush toilets. They saw staff not washing their hands before treating patients due to the shortage of water.

The lack of a budget dedicated to the maintenance and development of healthcare infrastructure is often to blame for these shortcomings. The NCOP met with relevant stakeholders and entities to bring the dire situation at healthcare centres to their attention. The programme was divided into two segments: site visits and public hearings, where there was an interaction between the public, Members of the NCOP, the Free State Provincial Legislature and executive members from national and provincial government.

The ministers of Health Dr Aaron Motsoaledi, and the MEC for Health in the Free State Province, Mr Butana Khompela, also attended the visit to commit to action from their departments where necessary.

Ms Modise emphasised the fact that after the event, the oversight committees of both the NCOP and the province will make a follow-up on issues raised by the people and the commitments made by the government. She said there will be a report-back session in 2018 to ensure that the objectives of the programme are realised.

OPENING CEREMONY

During the official opening of the programme on Monday 21 August at Botshabelo’s Kaizer Sebethelo Stadium, the stadium became the centre of convergence of the three



spheres of government, national, provincial and local. Furthermore, the stadium became a site of meaningful interaction between Parliament, the executive and ordinary people.

Delivering her opening address on the first day of the programme, Ms Modise told the people of Free State that the visit was preceded by research that discovered challenges with infrastructure maintenance and provision of water and sanitation in Free State.

She said the infrastructure-related problems exacerbated the poor delivery of water and sanitation, and that hampered the delivery of other services such as health and education to the people. She said a clinic or a hospital cannot operate without water and health is a constitutional human right that cannot be denied to the people.

The research findings indicated that Parliament and government (local, provincial and national) need to change their way of doing things.

“We recognise as the fifth democratic Parliament that there is need for urgency. We need to change our way of doing things. If we do that, we will begin to see improved inter-governmental relations and cooperative governance,” she said.

Ms Modise reported that after a previous visit to the province this year, the Albert Nzula District Hospital, which had been unused for five years, was opened in June 2017.

The Speaker of the Free State Provincial Legislature, Ms Mamiki Qabathe, welcomed the oversight work conducted by the NCOP during

the Taking Parliament to the People programme. Speaking during the opening of the programme, Ms Qabathe said the oversight work at various healthcare facilities and schools should be viewed in a positive light.

“We believe that your presence here will enable us to share with you the challenges we face. You will help us, we strongly believe so, rather than to criticise us,” she said. She also highlighted that the shortage of water in the Xhariep District was having a serious impact on the Albert Nzula hospital and other healthcare facilities.

The Free State Premier, Mr Ace Magashule, also spoke during the opening of the programme. He called for better coordination between the three spheres of government, the legislative sector and the public. “If we work

GATHERING TOGETHER: Communities of Botshabelo in the Free State took part in the NCOP oversight investigation into the delivery of health services.





ON POINT: The Free State Premier, Mr Ace Magashule addressed the opening ceremony.

together, we can resolve most of the issues raised here," Mr Magashule said.

Expressing her excitement, community member Ms Lerato Lekwe said she was happy to be among the people who had the opportunity to mingle with state representatives at all levels of government and the legislative sector. "Occasions of this nature must be appreciated, where our democracy makes it possible for us to talk directly to our representatives," she said.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT AT PUBLIC HEARINGS

Despite the fact that the focus of the NCOP in this particular visit was on health, people were not restricted to health issues during the public hearings, as Ministers from other departments were invited and attended the programme. Among the Ministers attending was the Minister of Social Development, Ms Bathabile Dlamini.

People asked questions on many subjects, including service delivery that directly affects their lives, including housing, education, social grants, poverty alleviation programmes, safety and security.

Most residents during the public hearings complained about long queues and operating hours, and the attitude of nurses at health centres. Ms Ntswaki Maposa of Bloemfontein said some clinic nurses were very rude to patients, and asked the Minister and the MEC to intervene. "They don't have a proper way of addressing patients, even the elderly and the disabled who go to the clinic to seek help," she said.

Other community members alleged that they were turned away from hospitals when they did not have the "R40 consultation fee". Some spent the whole day queuing at a hospital, but went home without any medication because their "files

were missing". Mr Komphela said the department was working on a plan to do away with manual filing to prevent challenges of missing files and to protect the privacy of patients.

Both Dr Motsoaledi and Mr Komphela condemned the R40 consultation fee, saying no one should be denied access to health because they did not have money. "If you are unemployed, you are not supposed to pay a cent in a public hospital," said Dr Motsoaledi.

Dr Motsoaledi said his department was aware of the problem of long waiting times in some clinics. But he said it is not a government problem alone, the public is also contributing to it. He said in 2004, South Africa had about 400 000 patients who were receiving HIV treatment.

He said one of the interventions by the department to prevent long

queues was the introduction of a chronic medication programme. In this programme, patients register their names and addresses and have their medication delivered to their nearest collection point, saving time and money for travelling to the clinic and waiting in long queues.

“Our new approach is focusing on primary healthcare – prevention of disease, which is not only a government responsibility. The body is yours, not government’s. Don’t sleep around without a condom, don’t eat junk. Help us prevent HIV/Aids, help us prevent diabetes, help us prevent obesity. South Africans are the biggest consumers of sugar in the world. Promotion of health:

exercise, take care of yourself and eat healthily,” Mr Motsoaledi urged.

People with disabilities also registered their complaints during the public hearings. Mr Lehlohonolo Chabeli complained about the struggle of disabled people in finding employment in both government and the private sector. “People with disabilities cannot get jobs. Employers avoid us because they think we will be a burden to them. Government please intervene,” he urged.

The Minister of Social Development Ms Bathabile Dlamini, who donated wheelchairs to five members of the community living with disabilities, responded to the complaints that

some government institutions did not consider people with disabilities for employment, even with the required qualifications.

NCOP CONDUCTS OVERSIGHT: SITE VISITS

Members of the NCOP were divided into four groups to reach more than 20 service delivery sites that were identified before the visit. Some Members of the NCOP embarked on site visits and some remained in the venue for public hearings.

The sites that were visited included the following: Maletsatsi Clinic, Itumeleng Clinic, Winnie Mandela Clinic, Botshabelo District Hospital and associated clinics, MUCCPP

LEADING THE WAY: Members of Parliament in the NCOP divided themselves into several groups to visit the health clinics in the Botshabelo District Municipality.



Community Health Centre, Thusong Clinic, Grootvlei Correctional Services, Pelonomi Tertiary Hospital, Lourier Park Clinic, Lebohang Clinic, Mangaung Correctional Services Bloemfontein Psychiatric Complex, Bamsvlei Clinic, Gabriel Dihlale Clinic, Fitchard Park Clinic, Uiversitas Academic Clinic, Klipfontein Clinic, Seadimo Clinic, Dinaane Clinic, and Dr JS Moroka District Hospital.

At Pule Sefatsa Local Clinic in Botshabelo which the NCOP had visited earlier in the year, members of the public complained about several issues, including long waiting times. The leader of the NCOP delegation was the Chairperson of the Select Committee on Health and Social Services, Ms Lungelwa Zwane.

Ms Zwane said they were there to see what has been done to address the myriad concerns the NCOP discovered in previous visits. The District Manager, Ms Baesi Ramodula, who was with the delegation, told the delegation that the reason for the long waiting times was that nurses were in a meeting with the representatives of the National Health Department responsible for standard operational procedures.

But Ms Zwane was not satisfied with this answer. "Why don't these officials come when the clinic is closed? They know that mornings are often the busiest times at any health facility. District Manager, you must attend to this, we cannot allow health services to be interrupted," Ms Zwane retorted.

The Deputy Chairperson of the NCOP, Mr Raseriti Tau who was also with the delegation, told the patients: "We are here to see what is it that we can do to ensure that you receive quality health services. We cannot compromise on that. If we do, we would be failing in our duty," he said.



JOINT EFFORT: Parliament's Deputy Chairperson of the NCOP Mr Raseriti Tau (top) and the Mayor of Mangaung Municipality, Ms Olly Mlamleli (above).

Patients told the delegation they travel long distances to reach the nearest clinic and asked for the introduction of mobile clinics to mitigate this. The delegation heard that the Provincial Treasury has already set aside R53m in the next financial year for the introduction of mobile clinics in the area and it is hoped that this will lessen the backlog in health services.

