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***PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF PROVINCES***

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The Council met at 14:01.

The Deputy Chairperson took the Chair and requested members to

observe a moment of silence for prayers or meditation.

The Deputy Chairperson announced that the virtual sitting

constituted a Sitting of the National Council of Provinces.

**NO NOTICES OF MOTION OR MOTIONS WITHOUT NOTICE**

(Announcement)

The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP (Ms S E Lucas): Hon

delegates, I have been informed that in accordance with Rule

2291, there will be no notices of motion or motions without

notice.

**QUESTIONS FOR ORAL REPLY: DEPUTY PRESIDENT**



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The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP (Ms S E Lucas): Before we

proceed to the questions, I would like to take this

opportunity to welcome the Deputy President, premiers, MECs,

speakers and all special delegates to the House.

I would further like to make the following remarks. The time

for reply to a question by the Deputy President is five

minutes. Only four supplementary questions are allowed per

question. A member who has asked the initial question will be

the first to be afforded the opportunity to ask a

supplementary question. The time for asking a supplementary

question is two minutes. The time for a reply to a

supplementary question is four minutes. The supplementary

question must emanate from the initial question. So, we will

now start and call the hon Deputy President to respond to

Question 1, which was asked by the hon Nokuzola Ndongeni.

Ms C LABUSCHAGNE: Deputy Chair.

The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP (Ms S E Lucas): Yes, hon

Labuschagne.



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Ms C LABUSCHAGNE: Deputy Chair, I have a request. Can you

remind the hon members that on the Zoom platform there is a

function to block out all background noises?

The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP (Ms S E Lucas): Yes. Thank

you very much, hon Labuschagne. That is what I wanted to ask

before the Deputy President responds. This morning we had a

serious problem because of the fact that members were not

vigilant when logging on their platform. Sometimes very funny

things can happen like what happened this morning with the

event we were supposed to have. We were actually delayed for a

full hour before we could start. So, can we please check

properly, mute all background noises and mute when it is not

your turn to speak! I’m sorry for that, Deputy President, but

we need to make sure that we don’t have disturbances while you

are busy responding. It’s over to you, Deputy President.

Question 1:

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Deputy Chairperson, as government, we

are coordinated and updated on developments and challenges in

the water sector through the Inter-Ministerial Committee on

Water and Sanitation that is chaired by the Deputy President.



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This Committee brings together key players within government

to provide leadership and technical assistance in our efforts

to resolve all challenges in the reliable provision of water

and sanitation services.

As the sixth administration, we are determined to bring

quality and safe drinking water to every household. We are

seized with the task of streamlining all efforts to ensure

long-term investment in municipal water infrastructure,

resources and maintenance for the delivery of water.

Deputy Chairperson, on the recent concerns related to the

quality of water provided to our communities for drinking, the

Department of Water and Sanitation has confirmed that our

country’s water quality remains compliant with the minimum

standards for drinking water as specified by the SA National

Standards.

This has been further confirmed in the recent announcement by

the National Institute of Communicable Diseases on the

reported cases of Typhoid in different municipalities across

the country. The Institute has clarified that the detection of

Typhoid between December 2021 and February of this year, was

not linked to contaminated municipal water.



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Whereas there were reported cases of Typhoid in the provinces

of the North West, Western Cape, and Eastern Cape, the quality

of water in these areas was found to be compliant with the

national drinking water standards.

As an ongoing measure, the Department of Water and Sanitation

will continue to monitor the processes that Water Services

Authorities implement and engages them where noncompliance is

detected.

For example, these entities are required to register for a

monitoring programme on the Integrated Regulatory Information

System, which indicates the sampling of water frequently, its

monitoring and what factors are monitored related to water

quality.

Deputy Chair, it is mandatory for all Water Service

Authorities to share their results and information on water

quality on this system, and appropriate action is taken where

challenges related to water quality are detected.

The Department of Water and Sanitation has also revived the

Blue Drop Certification Programme, which seeks to implement a

proactive drinking water quality risk management approach in



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order to ensure that quality failures are minimised; and where

it occurs, acceptable interventions are implemented to

safeguard affected communities.

We want to take this opportunity to urge municipalities to

continue with ensuring that our country’s drinking water

remains compliant to the set standards, while also fast-

tracking the efforts of improving the levels of access to

water to our communities.

With all these measures in place, we should not worry about

the possibility of contamination of our drinking water.

The Department of Water and Sanitation currently administers

the Water Services Infrastructure Grant and the Regional Bulk

Infrastructure Grant, which are focused on facilitating

planning and implementation of water projects in

municipalities, as a comprehensive approach to sustainable

water provision.

In the main, these grants are focused on funding interim

projects that are aimed at immediate provision of water to

prioritised communities, and in the medium to long term,



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providing funding to municipalities to refurbish, upgrade and

build new water infrastructure.

Furthermore, Cabinet approved the implementation of the

National Infrastructure Plan 2050 which is in line with the

National Development Plan in ensuring that everyone has

affordable access to safe drinking water and hygienic

sanitation in order to live healthy and dignified lives.

Part of the catalytic projects that are outlined in the plan

include the development, refurbishment, upgrading, and

expansion of key bulk water supply infrastructure and

reticulation networks. In addition to water provision, these

projects will also enhance socioeconomic development and

provide for economic empowerment to the surrounding

communities.

We call upon communities to work with government in ensuring

that water infrastructure is protected from vandalism and

theft. Thank you very much, Deputy Chairperson.

Ms N NDONGENI: Deputy Chairperson, good afternoon. Good

afternoon, hon Deputy President. Thanks for the response you

gave us but I have one follow-up question. The National



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Treasury continues to allocate infrastructure grant for bulk

water infrastructure development, maintenance and supply. The

biggest concern with the municipality infrastructure grant is

poor spending and constant requests for roll-overs. While a

total of R15,9 billion in Municipal Infrastructure Grant, MIG

allocation was transferred to municipalities between July 2017

and March 2018, the Department of Cooperative Governance and

Traditional Affairs has since evoked section 18 of the

Division of Revenue Act to a large number of municipalities

that did not meet the expenditure requirements or comply with

the provision of the Act. Here is my question then, hon Deputy

President: Are there measures in place to support

municipalities on the spending of the grant, which are geared

towards water infrastructure given the necessity and urgency

to respond to the growing need of quality bulk water supply to

communities across the country? Thank you, Deputy Chair.

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Deputy Chair, the problem of

underspending and not delivering on performance plans - to our

take - is a function of lack of capacity in most of our

municipalities. So, as government nationally, we are empowered

through sections 62 and 63 of the Water Services Act, to

intervene in municipalities where monitoring of water and

sanitation services by the Department of Water and Sanitation



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indicates failure to adhere to national norms and standards

subject to section 139 of the Constitution.

In the recent Cabinet Lekgotla in January, we identified a

number of challenges that are affecting a lot of

municipalities as well as a lack of rapid response to

emergency situations such as sewerage spillage in residential

areas. We are prepared to resolve all these challenges

together with municipalities observing the intergovernmental

relations, as provided for in our Constitution. We are

prepared to support municipalities in terms of ensuring that

the water boards that are supposed to perform certain

functions perform these functions timeously without failure.

As I have said, Cogta is currently working on the

Intergovernmental Monitoring Support and Intervention Bill to

address some of these challenges so that we don’t delay in

terms of our response. Thank you very much.

Mr T J BRAUTESETH: Hon Deputy President, recently the

Department of Water and Sanitation revealed that every single

one of South Africa’s major water and sanitation projects

currently under construction has missed its initial deadlines.

As water quality is closely linked to quality infrastructure,



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what steps are the government taking to address the poor

project management of the 20 infrastructure projects in

question? I thank you.

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Deputy Chair, as government, we have

reinforced and solidified our working together with our

municipalities and provinces using the District Development

Model where, together, we plan for incomplete projects and new

projects that must be started. Where there’s an indication of

lack of capacity from the side of the municipality and the

province, the national Department of Cogta and Water and

Sanitation will intervene by necessarily supporting these

municipalities in terms of capacity. So, we are quite certain

that, going forward, all the projects that are there will be

completed on time. We have given a recovery plan from those

projects which are lacking behind. We think that we are going

to meet the deadlines. Thank you very much.

Mr T APLENI: Deputy President, the inability of municipalities

to provide basic services such as water, as is evident in the

Eastern Cape, and the failure to collect refuse, as is evident

in municipalities such as Mangaung in the Free State, are as a

result of two things. The first one is that the equitable

share municipalities get from the National Treasury is simply



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not enough particularly for small municipalities. The second

one is that municipalities hire poorly-qualified individuals

to undertake these tasks. Do you have plans to address any ...

[Inaudible.] ... the funding mechanisms for municipalities

particularly rural municipalities to deal with these

challenges? Thank you very much.