At Winnie Mandela Local Clinic, the NCOP delegation was unhappy to find

that this clinic was being refurbished and the patients' waiting room was engulfed by paint fumes. As a result, the delegation's visit to the Winnie Mandela Local Clinic ended early. The management of this facility had not been made aware of the impending renovations. "Why is this not done on a weekend and why was the management of the clinic not informed of it? This is unacceptable. There is no other way of interpreting this than to view it as a ploy to prevent us from

doing our oversight work,” proclaimed Ms Zwane.

Judging from the presentations and concerns raised by clinic managers over the past three days, all these facilities face the same problems: dilapidated infrastructure, a lack of space, sanitation and personnel.

The shortage of staff is a common feature at most health facilities in Botshabelo. The Chief Director of Human Resources in the Provincial Health Department, Mr Lucky Kamolane, explained that his department needs R320m to fill current vacant posts.

“We are currently reviewing our staff complement in relation to the population growth in this area. We have already

started that process. On the other hand, we are still consulting regarding the re-engineering of our healthcare system. When the consultation has been done with all the stakeholders, we will submit our recommendations to the Treasury that will state how we want our structure to look like.”

Mr Tau told the officials of both the Provincial and National Departments of Health that health is government’s apex priority. “We must, therefore, harness our energies to ensure that we deliver quality health services.

It was not by mistake that we prioritised health for this term of Parliament. It was not a mistake that we introduced a debate around the National Health Insurance. The intention

of all the above was to ensure that our people get access to quality health services,” emphasised Mr Tau.

CLOSING CEREMONY

In his address to mark the end of the National Council of Provinces’ Taking Parliament to the People programme in Free State, the Deputy President of the Republic of South Africa Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, said that the Constitution is “our constant guide to a socially just and fair society”.

Furthermore, he said it remains a living document representing the highest aspirations of ordinary South Africans. Locating the beginning of the NCOP and its mandate within the Constitution, he stated that it is this democratic Constitution that

WORKING TOGETHER: from left, Speaker of Free State Provincial Legislature, Ms Mamiki Qabathe, Deputy President Mr Cyril Ramaphosa, NCOP Chairperson Ms Thandi Modise, Free State Premier Mr Ace Magashula, and NCOP Deputy Chairperson Mr Raseriti Tau.



gave birth to the National Council of Provinces two decades ago.

“It determined that the NCOP should give our people a meaningful say in writing the laws that would change their lives. It determined that the NCOP should reach out to communities, understand their needs and address their concerns,” Mr Ramaphosa said.

Addressing the official sitting of the NCOP outside the parliamentary precinct, Mr Ramaphosa said the Taking Parliament to the People’s programme is giving effect to the NCOP’s constitutional responsibility. “Inspired by our Constitution, we have crafted for ourselves a vision of an activist people’s Parliament that takes seriously its responsibility to improve the quality of life of our people.”

Mr Ramaphosa said South Africa is one of the few countries that regards access to water, food, healthcare and social security as human rights, rather than privileges. Most importantly, he said government continues to be inspired by the Constitution to advance the goal of quality universal healthcare through the implementation of the National Health Insurance.

In the same breath, he declared that much more still needs to be done to fulfil the shared values and obligations of enshrined in the Constitution. “The NCOP’s visit to this area has confirmed that there is still much more that we need to do to meet people’s needs and fulfil our shared constitutional obligations. We have heard, for example, of the challenges in our healthcare system.

We have heard of infrastructure that is poorly maintained, of staff shortages and of problems with the availability of medicines,” said Mr Ramaphosa.

He said where there is despair, it is the responsibility of the government to give hope and to utilise the Constitution to remedy the country’s persistent challenges of under-development. “We need to do so not with fine words or lofty promises. We need to give people hope through the work that we do in responding to their cries and improving their lives. We have to act, starting now, to reaffirm their trust in the promise of freedom and democracy.”

Also addressing the closing sitting of the NCOP, Chairperson Ms Modise reiterated the participatory nature of Taking Parliament to the People’s programme. To fulfil its mandate, Ms Modise said the NCOP must conduct public participation to ensure that there is a truly educated participatory democracy in South Africa.

“If one reads the Constitution seriously, in it the NCOP Members are equated to the Members of the House of Representatives, who are charged with the task of upholding the inter-governmental relations. In other words, it is the responsibility of the NCOP to make a follow-up on issues that are inter-governmental. And we are the only House that represents all spheres and arms of governance in our country’s legislative sector. We take this responsibility as mediators of inter-governmental relations, of educators of the public about participatory democracy and of being overseers on behalf of our people, very seriously,” she said.

Ms Modise said this year’s programme in Free State focused on health because the research that was done

PARLIAMENT AT WORK: NCOP delegates made oversight visits to many health clinics to check on service delivery to citizens, such this woman and her child at Lebohang Clinic.



IN SESSION: The closing ceremony of the NCOP Taking Parliament to the People programme was addressed by the Deputy President, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa.

by the NCOP found that health-related issues needed attention in the Free State province.

She said the NCOP spent the whole week visiting all the health sites and held public hearings which confirmed the findings of their research. "We learnt about the shortage of staff in healthcare facilities, which affected nurses' attitude towards patients. And we have heard of people coming to healthcare facilities at five in the morning and leaving at five in the afternoon, untreated and unseen by either a nurse or a doctor."

She said they sadly also learnt about the lack of sign language interpreters and how this has led to misdiagnoses of deaf patients. And how these deficiencies have put their lives at risk. "We do know that Parliament is ready to adopt sign language as the twelfth language of South Africa. I wish we can hurry that up because the plight of deaf people in

South Africa can no longer be tolerated. "In dealing with the myriad issues raised in our public hearings and that emanated from our site visits, maybe it is time that we reconsider how we deal with concurrent responsibilities of both provinces and national government in health and education. Often things fall between the cracks because we don't know who to hold accountable," she said.

"Come 2018, we will return and see what has been done and we will demand answers where and when commitments have not been met," she said. "The executive must not make commitments willy-nilly. We will follow up on all commitments made and we will hound you. You will deliver, especially on those commitments you made in public. We will hold you accountable because our duty as the NCOP is to protect the interests of the people," she said. 🗣️



The **TAKING PARLIAMENT TO THE PEOPLE** programme was initiated in 2002 to promote education about Parliament and to enhance public participation, to provide the public with an opportunity to have a say on matters affecting them.

It entails visits to provinces by the NCOP in partnership with municipalities, provincial legislatures and government departments to conduct public hearings and other oversight exercises.

Through this programme thousands of ordinary South Africans, mostly from marginalised communities, have had the opportunity to interact with Members of Parliament on issues of service delivery and governance.

This initiative forms part of the NCOP's oversight and public participation role, and targets areas where public education about democracy in the country is needed most – and areas where people feel that government is neglecting them.

Taking Parliament to the People brings the NCOP closer to rural communities, so that people can influence its work and for Members of Parliament to better understand the challenges facing the provinces.

Since 2002, the programme has managed to create a platform for public consideration of issues and facilitate government intervention with regard to issues raised by the people about service delivery. It allows Parliament to assess the impact of the legislation it has passed on the development and empowerment of the people and communities. The programme also helps promote transparency and accountability.

The NCOP has visited the Free State province three times. The first visit was in November 2006 when the programme was hosted by the Fezile Dabi District Municipality's Ngwathe Local Municipality. The second visit was in November 2010 when the host was Thabo Mofutsanyana District Municipality's Maluti-a-Phofung Local Municipality.



Ho isa Palamente Setjhabeng

Ho lekola phano ya ditshebeletso bathong

Lenaneo la Ho isa Palamente Setjhabeng (TPTTP) le isitse Lekgotla la Naha la Diprovence (NCOP) Provenseng ya Freistata lekgetlo la boraro ho tloha mohleng lenaneo lena le neng thakgolwa ka 2002. Ha a buisana le boraditaba letsatsing le eteletseng pele lenaneo lena le nkileng beke kaofela Bloemfontein, Modulasetulo wa NCOP Mof Thandi Modise o phatlaladitse hore mookataba wa lenaneo lena selemong sena: “Ho tebisa Tekolo ya Palamente bakeng sa Phumantsho ya Ditshebeletso tsa Boleng bo Phahameng ho Batho”, o tshwanelehile ka hore o tsamaisana le mookotaba wa Palamente wa selemo se seng le se seng wa: “Ho keteka dilemo tse 20 tsa Molaotheo le dilemo tse 20 haesale ho thewa NCOP”, ho ngola Sakhile Mokoena le Abel Mputing. E fetoletse ke Thapelo Lebona, Chris Phafuli le Motheo Moleko.



RE SEBETSA MMOHO: Motlatsi wa Moporesidente, Mong Cyril Ramaphosa, o fane ka puo moketeng wa ho kwala wa Ho Isa Palamente Bathong, o neng o etelletse pele ke Modulasetulo wa NCOP, Mme Thandi Modise (ka fatshe).

Mof Modise o boelletse boraditaba hore baemedi ba ho NCOP “ba tla ntshetsa mookotaba ona pele ho netefatsa hore lenaneo lena le ntshetsa pele matlataelo a NCOP jwalo ka motswako wa tshbedisano ya mmuso le dikamano tsa makala a mmuso”.

Lenaneo lena, le neng le tshwaretsewe Kaizer Sebothelo Stadium kwana Botshabelo ho tloha ka la 21 ho isa ho la 25 Phato, haholoholo le ne le reretswe ho lekola phumantsho ya dibaka tsa kgonahatso ya bophelo bo botle le tokiso ya dibaka tse tsa kgonahatso Mmasepaleng wa Mangaung.

Ho ya ka Mof Modise, NCOP e ile ya kgetha bophelo bo botle hobane ke e nngwe ya mawa a maikemisetso a Moralo wa Ntshetsopele ya Naha (NDP).

O ile a re NDP e bonela pele Inshorene ya Bophelo bo Botle ya Naha e le bohlokwa bakeng sa ho fihlella tekano, bokgoni, phethahatso le phumantsho ya tlhokomelo ya bophelo bo botle ba boleng bo hodimo, tshireletso ya bophelo bo botle bakeng sa bohle le ho ba tlakotsing e kgolo e tlišwang ke mafu a maemo ao setjhaba se iphumanang se le ho ona.

Mof Modise o ile a re ho ya ka Moralo le Ponelepele ya Afrika ya 2063 ya “Afrika eo re e batlang” le Dintlhatheo tse Tswellang tsa Ntshetsopele, phihlello ya bophelo bo botle le boiketlo ba naha efe kapa efe di bohlokwa haholo ntshetsopeleng ya moruo le ho batho ba yona.

NCOP e ithutile ka boyona ka tlhokeho ya tlhweko le metsi dibakeng tsa kgonahatso ya bophelo bo botle Provenseng leetong la yona pejana Seterekeng sa Xhariep ka Motsheanong selemong sena.

Kgaello ya bajete e nehelwang bakeng sa tokiso le ntshetsopele ya moralomotho wa bophelo bo botle hangata ke yona e leng lebaka la mathata ana.

NCOP e kopane le batho le ditheo tse amehang ho tliša maemo ana a mabe ditsing tsa bophelo bo botle ho ba tsebisa ka ona. “Re kopane le mafapha a naha le a diProvense a amehang, bommasepala ba lehae le Bloem Water ho leka ho sebetsana le maemo ana a mabe.”

Leaneo le ne le arotswe dikarolo tse pedi: ketelo ya dibaka le dipitso tsa setjhaba moo ho bileng le dipuisano mahareng a setjhaba, Ditho tsa NCOP, le Lekgotla la Ketsamelao la Freistata le ditho tsa phethahatso ho tswa maemong a naha le a diProvense.

Jwalo ka ha NCOP e tlwaetse ho mema Matona a amehang lenaneong lena, Letona la tsa Bophelo bo Botle Ngaka Aaron Motsoaledi, le MEC ya Bophelo bo Botle Provenseng ya Freistata, Monghadi Butana Khompela, le bona ba tliša ketelong ena ho etsa setlamo sa mafapha a bona moo ho hlokehang teng.

Mof Modise o hatelletse taba ya hore kamora mosebetsi ona, dikomiti tsa peho ya leihlo ka bobedi ba tsona tsa NCOP le Provense di tla latella morao dintho



BATHO BA TLA BUSA: Setjhaba se dulang Botshabelo mane Foreisetata se ile sa kopana ka bongata bo boholo ho nka karolo lenaneong lena.

tse boletsweng ke batho le ditlamo tse entsweng ke mmuso. O ile a re ho tla ba le kopano ya tlaleho ka 2018 ho netefatsa hore diphelelo tsa lenaneo lena di a fihlellwa.

Nakong ya pulo ya semmuso ya lenaneo lena ka Mantaha ka la 21 Phato kwana Kaizer Sebothelo Stadium sa Botshabelo, setedyamo se bile setsi sa kopano e sa tlwaelehang ya makala a mararo a mmuso, naha, Provense le lehae. Ho feta moo, setedyamo se bile sebaka sa dipuisano tse utlwahahlang mahareng a palamente, lekgotla la phethahatso le batho.

Ha a bolela thabo ya hae ho Insession ka kopano ena, setho sa setjhaba Mof Lerato Lekwe o ile a re o thabile haholo ho ba hara batho ba bileng le monyetla wa ho tswakana le baemedi ba batho maemong ohle a mmuso le Palamente.

Le ka ntle le hore tsepamo ya NCOP ketelong ena e ne e le ho tsa bophelo bo botle, batho ba ne ba sa tlamellwa ditabeng tsa bophelo bo botle feela nakong ya dipitso tsa setjhaba, hobane Matona a mafapha a mang a ne a mengwe mme a tiile lenaneong

lena. Hara Matona a tllileng e ne e le Letona la Ntshetsopele ya Setjhaba, Mof Bathabile Dlamini.

Jwalo ka tlwaelo batho ba botsitse dipotso ka dintho tse ngata, ho kenyelletsa ditaba tsa phumantsho ya ditshebeletso tse amang maphelo a bona ka ho otloloha. Ditaba tseo di kenyelletsa matlo, thuto, tjehelete ya thuso ya setjhaba, mananeo a ho fedisa bofuma, polokeho le tshireletso.

Ha a beha puo ya pulo ya hae letsatsing la pele la lenaneo, Mof Modise o boelletse batho ba Freistata hore ketelo ena e etetswe pele ke dipatlisiso tse fumaneng diphephetso tsa tokiso ya moralomotho le phumantsho ya metsi le tlhweko Freistata.

O ile a re mathata a mabapi le moralomotho a eketsa phumantsho e mpe ya metsi le tlhweko, mme seo se sitisa phumantsho ya ditshebeletso tse ding tse jwalo ka bophelo bo botle le thuto ho batho. O ile a re tllilini kapa sepetlele se ke ke be sa sebetsa ntle ho metsi mme bophelo bo botle ke tokelo ya botho ya molaotho e ke keng ya hanelwa batho.

O ile a re diphumano tsa dipatlisiso di bolela hore Palamente le mmuso (wa lehae, Provense le naha) di hloka ho fetola mekgwa ya tsona ya ho etsa dintho. rona ya ho etsa dintho.

Leeto la rona le tla fela ka 2018, ha re kgutlela Provenseng bakeng sa kopano ya tlaleho, moo re tla tlalehela setjhaba ka mathata a ileng a hlalishwa." Mof Modise o tlalehile hore kamora ketelo e fetileng ho Provense selemong sena, Sepetlele sa Setereke sa Albert Nzula, se neng se sa sebetse nakong ya dilemo tse hlano, se butswa semmuso. "

Spikara sa Lekgotla la Ketsamelao la Provense ya Freistata, Mof Mamiki Qabathe, o ile a amohela mosebetsi wa peho ya leihlo o entsweng ke NCOP nakong ya lenaneo la Ho isa Palamente Setjhabeng. A bua nakong ya ho bulwa ha lenaneo lena, Mof Qabathe o ile a re mosebetsi wa ho beha leihlo dibakeng tsa kgonahatso tsa bophelo bo botle le dikolo ha o a tshwanela ho shejwa ka tsela e mpe.

Hape o ile a phahamisisa kgaello ya metsi Seterekeng sa Xhariep ka ho ba le tshwaetso e matla Sepetleleng

sa Setereke sa Albert Nzula kwana Trompsburg le dibaka tsa kgonahatso tse ding. Sepetlele se butswa semmuso ka Phupjane selemong sena kamora ho ahwa dilemong tse hlano tse fetileng.

Mof Qabathe o ile a babatsa NCOP ka ketelo ya Ho Isa Palamente Setjhabeng Provenseng ya Freistata ka Kgwedi ya Bomme. O ile a babatsa bomme ba ileng ba ipelaetsa kgahlanong le tshbediso ya melao ya dipasa mme a bontsha hore bomme kajeno ba ntse ba ema meleng e melelele dibakeng tsa bophelo bo botle.