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Deputy Chair, in all the projects that

are under planning and are supposed to be implemented during

the course of this financial year, the scorecard is being

monitored at the district level where all the three spheres of

government will collaborate. So, in that regard, we’ll use the

very same platform to support where support is needed from the

side of municipalities. I am talking about cases where there

is a lack of appropriately-qualified people who should help to

implement these projects. As national government, we stand

ready to support municipalities.

Therefore, I don’t think, hon member, that the grant that we

are giving to municipalities is not enough. In a number of

instances, the grant is being utilised for other things than

what it is intended for. So, we are ensuring that all the

grants that are given to municipalities are used for the

specified tasks, i.e. water and infrastructure. Municipalities



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should also augment this grant by charging for the services

that they render to communities.

For instance, communities are paying for water so that

municipalities can manage their infrastructure and repair

damages. Maintenance and the appointment of qualified people

can be utilised from the money and revenue they collect from

the communities, and use the infrastructure grant to expand

and put new infrastructure where necessary. So, it is a

question of utilising this grant appropriately and servicing

the communities appropriately so that they can get the

required revenue. Thank you very much.

Mr N M HADEBE: Hon Deputy Chairperson and hon Deputy

President, without water we cannot exist, which means that

rapid responses in matters hampering the delivery of water

must always sit at the top of the agenda. My follow-up

question, hon Deputy President is: What is government’s rapid

response plan to address thousands of kilolitres of water lost

due to aging infrastructure in municipalities? Thank you.

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Hon Deputy Chair, as government, we have

noted through our monitoring and evaluation programme,

infrastructure decay where in certain instances there’s water



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loss because of aging infrastructure; where there’s sewerage

spillage because of aging infrastructure; and overused

treatment plants in a number of provinces. We have put aside

plans to support those municipalities to fix these water

treatment plants so that we deal with the sewerage spillage.

The case in point is the water treatment plant in Mangaung,

and the water treatment plant in Emfuleni where we have even

deployed the SA Defence Force to come and help in that area.

In the main, we have detected the problem to be aging

infrastructure. Therefore, we have budgeted for new

infrastructure build through the grant that we are going to

give to municipalities. But this time around, Deputy Chair, we

are going to ensure that the grant is utilised for what it is

meant for in different municipalities. The grant is not going

to be utilised to pay salaries, but to upgrade and refurbish

old infrastructure. Thank you very much.

Question 2:

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Deputy Chairperson, President Ramaphosa

took a call with President Vladimir Putin of the Russian

Federation to express our support to the ongoing negotiation

efforts between Russia and Ukraine.



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We believe that diplomacy is always the most sensible pathway

in averting outbreak of conflict and war. It should be pursued

even when we are already in a situation of war so that we end

it and engage in post-conflict reconstruction measures. South

Africa continues to call for de-escalation of conflict,

cessation of hostilities and for the parties to work together

towards building trust and confidence by intensifying peace

mechanisms and dialogue in order to achieve long lasting

solutions to the conflict.

South Africa emphasis respect for the sovereignty and

territorial integrity of state. As a nation born through

negotiations ourselves, we are always appreciative and

confident of the potential that dialogue has in resolving

conflict. Therefore, we call upon the parties to devote

increased efforts in diplomacy and to finding a solution that

will help avert the escalation of positions.

We can rest assured that South Africa will continue to support

peaceful diplomatic negotiations as an essential tool to

achieve peace. We remain hopeful that the doors of diplomacy

shall never be closed even when conflict has escalated to this

level. We are proud and happy that as we are speaking Russia

and Ukraine are locked in a meeting to try and find one



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another and resolve their problems. Thank you very much,

Deputy Chair.

Ms C LABUSCHAGNE: Thank you very much Deputy Chair. Deputy

President, as a Leader of Government Business in Parliament

and most probably one of our biggest export products to

Russia, maybe you could help us on two issues today. The first

one is to make financial sense of the reasoning behind our

government stance when in 2021, South African export to and

from Russia and its political allies totalled R15,7 billion.

But with the 30 North Atlantic Treaty Organization, NATO,

countries the number came to R1,13 trillion.

Our economy is contracting and unemployment is sky rocketing.

Why are we sacrificing our economy for the ANC alliances?

Secondly, based on your answer on increased efforts of

diplomatic negotiations, are you prepared to meet with the

Ukrainian Ambassador to South Africa?