Tonakgolo ya Freistata, Mong Ace Magashule ya ileng a boela a bua nakong ya pulo ya lenaneo, o entse boipiletso ba kgokahanyo e betere dipakeng tsa makala a mararo a mmuso, sekethara ya ketsamelao le setjhaba. Boholo ba baahi nakong ya dikopano tsa ho nonya

maikutlo a setjhaba bo tletlebile ka mela e melelele le dihora tsa tshebetso, le boitshwara ba baoki ditsheng tsa bophelo bo botle.

Mme Ntswaki Maposa wa mane Bloemfontein o itse ba bang ba baoki ba tleliniking ba ne ba tshwara baoki hampe, mme a kopa Letona le MEC hore ba kene dipakeng. "Ha ba na tsela e nepahetseng ya ho buisana le bakudi, esitana le batho ba baholo le batho ba sa itekanelang ba yang tleliniking ho batlana le thuso," a rialo.

Ditho tse ding tsa setjhaba di qositse ka hore di ile tsa kgutliswa dipetlele ha di ne di sena "R40 ya tefiso ya boikopanyo". Ba bang ba qetile letsheare lohle ba le moleng moo sepetlele, empa ba ile hae ntle le meriana efe kapa efe ka lebaka la "difaale tse lahlehileng". Mong

Komphele o itse lefapha le sebetsana le morero o tlang ho fedisa ho faela ka matsoho ho thibela diphephetso tsa difaele tse lahlehang le ho sireletsa boikunuto ba bakudi.

Bobedi Ngaka Motsoaledi le Mong Komphele ba tshwetse ka mathe R40 ya tefiso ya boikopanyo, ka hore ha ho na motho ya lokelang ho thibelwa ho fihlella bophelo bo botle hobane a se na tjehele. "Haeba o sa sebetse, ha o a tshwanela ho lefa le ha ele sente e ntsho sepetleleng sa mmuso," ha rialo Ngaka Motsoaledi.

Ngaka Motsoaledi o itse lefapha la hae le a tseba ka bothata ba ho ema nako e telele haholo ditleliniking tse ding. Empa o itse ha se bothata ba mmuso o le mong, setjhaba le sona se na le seabo ho bona. O itse ka 2004, Afrika Borwa e ne e na le bakudi ba ka bang 400 000 ba

PUSO YA KOPANELO: ho tswa ho le letshehadi, Letona la Toka le Ditshebetso tsa Tshokollo Mong Michael Masutha, Majoro wa Masepala o Moholo wa Mangaung Mme Olly Mlamleli, Tonakgolo ya Foreisetata Mong Ace Magashula, Modulasetulo wa NCOP Mme Thandi Modise, Sepikara sa Ntlo ya Ketsamelao ya Foreisetata Mme Mamiki Qabathe, le Motlatsi wa Sepikara wa Foreisetata Mong Siswe Mbalo.



neng ba amohela pheko ya HIV. “Kajeno re na le ba fetang dimilijone tse 3.8, ho kenyeletsa bakudi ba bang ba meriana ya nako e telele. Malwetse a eketsehile mme re na le batho ba bangata ba etelang ditleliniki tsa rona,” a rialo.

O itse bo bong ba bonamodi ba lefapha ba ho thibela mela e melelele ke ho tsebahatswa ha lenaneo la meriana ya nako e telele. Lenaneong lena, bakudi ba ngodisa mabitso a bona le diaterese mme ba tla romellwa meriana ya bona sebakeng se haufi le bona, mme sena se tla ba bolokela nako le tjelete bakeng sa ho ya tleliniking le ho ema mela e melelele.

“Mokgwa wa rona o motjha ke ho tsepamisa maikutlo ho tlhokomelo ya bophelo bo botle ba motheo – thibelo ya malwetse, eo e seng boikarabelo ba mmuso feela. Mmele ke wa hao, e seng wa mmuso. O seke wa tsamaya o robalana hohle mona ntle le khondomo, o seke wa ja dijo tse sa lokang. Re thuse ho thibela HIV/Aids, re thuse ho thibela lefu la tswekere, re thuse ho thibela monono.

Maafrika Borwa ke basebedise ba baholo ka ho fetisisa ba tswekere lefatsheng ka bophara. Kgothaletso ya bophelo

BATHO BA TLA BUSA: Setjhaba se dulang Botshabelo mane Foreisetata se ile sa kopana ka bongata bo boholo ho nka karolo lenaneong lena.



bo botle: ho ikwetlisa, ho itlhokomela le ho ja ka nepo,” Mong Motsoaledi a kgothaletsa.

Batho ba sa itekanelang le bona ba tletlebele nakong ya dikopano tsa ho nonya maikutlo a setjhaba. Mong Lehlohonolo Chabeli o tletlebele ka bothata ba batho ba sa itekanelang ba ho fumana mosebetsi bobedi sekethareng ya mmuso le ya poraevete. “Batho ba sa itekanelang ha ba kgone ho fumana mesebetsi. Bahiri ba ya re qoba hobane ba nahana hore re tlo ba imetsa. Mmuso, ka kopo kena dipakeng,” a kgothaletsa.

Letona la Ntshetsopele ya Setjhaba Mme Bathabile Dlamini, ya ileng a fana ka ditulo tse tsamayang ka mabidi ho ditho tse hlano tsa setjhaba tse phelang ka ho sa itekanela, a arabela ditlletlelong tsa hore tse ding tsa ditheo tsa mmuso ha di sekehele batho ba sa itekanelang tsebe bakeng sa khiri, le ha ba na le mangolo a thuto a hlokalalang.

“Ho a swabisa ho utlwa hore batho ba sa itekanelang ba tlodiswa mahlo bakeng sa khiri. Esitana le ha ba na le mangolo a thuto, ho a kgonahala ho sebetsa le batho ba sa itekanelang. Mafapha kaofela a mmuso a tlameha

ho hira 2% ya batho ba sa itekanelang. Re na le diMP le matona a phelang le ho sa itekanela. Ha re tshhehatseng baahimmoho le rona ba sa itekanelang le ho ba fa disebediswa tse hlokalalang ho nolofatsa bophelo ba bona,” ha rialo Mme Dlamini.

Ditho tsa NCOP di ile tsa arolwa ka dihlopha tse nne ho fihlella ditsha tsa phano ya ditshebetso tse fetang 20 tse ileng tsa qollwa pele ho ketelo. Tse ding tsa Ditho tsa NCOP di ile tsa kena diketelong tsa ditsha mme tse ding tsa sala sebakeng sa kopano ya ho nonya maikutlo a setjhaba.

Ditsha tse ileng tsa etelwa di kenyeletsa tse latelang: Tleliniki ya Maletsatsi, Tleliniki ya Itumeleng, Tleliniki ya Winnie Mandela, Sepetlele sa Lebatowa sa Botshabelo le ditleliniki tse amanang, Setsha sa Bophelo bo Botle sa Setjhaba sa MUCCPP, Tleliniki ya Thusong, Ditshebetso tsa Tshokollo tsa Grootvlei, Sepetlele se Phahameng sa Pelonomi, Tleliniki ya Lourier Park, Tleliniki ya Lebohang, Ditshebetso tsa Tshokollo ya Batshwaruwa tsa Mangaung, Sebaka sa Malwetse a Kelello sa Bloemfontein, Tleliniki ya Bamsvlei, Tleliniki ya Gabriel Dihlale, Tleliniki ya Fitchard Park, Tleliniki ya Thuto ya Universitas, Tleliniki ya Klipfontein, Tleliniki ya Seadimo, Tleliniki ya Dinaane, le Sepetlele sa Lebatowa sa Ngaka JS Moroka.

Tleliniking ya Selehae ya Pule Sefatsa e mane Botshabelo eo NCOP ee etetseng pejana selemong sena, ditho tsa setjhaba di tletlebele ka dintlha tse mmalwa, hara tsona nako e telele eo ba e emang. Moetapele wa boemedi ba NCOP e ne e le Modulasetulo wa Komiti ya Tshebetso ho tsa Bophelo bo Botle le Ditshebetso tsa Setjhaba, Mme Lilian Zwane.

Mme Zwane o itse ba mona ho bona hore ho se ho entswe eng ho lokisa dingongoreho tse ngata tseo NCOP

e di fumaneng ketelong ya yona ya nako e fetileng. Mookamedi wa Lebatowa, Mme Baesi Ramodula, ya neng a na le boemedi, o boleletse boemedi hore lebaka le bakang hore ho engwe nako e telele ke hobane baoki ba ne ba le ka kopanong le baemedi ba Naha ba Lefapha la Bophelo bo Botle le ikarabellang bakeng sa mokgwatshebetso wa tshebetso e tlwaelehileng.

Empa Mme Zwane o ne a sa kgotsofatswa ke karabo ena. "Ke hobaneng ha baofisiri bana ba sa tle ka nako eo tleliniki e kwetsweng ka

DITABA TSA POROFENSI: Sepikara sa Ntlo ya Ketsamelao ya Porofensi ya Foreisetata, Mme Mamiki Qabathe.

BOPHELONG BO BOTLE: Letona la Naha la Bophelo bo Botle, Ngaka Aaron Motsoaledi.





DITSHBELETSO TSA BOPHELO BO BOTLE:
Ditho tsa NCOP le batho ba bang ba amehang ho tswa mmusong wa porofensi le wa naha ba etetse ditleliniki tsa bophelo bo bottle tse fapaneng ho etsa tekolo ya tswelopele ka phano ya ditshebetso.

yona? Ba tseba hantle hore dibaka dife kapa dife tsa bophelo bo botle di maphatephate nakong ya hoseng. Mookamedi wa Lebatowa, o lokela ho lokisa sena, re keke ra dumella ditshebetso tsa bophelo bo botle hore di sitisehe,” Mme Zwane a hatella.

Motlatsi wa Modulasetulo wa NCOP, Mong Raseriti Tau ya neng a na le boemedi, o ile a bolella bakudi: “Re mona ho bona hore na ke eng eo re ka e etsang ho netefatsa hore le fumana ditshebetso tsa bophelo bo botle tsa boleng. Re keke ka nyahlatsa sena. Haeba re etsa jwalo, re tla be re hloleha mosebetsing wa rona,” a rialo.

Bakudi ba ile ba bolella boemedi hore ba tsamaya dibaka tse telele ho fihla tleliniking e haufi mme ba kopa hore ho be le ditleliniki tse tsamayang ho leka ho lokisa sena. Boemedi bo ile ba utlwa hore Botshwari ba Matlotlo ba Provense bo se bo behelletse ka thoko R53m dilemong tsa ditjhelete tse tharo tse latelang



bakeng sa ho etsa hore ho be le ditleliniki tse tsamayang sebakeng sena mme ho tsheptjwa hore sena se tla fokotsa phaello ya ditshebetso tsa bophelo bo botle.

Tleliniking ya Selehae ya Winnie Mandela, boemedi ba NCOP bo ile ba makatswa ke ho fumana hore tleliniki e ne e ntlafatswa mme phapusi eo bakudi ba emang ka hara yona e ne e nkgaphu ke menko ya pente. Ka lebaka la sena, ketelo ya boemedi Tleliniking ya Selehae ya Winnie Mandela e ile ya qinwa pele ho nako.

Botsamaisi ba sebaka sena bo ne bo sa tsebe ka ditokiso tse neng di lokelwa ho etswa. “Hobaneng ha sena se sa etswe mafelong a beke mme ke hobaneng ha botsamaisi ba tleliniki bo sa tsebiswa ka sena? Sena ha se amohelehe. Ha ho na tsela e nngwe ya ho hlalosa sena ntle le ho e bona feela e le tsela ya ho re thibela hore re se ke ra etsa mosebetsi wa rona wa tekolo ya tswelopele,” ha bolela Mme Zwane.

Ho ya ka dipuo tse entsweng le dingongoreho tse hlahisitsweng ke

baokamedi ba tleliniki matsatsing a mararo a fetileng, dibaka tse na kaofela di tobane le mathata: moraltheo o sa lokiseheng, tlhokeho ya sebaka, bohlweki le basebetsi.

Tlhokeho ya basebetsi ke ntlha e tlwaelehileng dibakeng tse ngata tsa bophelo bo botle mona Botshabelo. Molaodi e Moholo wa Basebetsi Lefapheng la Provense la Bophelo bo Botle, Mong Lucky Kamolane, o hlalositse hore lefapha la hae le hloka R320m ho kwala dikgeo tsa basebetsi tsa jwale. "Ha jwale re sa lekola botjha basebetsi ba rona mabapi le kgolo ya setjhaba sebakeng sena.

Re se re qadile ka mokgwatsamaiso. Ka lehlakoreng le leng, re sa ntse re ikopanya le ba bang mabapi le ho rala botjha mokgwatsamaiso wa rona wa tlhokomelo ya bophelo bo botle. Ha boikopanyo bo se bo phethetswe le batho bohle ba amehang, re tla romela dikgothaletso tsa rona ho Botshwari ba Matlotlo bo tlang ho bolela ka moo sebopeho sa rona se tlang ho shebahala ka teng."

Mong Tau o boleletse baofisiri ba bobedi Mafapha a Bophelo bo Botle la Provense le la Naha hore bophelo bo botle ke ntlha ya bohlokwahlokwa ya mmuso. "Kahoo, re lokela ho lebisa matla a rona ho netefatseng hore re fana ka ditshebeletso tsa bophelo bo botle tsa boleng. E ne e se phoso ha re ne re tsebahatsa ngangisano ya Inshoreense ya Naha ya Bophelo bo Botle. Maikemisetso a kakaretso e ne e le ho netefatsa hore batho ba rona ba fihlella ditshebeletso tsa bophelo bo botle tsa boleng," ha tiisa Mong Tau.

Puong ya hae ha a ne a phethela lenaneo la Lekgotla la Naha la DiProvense la ho Isa Palamente Bathong mane Freistata, Motlatsi wa Moporesidente wa Rephaboliki ya Afrika Borwa Mong Cyril Ramaphosa, o itse Molatheo ke "tataiso ya rona ya nako le nako e lebisang setjhabeng se lokileng se nang le toka".

Hodima moo, o boletse hore e ntse e le tokomane e phelang e emetseng ditabatabelo tse hodimodimo tsa Maafrika Borwa. Ha a beha mohlodi wa NCOP le thomo ya yona kahare ho

Molatheo, o boletse hore ke Molatheo ona wa demokerasi o tswetseng Lekgotla la Diprovense la Naha dilemong tse mengwahashome e mmedi e fetileng.

"O laetse hore NCOP e tshwanela ho fa batho ba rona lentse le utlwahalang ha ho ngolwa melao e neng e tla fetola maphelo a bona. O laetse hore NCOP e lokela ho ya bathong, e utlwise ditlhoko tsa bona mme e arabele dingongoreho tsa bona," Mong Ramaphosa o boletse jwalo.

Ha a bua le NCOP e dutseng semmuso kantle ho sebaka sa palamente, Mong Ramaphosa o boletse hore Lenaneo la Ho Isa Palamente Setjhabeng le phethahatsa boikarabelo ba molatheo ba NCOP. "Re susumetswa ke Molatheo, re iketseditse tjhebelopele ya Palamente ya batho ba mahlahlaha e nkang boikarabelo ba yona ba ho ntlafatsa boleng ba maphelo a batho ba rona ka maikemisetso."

Mong Ramaphosa o itse Afrika Borwa ke e nngwe ya dinaha tse mmalwa tse nkang phumano ya metsi, dijo, bophelo

BAETAPELE BA HOSANE: Bana ho tswa dikolong tsa selehae ba ile ba etsa mola ho amohela lenaneo la Ho Isa Palamente Bathong mane Foreisetata.



bo botle le tshireletso ya setjhaba e le ditokelo tsa botho, e seng menyetla feela eo ba e fuwang. Se bohlokwa haholo ke hore o boletse hore mmuso o tswela pele ho kgothatswa ke Molaotheo ho ntshetsa pele sepheo sa bophelo bo botle bo nang le boleng ho batho bohle ka ho kenngwa tshebetsong Inshorene ya Bophelo bo Botle ya Naha.

Ka mokgwa o tshwanang, o boletse hore o mongata mosebetsi o ntseng o hloka ho etswa ho phetha ditakatso le ditlamo

tsa rona tse ngotsweng Molaotheong.

O boletse hore moo batho ba nyahameng, ke boikarabelo ba mmuso ho fa batho tshepo le ho sebedisa Molaotheo ho fedisa diphephetso tse sa feleng tsa ntshetsopele e fokolang ya naha.

“Ha re hloke ho etsa jwalo ka mantswe a monate kapa ditshepiso tse kgolo. Re hloka ho fa batho tshepo ka mosebetsi oo re o etsang ho arabela dillo tsa bona

le ho ntlafatsa maphelo a bona. Re tshwanela ho sebetso, ho tloha hona jwale, ho tiisa tshepo ya bona ho tshepiso ya tokoloho le demokerasi.”