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Thank you very much, Deputy Chair. Right

from the onset I must say to the hon member, thank you for

your question. The President has initiated this open door

policy by taking a call with the President of the Russian



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Federation. And I am sure the President will continue to meet

the Presidency of Ukraine and allow for a discussion. Because

we want to re-emphasise the underlying principle of our

foreign policy and our foreign relations.

As a country, we are committed to justice and international

law in the conduct of our relations between nations. We are

committed to international peace and internationally agreed

upon mechanisms that will resolve conflict.

As we stated, South Africa has taken a balanced position that

emphasises the de-escalation of conflict and war through

peaceful negotiations and through diplomatic dialogue. For

this, we thank parties for prioritising the process of

negotiations to resolve ongoing conflicts and end the war. No

amount of condemnation, no amount of site taking will resolve

this problem. Diplomacy remains the key tool at our disposal

before us to end the war and to persuade parties that are

involved to deliver peace and stability. Thank you very much.

Mr K M MMOIEMANG: Thank you very much, Deputy President for

reminding the House about the importance of the balanced

approach that our country is taking in regard to the

Ukrainian, Russian conflict.



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South Africa as country remains indebted to the role that the

none aligned movement has played historically in our struggle

against injustice and apartheid. That is the reason why as we

believe that as a country we continue to embrace the principle

of non-alignment in discharging our historic role and

responsibilities to resolve global conflict.

This approach on non-alignment remains relevant in dealing

with the current conflict between Russia and Ukraine because

it provides us with an opportunity to reaffirm our objectives

which mainly is crafted around revitalising our position as a

country in the global politics. But more than that, to ensure

we occupy our rightful positions in the developing countries

and the world.

But more than that, we see our position in the global politics

as promoting our relationship with the regional integration.

But more than that, to ensure that as a country our

relationship with the developing world is quite important.

My question is what is the view of the Deputy President to my

firm view that there is no contradiction between our continued

call for mediation and peaceful resolutions and the principles

of non-aligned?



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The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Thank you, Deputy Chair, and thanks for

the follow up question. There is absolutely no contradiction

in the position that we have stated. Because we believe that

the diplomacy is always the most sensible pathway in averting

conflict and war. Even when we are already in a war situation

diplomacy should not be neglected as a means towards peace and

stability.

Conflict and war can stunt growth and can inhibit development.

It will always breed discounted and it is a recipe for further

disaster. At the receiving end of any conflict, it’s always

the ordinary people, mostly women and children that bear the

brunt of the pain and destruction of their lives.

Hon members would remember that many countries in the

continent have gone many conflicts. South Africa is one case

in point. We are a nation born of out of a conflict and we

chose a negotiated settlement, which has proven to be the best

and long lasting solution to our problems. As we stand today,

we still continue to talking about our problems and some are

not resolve, but the door of dialogue engagement remains

widely open. Thank you very much.



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Mr S F DU TOIT: Thank you, hon Deputy Chair. Deputy President,

it’s common knowledge that yourself and the ANC has historical

ties with Russia. President Ramaphosa was reportedly unhappy

with Minister Naledi Pandor’s strong statement calling Russia

to withdraw their troops from Ukraine.

Hon Mabuza, you and the Presidency continue to support Russia

or stay neutral, as you call it, even if the possibility

exists that Western and NATO, countries might impose sanctions

against South Africa on that view.

Will you continue to hold that stance even if the possibility

exists that sanctions might be imposed against South Africa?

Thus placing the stance of the ANC above that of the country.

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Thank you, very much. I think we must

clarify one position that the leader of government is the

President. In any foreign matters the President would be the

rightful person to guide the country. I think we support the

statement made by the President that we would prefer

mediation, dialogue, as the best way to achieve sustainable

peace.



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Yes, we have got strong relations with the then Soviet Union,

the now Russian Federation. We are co-operating together in

the platform called Brazil, Russia, China and South Africa,

BRICS.

That does not mean that we are blind to the situation that is

obtaining now between the conflict that has arisen between

Russia and Ukraine. In that conflict, we are calling for

mediation, we are calling for diplomacy. We have not decided

to take any site and we don’t want to go to historical

challenges that has developed to date and that is at the

centre of the conflict.

It would never help anyone either to blame Russia or to blame

NATO. The best sensible way is to resolve through dialogue the

conflict that is between the two countries.

We will continue to urge countries. Our international

relations policy or South African stand on mediation, on

diplomacy, we will continue to push it until we achieve peace.

Because as a country we also born out of conflict. Thank you.