Ha a bua a kwala ho dula ha NCOP, Modulasetulo Mofs Modise, le yena o ile a pheta taba ya ho ba le seabo sa batho ya Lenaneo la Ho Isa Palamente Setjhabeng. Ho phetha thomo ya yona, Mofs Modise o itse NCOP e tlameha ho ya setjhabeng ho utlwa maikutlo a sona ho netefatsa hore ho teng demokerasi ya nnete ya seabo sa batho ba utlwisisang Afrika Borwa.

HO ETSA TEKOLO YA TSWELOPELE: Ditho tsa ka Dinako Tsohle tsa NCOP tsa boemedi ba KwaZulu-Natal, Mme Lungelwa Zwane, le Mong Aumsensingh Singh, ba etetse ditleliniki tsa bophelo bo bottle.



“Haeba motho a bala Molaotheo ka botebo, ho ona Ditho tsa NCOP di lekannngwa le Ditho tsa Ntlo ya Baemedi, ba filweng mosebetsi wa ho tshetsa dikamano tsa makala a mmuso. Ka mantswe a mang, ke boikarabelo ba NCOP ho latella ditaba tsa makala a mmuso. Ebile re Ntlo e le nngwe feela e emetseng makala ohle a puso lekaleng la ketsamelao la naha ya rona. Re nka boikarabelo bona re le banamodi dikamanong tsa makala a mmuso, ba baruti ba setjhaba ka demokerasi ya seabo sa setjhaba le ba ho ba balekodi lebitsong la batho ba rona ka maikemisetsa,” a rialo.

Mofs Modise o itse lenaneo la selemo sena Freistata le tobane le bophelo bo botle hobane dipatlisiso tse entsweng ke NCOP di fumane hore ditaba tse amanang le bophelo bo botle provenseng ya Freistata di hloka tlhokomelo. “Kahoo, ha re a kgona ho iphanyetsa mathata a teng setjhabng,” o boletse.



O boletse hore NCOP e qetile beke kaofela e etela ditsha tsohle tsa bophelo bo botle mme ya tshwara dipitso tsa setjhaba tse pakelaneng le ditaba tse fumanweng ke dipatlisiso tsa bona. “Re ithutile ka kgaello ya basebetsi dibakeng tsa bophelo bo botle, tse amang boitshwaro ba baoki ho bakudi. Re bile

re utlwile ka batho ba tlang dibakeng tsa bophelo bo botle ka hora ya bohlang hoseng mme ba tsamaye ka hora ya bohlang mantsiboya, ba sa alafshwa ba bile ba sa bonwa ke mooki kapa ngaka.”

O boletse hore ba boetse ba utlwile ka tlhonomo ka tlhokahalo ya ditoloko tsa puo ya matshwao le kamoo e bakileng hore bakudi ba tsebetutu ba bolellwe hore ba na le mafu ao ba se nang ona. Le kamoo dikgaello tse na di behileng maphelo a bona kotsing.

“Re a tseba hore Palamente e malala laotswe ho ananela puo ya matshwao e le puo ya boleshome le metso e mmedi ya Afrika Borwa. Ke lakatsa eke re ka potlakisa hoo hobane bothata ba batho ba tsebetutu bo keke ba mamellwa ho feta mona. 🙏



Lenaneo la **HO ISA PALAMENTE SETJHABENG** le qadilwe ka 2002 ho phahamisa thuto e mabapi le Palamente le ho ntlafatsa seabo sa setjhaba, ho fa setjhaba monyetla wa ho hlahisa maikutlo ditabeng tse ba amang.

Le kenyeletsa maeto a ho ya diprovinseng ha NCOP e sebedisana le bomasepala, makgotla a ketsamelao a diprovence le mafapha a mmuso ho tshwara dipitso tsa setjhaba le mekgwa e meng ya tekolo. Ka lenaneo lena dikete tsa Mafrika Borwa, bongata e le ba tswang metseng e kotetsweng, ba se ba bile le monyetla wa ho buisana le Ditho tsa Palamente ka ditaba tsa phano ya ditshebeletso le puso.

Mohato ona ke karolo ya tekolo le seabo sa setjhaba tsa NCOP, mme sepheo ke ho etela dibaka tse hlohang thuto ya setjhaba ka demokerasi ho feta tse ding – le dibaka tseo batho ba ikutlwang hore mmuso o di hlokomolohile.

Ho Isa Palamente Bathong ho atametsa NCOP haufi le metse ya mahaeng hore batho ba kgone ho

susumetsa mosebetsi wa yona le hore Ditho tsa Palamente di utlwisise haholwanyana diphephetso tseo diprovence di tobaneng le tsona.

Ho tloha ha le qala ka 2002, lenaneo le se le kgonne ho theha sedika bakeng sa ho sekaseka ditaba setjhabeng le ho thusa mmuso ho kena dipakeng mabapi le ditaba tse hlahisitsweng ke batho ka phano ya ditshebeletso. Le dumella Palamente ho hlahloba kgahlamelo ya melao eo o e entseng ho ntshetsopele le matlafatso ya batho le metse. Lenaneo lena le boetse le thusa ho phahamisa ponaleto le boikarabelo.

NCOP e se e etetse provence ya Freistata makgetlo a mararo. Leeto la pele le ne le le ka Pudungwana 2006 ha lenaneo lena le ne le tshweratswe Masepaleng wa Lehae wa Ngwathe ya tlasa Masepaleng wa Setereke sa Fezile Dabi. Leeto la bobedi le ne le le ka Pudungwana 2010 le tshwaretse Masepaleng wa Lehae wa Maloti-a-Phofung tlasa Masepala wa Setereke wa Thabo Mofutsanyana.



LEADERSHIP: The Speaker of the National Assembly, Ms Baleka Mbete, opened the conference.

Speaker welcomes delegates to African Parliamentary Budget Offices Conference

Enhancing *the role of Parliaments in their pursuit of better governance, oversight and economic development is a shared commitment, the Speaker of the National Assembly, Ms Baleka Mbete, told delegates at the second African Parliamentary Budget Offices (PBOs) Conference. Sakhile Mokoena reports from the conference.*

The objective of this annual PBO conference is to bring together several African parliamentary budget offices, including those still being created, to champion the inception of PBOs in African parliaments as a way of improving fiscal oversight over their countries' budgets.

Welcoming delegates to the PBO

conference, which was hosted by the South African Parliament in August, Ms Mbete thanked delegates for coming, including representatives from PBOs from many African countries.

She said improvement in the security and well-being of the people of Africa and the world is a joint effort. "As I said in my speech at the first African PBO

conference last year, South Africa shares the vision of Africa presented in Agenda 2063. Our vision is to promote and contribute to sustainable development, democracy, the rule of law, human rights, and peace and security, within a safe, peaceful and prosperous southern African region and Africa, as well as a fair and just world."

She also welcomed to the conference South African Members of Parliament, including the Chairs of the Finance and Appropriations and other Committees, and members of the provincial legislatures. The conference was also attended by parliamentarians, experts, interest groups, Parliamentary Budget

Offices' personnel and officials of other parliaments, whose work has a bearing on the work of PBOs. This included the South African Chairpersons of Portfolio and Select Committees, and representatives of the Offices of the Presiding Officers.

Ms Mbete told the delegates that the South African Parliament is committed to Agenda 2063, which is part of the reason South Africa hosts this conference. South Africans are committed to the common vision of "an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by Africans to represent a dynamic force in the global arena", she said.

Last year's conference saw the launch of the African Network of Parliamentary Budget Offices (AN-PBO). According to the South African Parliamentary Budget Office: "The objectives of the AN-PBO are to strengthen the network, international cooperation, sharing of best practices, peer review, bench-marking initiatives

and other areas of mutual support. On the whole, the aim of these offices is to support improved parliamentary fiscal oversight on the African continent."

Ms Mbete told the delegates that the positive impact of the South African PBO has grown since its inception in 2013. The South African Constitution promulgated in 1996 requires that an Act of Parliament must provide for a procedure to amend Money Bills before Parliament. She said in 2009 the Money Bills Amendment Procedure and Related Matters Act was promulgated to give effect to the requirements of the Constitution.

Ms Mbete told the delegates that Prof Mohammed Jahed, who is the Director of the South African PBO and who was among the conference delegates, was the driving force behind the establishment of the South African PBO.

Before the formation of the South

African PBO, questions were asked around the issue of whether the four committees on Finance and Appropriations in the National Assembly and National Council of Provinces, which are charged with the constitutional task of approving the South African budget, were approving a budget they already knew. Many economists argued at the time that the absence of a PBO in South Africa lowered the legislative discourse on the management of the public purse in South Africa. This criticism is now a thing of the past.