Mr A ARNOLDS: Thank you, Deputy Chairperson. Deputy President,

the root cause of the crisis in Eastern Europe is the rapid



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eastward expansion of NATO in Europe since the fall of the

Soviet Union.

NATO is a war instrument used by the United States to unsettle

nations and bully others into submission. Russia is correct to

feel concern that having American missiles in Ukraine in the

form of NATO would be a threat to their national security.

Why has the attention been on Russia defending its sovereignty

rather than the insensible appetite for expansion demonstrated

by NATO over the past two decades. What is your government’s

position on the eastward expansion of NATO? Thank you.

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. I think as you have

said, taking the root causes of the problem that is the

expansion of NATO towards the East. You are correct because

there were agreements that were reached not to expand NATO

even with one inch towards the East and some of these

agreements were not honoured.

But be that as it may, we have reached the point where we are

now where we think that the best way to resolve all the

problems that has accumulated for all these years, the

expansion of NATO, the aggression of NATO, and the response



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from the Russian Federation. We think there is a possibility

of opening a platform where we can mediate, where the parties

can talk and resolve their problems.

We want to thank the Russian Federation, especially President

Vladimir Putin for opening space for mediation and talks

between his government and the government of Ukraine. As we

speak now, they are in a meeting, they are trying to resolve

their differences which we support and we will continue to

support. Thank you very much.

Question 3:

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Deputy Chair, our immigration system is

grappling with the implementation of stringent measures to

deal with the influx of undocumented foreign nationals into

our country who ultimately compete with our citizens over

limited resources in order to survive.

This competition often leads to tensions which we see in most

and some of the communities, which then manifests in different

forms of campaigns and actions that in the main have negative

undertones.



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Rest assured, we are mindful of the legitimate concerns of our

citizens, where they feel there is no sufficient action by our

law enforcement agencies to deal with the issues of

undocumented foreign nationals. This is why we have now

established a Border Management Agency, BMA, to attend to the

existing porous border problem and ensure that we improve the

situation.

The Department of Home Affairs has a legal mandate to deal

with concerns relating to undocumented foreign nationals. That

is why we discourage any anti-foreigner sentiments and the

destruction of property associated with these protests and

related activities; this includes protests and marches that

engender violence directed at foreign businesses and

undocumented foreign workers.

While the concerns that are raised may be legitimate, they

must be raised and attended to within the scope of the law. We

call for calm, restraint and adherence to lawful means from

all parties who are involved in the ongoing confrontations.

We are a country whose constitution is hailed as a progressive

tool that is in our hands, in terms of its content, more

especially in its promotion and protection of human rights of



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all people who live in this without really defining their

status of citizenship.

To give effect to this important constitutional imperative,

Cabinet has adopted a National Action Plan to Combat Racism,

Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance in

March 2019. Amongst other things the National Action Plan is

aimed at facilitating humane and dignified approach to

managing migrants, refugees and asylum seekers.

Under the banner of the National Action Plan to Combat Racism,

Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, the

Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, in

partnership with relevant stakeholders such as the Anti-Racism

Network of South Africa, is conducting social mobilisation

campaigns to address racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia

and other intolerances amongst society.

The Department of Home Affairs conducts its law enforcement

activities in full compliance within the applicable human

rights standards. Furthermore, the department has, in terms of

the Immigration Act, developed capacity and systems to track,

trace and repatriate all undocumented migrants who might have

entered South Africa illegally.



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To this end, the Rapid Response Task Team has been established

with the sole task of developing rapid response mechanisms.

This will be linked to early warning systems and will collate

incidents of racist, xenophobic offences that are reported to

law enforcement agencies.

This information will assist to follow-up on cases that have

gone through our National Prosecution Authority, NPA, for

prosecution, including judicial outcomes.

Of course we are concerned about the recent increase in

criminal activities involving foreign nationals, especially in

the Gauteng province. These include the recent cash-in-transit

heist that took place in Rosettenville, in which nine people

died and several others were injured. Most of these people

that were involved in the cash-in-transit heist were foreign

nationals.

The plans of these law-breakers were foiled as a result of

intelligence-driven campaigns by law enforcement agencies. We

must, at this point, salute the work of our law enforcement

agencies in the successful execution of that operation.



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This continues across the country as a strong fight against

criminals; for crime is crime, irrespective of the nationality

of the perpetrator.