Since its inception, the South African PBO has grown to become one of the critical pillars of the fiscal oversight mandate. It now provides Parliament with independent, objective and professional advice and analysis on matters related to the budget and other Money Bills, so that Parliament can fulfil its fiscal oversight functions effectively.

Among other things, the Parliamentary

FISCAL OVERSIGHT: Delegates to the African Parliamentary Budget Offices conference gather on the steps of the National Assembly building.





HERITAGE TOUR: During a break in conference proceedings, Parliament's artworks administrator, Ms Lila Komnick (in white coat), gave conference delegates a tour of its heritage buildings and artworks (above and left).



South African House Chairperson for Committees and Oversight in the National Assembly, Mr Cedric Frolick, who also chairs the PBO Advisory Panel, said the work of PBOs cannot be over-emphasised because budgeting is an important complement of law-making.

The conference delegates agreed that PBOs could play an important role in the development of mechanisms to trace and stop illicit financial flows. These illegal activities cost developing African countries billions of dollars that could be used to grow economies and contribute towards Africa's Agenda 2063, the framework for the socio-economic transformation of the continent.

An illicit financial flow is defined as money that is illegally earned, transferred or used. These funds originate from three sources: commercial tax evasion, trade mis-invoicing and abusive transfer pricing; criminal activities, including drug and human trafficking, illegal arms dealing, and the smuggling of contraband; and bribery and theft by corrupt government officials.

Budget Office presents to Members of Parliament different economic and monetary scenarios to determine the appropriateness and adequacy of government fiscal policy in relation to the country's growth priorities, expenditure framework and debt forecast. This data and analysis equips MPs with the knowledge to determine the responsiveness of the budget to the strengths and weaknesses of the fiscal framework.

If African parliaments embrace the need and the principles of PBOs, they can give Members of parliaments prudent advice so that they can make precise and objective decisions on the social value of their countries' budget. If that is

achieved and sustained over time, it will enhance public trust in their country's legislative framework, because it will ensure that there is efficient allocation of resources and the facilitation of the delivery of public services.

Most of all, PBOs can ensure that African parliaments are responsive to the needs of their people. At best, parliaments can play a pivotal role in aligning their budgets to the African Union's 2063 Vision and Action Plan of "The Africa We Want", which aims for shared prosperity and well-being, unity and the integration of the African continent and its people.

Addressing the conference, the

In 2011, the African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development jointly convened by the African Union Commission and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, identified these illicit capital outflows as constituting a major obstacle to the continent's development efforts, and they decided to form a High Level Panel chaired by former South African President Mr Thabo Mbeki to investigate and make recommendations about what Africa should do to stop these illicit financial outflows.

A report from this High Level Panel exposed how Africa is losing more than \$50bn (R653bn) annually through these illegal financial outflows. Furthermore, this figure is an underestimate, as it excludes such things as trade in services and intangibles, proceeds of bribery and trafficking in drugs, people and firearms.

The panel reported that large commercial corporations are the biggest culprits of illicit flows, followed by organised crime. Mr Seeraj Mohamed of the South African PBO told the

conference that the developmental impact of illegal capital flight is "less money for public investment, social services and infrastructure. Capital flight reduces public and private domestic investment and economic growth. It may be an important reason for low growth on the African continent over an extended period."

This is because capital flight that occurs through under- or over-invoicing of exports and imports and the illicit export and concealment of wealth abroad leads to a reduction of the tax base.

Mr Mohamed said researchers estimated that African countries could have increased the annual average rate of poverty reduction by between 1.9% and 2.5% a year, if flight capital had been invested.

A representative from the Collaborative Africa Budget Reform Initiative (Cabri), Mr Neil Cole, asked: "If money lost through illicit financial flows were to return, how capable are we to invest it

in service delivery for the development of our economies? If systems are weak, we might see a recurrence of the illicit flows."

Mr Yunus Carrim, the Chairperson of the South African Standing Committee on Finance and also a member of the PBO Advisory Panel, said perpetrators of illicit flows were always ahead of governments. "What capabilities do we need to put in place, so that we can trace, stop and return these financial flows?" he asked.

The conference felt that PBOs could assist in the development of mechanisms to stop illicit financial flows.

The emergence of the concept of PBOs in recent times has seen more parliaments in developing countries playing a more active role in their countries' budgeting process. Since national budgets often tend to be large, complex and difficult to understand, PBOs are there to build budget expertise within parliaments to assist, among other things, in fiscal oversight of the executive. 🗣️

MONEY MATTERS: House Chairperson for Committees and Oversight in the National Assembly, Mr Cedric Frolick (centre) addressed the conference, with input from members of the South African Parliamentary Budget Office.





Speaker verwelkom afvaardigings na die jaarlikse Konferensie vir Parlementêre Begrotingskantore in Afrika

Die *Bevordering van die rol van Parleme te in hul strewe na beter regeer ingsbestuur, toesighouding en ekonomiese ontwikkeling is 'n gedeelde verbinten is, het die Speaker van die Nasionale Vergadering, me Baleka Mbete, aan die afgevaardigdes by die tweede Konferensie vir Parlementêre Begrotingskantore in Afrika gesê. Sakhile Mokoena doen verslag vanaf die konferensie. Vertaal deur Irene Louw.*

Die doelwit van hierdie jaarlikse Konferensie vir Parlementêre Begrotingskantore in Afrika is om verskeie parlementêre begrotingskantore in Afrika bymekaar te bring, met inbegrip van dié wat nog gestig word, om die daarstelling



GEDAGTES WISSEL: Afgevaardigdes van regoor Afrika het die tweede Konferensie vir Parlementêre Begrotingskantore in Afrika bygewoon wat deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Parlement aangebied is.

parlementslede by die Konferensie verwelkom, met inbegrip van die Voorsitters van die Komitee oor Finansies en Begrotings asook ander Komitees, en lede van die provinsiale wetgewers. Die konferensie is ook bygewoon deur parlementariërs, kundiges, belangegroepes, personeel van die Parlementêre Begrotingskantore en amptenare van verskeie parlementslede, wie se werk met die werk van PBK's verband hou. Dit sluit in die Suid-Afrikaanse Voorsitters van Portefeulje- en Gekose Komitees, verteenwoordigers van die Kantore van die Voorsittende Beampptes.

Me Mbete het aan die afgevaardigdes gesê dat die Suid-Afrikaanse Parlement tot Agenda 2063 verbind is, wat deel is van die rede waarom die Suid-Afrikaanse Parlement hierdie konferensie aanbied.

Die Afrika-netwerk van Parlementêre Begrotingskantore in Afrika (AN-PBK) is tydens verlede jaar se konferensie van stapel gestuur. Volgens die Parlementêre Begrotingskantoor van die Suid-Afrika: "Die doelwitte van die AN-PBK is om die netwerk en internasionale samewerking te versterk, om beste praktyke te deel, portuuroorsig, inisiatiewe om die standaard te bepaal, en ander areas van wedersydse ondersteuning. In die algemeen is die doel van hierdie kantore om verbeterde parlementêre fiskale toesigging op die Afrika-vasteland te steun."

Me Mbete het aan afgevaardigdes gesê dat die positiewe uitwerking van die Suid-Afrikaanse PBK sedert sy instelling in 2013 gegroei het. Volgens me Mbete vereis die Suid-Afrikaanse Grondwet, wat in 1996 promulgeer is, dat 'n Wet van die Parlement voorsiening moet maak vir 'n prosedure om geldwetsontwerpe voor die Parlement te wysig. Sy het gesê dat

die Money Bills Amendment Procedure and Related Matters Act van 2009 promulgeer is om uitvoering aan die vereistes van die Grondwet te gee.

Me Mbete het aan die afgevaardigdes gesê dat prof Mohammed Jahed, wat die Direkteur van die Suid-Afrikaanse PBK is, en wat onder die afgevaardigdes by die konferensie was, die dryfkrag agter die daarstelling van die Suid-Afrikaanse PBK is.

Sy het gesê dat politieke partyleiers en burgerregteorganisasies wat 'n belang in fiskale aangeleenthede het, prof Jahed en sy span se pogings waardeur.

Voor die instelling van die Suid-Afrikaanse PBK, is vroeë geopper oor die kwessie oor of die vier komitees oor Finansies en Begrotings in die Nasionale Vergadering en die Nasionale Raad van Provinsies, wie se grondwetlike plig dit is om Suid-Afrika se begroting goed te keur, 'n begroting goedgekeur het wat hulle reeds geken het. Baie ekonome het desyds aangevoer dat die afwesigheid van 'n PBK in Suid-Afrika die wetgewende diskoers oor die bestuur van die staatsbeursie in Suid-Afrika verlaag het. Hierdie kritiek is nou iets van die verlede.

Sedert sy ontstaan het die Suid-Afrikaanse PBK gegroei tot een van die belangrike pilare van die fiskale toesiggingmandaat. Dit voorsien die Parlement nou van onafhanklike, objektiewe en professionele advies en analise oor aangeleenthede wat met die begroting en ander geldwetsontwerpe verband hou, sodat die Parlement sy fiskale toesiggingfunksies doeltreffend kan uitvoer.

Die Parlementêre Begrotingskantoor bied onder andere verskillende ekonomiese en monitêre scenarios om die toepaslikheid

van PBK's in parlementslede van Afrika te bevorder as 'n manier om hul fiskale toesigging oor hul lande se begrotings te verbeter.

Me Mbete het in haar verwelkoming van die afgevaardigdes na die PBK-konferensie, wat op 16 en 17 Augustus deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Parlement aangebied is, die afgevaardigdes van soveel ander lande, met inbegrip van verteenwoordigers van PBK's van verskeie Afrika-lande, bedank dat hulle gekom het. Sy het gesê dat 'n verbetering in die sekuriteit en welstand van die mense van Afrika en die wêreld 'n gesamentlike poging is. Sy het ook die Suid-Afrikaanse

en toereikendheid van die regering se fiskale beleid te bepaal met betrekking tot die land se prioriteite ten opsigte van groei, bestedingsraamwerk en skuldvoorspelling. Hierdie data en analise rus LP's toe met die kennis om die responsiwiteit van die begroting teenoor die sterk en swak punte van die fiskale raamwerk te bepaal.

Indien Afrika-parlemente die behoefte aan en beginsels van PBK's omhels, kan hulle parlamentslede omsigtig adviseer sodat hulle presiese en objektiewe besluite kan neem oor die maatskaplike waarde van hul lande se begrotings. As dit mettertyd behaal en volgehou word, sal dit openbare vertroue in die land se wetgewende raamwerk verbeter, want dit sal verseker dat daar doeltreffende toewysing van

hulpbronne en die fasilitering van die lewering van openbare dienste is.

Bowendien dit alles kan PBK's verseker dat Afrika-parlemente responsief is teenoor die behoeftes van hul mense. Ten beste kan parlemente 'n deurslaggewende rol speel in die aanpassing van hul begrotings ten opsigte van die Afrika-unie se Visie en Aksieplan vir 2063, "Die Afrika wat ons wil hê", wat op gedeelde voorspoed en welstand, eenheid en die integrasie van die Afrika-vasteland en sy mense gemik is.

Mnr Cedric Frolick, Voorsitter vir Komitees en Toesighouding in die Nasionale Vergadering, wat ook die voorsitter van die adviespaneel oor PBK's is, het gesê dat die werk van PBK's nie genoeg beklemtoon kan word nie, aangesien begroting 'n

belangrike aanvulling tot die opstel van wette is.

Die afgevaardigdes van die konferensie het saamgestem dat PBK's 'n belangrike rol speel in die ontwikkeling van maatreëls om die onwettige finansiële vloei op te spoor en te stop. Hierdie onwettige aktiwiteite kos ontwikkelende Afrika miljarde dollar, wat gebruik kon word om ekonomies te laat groei en by te dra tot Afrika se Agenda vir 2063, die raamwerk vir sosio-ekonomiese transformasie van die vasteland.

Onwettige finansiële vloei word omskryf as geld wat onwettig verdien, oorgedra of gebruik word. Hierdie geld is afkomstig van drie bronne: kommersiële belastingontduiking, handelsfakturering en die misbruik van oordragpryse; kriminele aktiwiteite, insluitend dwelm- en mensehandel,

FINANSIËLE VLOEI: Afvaardigings na die jaarlikse Konferensie vir Parlementêre Begrotingskantore in Afrika.





BEGROTINGS ONDER DIE LOEP: Nigerië se Hoof Administratiewe Beamppte vir die Nasionale Vergadering se Begrotings- en Navorsingskantoor, mnr Abu-Bakr Jabbi Bungudu, het 'n voorlegging gedoen oor die PBK in die Nigeriese regering se begrotingsiklus. Langs hom is die Suid-Afrikaanse Parlement se Voorsitter van die Staande Komitee oor Begrotings, me Yvonne Phosa.

onwettige wapenhandel, en die smokkel van smokkelgoedere; en omkoperij en diefstal deur korrupte staatsamptenare.

In 2011 het die Ministers van Finansies, Beplanning en Ekonomiese Ontwikkeling in Afrika, wat deur die Kommissie vir die Afrika-unie en die Verenigde Nasies se Ekonomiese Kommissie vir Afrika saamgestel is, hierdie onwettige uitvloei van kapitaal geïdentifiseer as 'n groot struikelblok vir die vasteland se ontwikkelingspogings, en het hulle besluit om 'n hoëvlakpaneel daar te stel, met voormalige Suid-Afrikaanse President, mnr Thabo Mbeki, as voorsitter, om ondersoek in te stel en aanbevelings te maak oor wat Afrika moet doen om hierdie onwettige finansiële uitvloei te stop.

'n Verslag van hierdie hoëvlakpaneel het gewys hoe Afrika jaarliks meer as \$50 miljard (R653 miljard) deur hierdie onwettige finansiële uitvloei verloor. Voorts is hierdie syfer 'n onderskatting, aangesien dit dinge uitsluit soos handel in dienste en ontasbare goedere, opbrengs uit omkoopgeld en handel in dwelms, mense en vuurwapens uitsluit.

Die paneel het rapporteer dat groot kommersiële maatskappye die grootste oortreders ten opsigte van onwettige vloei is, gevolg deur

georganiseerde misdaad.

Mnr Seeraj Mohamed van die Suid-Afrikaanse PBK het aan die konferensie gesê dat die ontwikkelingsimpak van kapitaalvlug "minder geld vir openbare belegging, maatskaplike dienste en infrastruktuur beteken. Kapitaalvlug verminder openbare en private plaaslike beleggings en ekonomiese groei. Dit kan 'n belangrike rede wees vir lae groei op die vasteland van Afrika oor 'n lang tydperk."

Dit is omdat kapitaalvlug wat plaasvind deur onder- of oor-fakturering van uitvoere en invoere en die onwettige uitvoer en verbergings van rykdom in die buiteland, lei tot 'n vermindering van die belastingbasis.

Mnr Mohamed het gesê dat navorsers geraam het dat Afrika-lande die jaarlikse gemiddelde koers van armoedevermindering met tussen 1,9% en 2,5% per jaar vanaf die tydperk 2000 tot 2010 kon verhoog het as vlugkapitaal belê is.

'n Verteenwoordiger van die Samewerkende Afrika-begrotingshervormingsinisiatief (Cabri), mnr Neil Cole, het gevra: "As geld wat verlore gaan deur onwettige finansiële vloei, moet verhaal word, hoe kan

ons dit in dienslewering belê vir die ontwikkeling van ons ekonomieë? As stelsels swak is, sal ons dalk 'n herhaling van die onwettige vloei sien."

Mnr Yunus Carrim, die voorsitter van die Suid-Afrikaanse Staande Komitee oor Finansies en ook 'n lid van die PBK-adviespaneel, het gesê oortreders van onwettige strome was altyd die regerings een voor. "Watter vermoëns moet ons in plek stel as vaardighede meer gesofistikeerd word, sodat ons hierdie finansiële vloei kan opspoor, stop en verhaal?" het hy gevra.

Die konferensie het bevind dat PBK's kan help met die ontwikkeling van meganismes om onwettige finansiële vloei te stop.

Die opkoms van die PBK-konsep die afgelope tyd het daartoe gelei dat meer parlements van ontwikkelende lande 'n meer aktiewe rol in die begrotingsproses van hul lande speel. Aangesien nasionale begrotings geneig is om groot en ingewikkeld te wees en moeilik vir parlementariërs om te verstaan, gegewe hul oënskynlike gebrek aan kennis oor begrotings, is PBK's daar om kennis oor begrotings in Parlements daar te stel ten einde hulle by te staan met, onder andere, fiskale toesig houing oor die uitvoerende gesag. 🗣️



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ISSN 2227-1325