The Ministry of Police has advised that members of the Public

Order Policing Unit are currently deployed in Alexandra

township, in Gauteng province, in order to assist with crime

prevention interventions and to contain the spread of attacks

on foreign-owned businesses.

The Community Policing Strategy also provides for police to

work with communities to address threats to peace, to

stability and including acts of xenophobic attacks on foreign

nationals.

We, thus, encourage co-operation between concerned community

members and law enforcement agencies in ensuring that all

issues raised are resolved peacefully and within the confines

of the law.

We must, as South Africans, abide by values and behaviour

patterns that will make us break our hurtful and damaging

past, and keep our moral compass focused on the path of

renewal and growth. Thank you very much, Deputy Chairperson.



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Mr M DANGOR: Hon Deputy President, we welcome the

interventions that you have highlighted especially those that

are geared towards finding a lasting solution to the

increasing concern about our porous borders and ensuring that

the issue of the large number of undocumented immigrants does

not lead to uncontrolled levels of lawlessness afrophobia.

The issue of cross-border crime, especially in provinces such

as Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Free State and Limpopo has

demonstrated an urgent need to allocate more resources to

crime prevention and monitoring measures and proper resourcing

of border management.

Beyond the border management authority are there any plans to

ensure the proper resourcing of border management and

intelligence-driven initiatives like the ones that we saw in

Rosettenville to ensure the protection of communities don’t

cross border crimes? Thank you very much.

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Deputy Chair, the issue of cross-border

crime especially affecting communities along the borders,

crime such as car theft, stock theft, just to name a few,

these are of great concern to the state and this matter is



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receiving priority attention from the Justice, Crime

Prevention and Security Cluster.

We can assure the House that Border Management Authority will,

from now henceforth, be properly and sufficiently funded to

ensure that borderline infrastructure is properly maintained.

Already the recruitment of the first ... [Inaudible.] ... of

border guards is currently underway.

On the intelligence-driven initiative to deal with border

crimes, the agency will collaborate with other security and

law enforcement agencies in the Justice, Crime Prevention and

Security Cluster.

The Department of Employment and Labour also developed the

National Labour Migration Policy, which is aimed to achieve a

balance in the following major areas: to introduce maximum

quotas on the total number of documented foreign nationals

with work permits, with visas, that can be employed in major

economic sectors in our country such as agriculture,

hospitality and tourism, and construction.

The National Labour Migration Policy will be complemented by

small business interventions and enforcement of a list of



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undesirable sectors where foreign nationals cannot be

allocated business visas.

Amendment to the Small Business Act will limit foreign

nationals establishing small businesses and trading in some

sectors of our economy.

Government will continue to impose various obligations on both

employers and foreign nationals to transfer skills to locals

and permits will be limited to specific durations and time for

foreign nationals who are here on work permit. Thank you very

much.

Mr N M HADEBE: Hon Deputy Chairperson, my follow up question

to the hon Deputy President is: The IFP has, in response to

the social mobilization against undocumented persons, proposed

a Bill that seeks to protect jobs for South Africans and put

South Africans first.

I would like to know: What is government’s rapid response to

address the massive shortcomings in identifying all

undocumented foreign nationals over the next financial year?

Thank you, hon Deputy Chair.



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The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Deputy Chair, the Department of Home

Affairs is conducting some research and follow-ups on all

undocumented foreign nationals that are within the country.

They trace these foreign nationals, if they can’t give

satisfactory explanation they are taken back to their country.

But the biggest challenge that we face is that as we take them

back to their country, the following day they come in because

of our porous borders. Hence the Border Management Agency to

ensure that our borders are not porous.

Now, there are foreign nationals that are here within the

country legitimately because they have applied, they have work

permits. There are certain skills that we don’t have in

abundance in the country, so, we allow foreign nationals to

come with those skills; skills in hospitality, construction,

education, university sector. So, those foreign nationals are

allowed to be in the country for a specified period and they

are also allowed to renew their permit, if they so wish and

government feels we are still running short of those skills.

We think the Border Management Agency will help a lot to

stabilise the movement of people, undocumented people in and

out of our borders, and ensure that we limit the crime that is



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happening in our borders affecting our communities that are

located in those borders. Thank you very much.

*Setswana*:

Rre K MOTSAMAI: Motlatsamtautona, Tona ya Tshireletso o sa

tswa go bua mo sešweng gore bontsi ba digongwana tsa bosenyi

mo Aforikaborwa di eteletswe pele ke batswakwa. A o ka

netefatsa se? Kgotsa Tona ya Tshireletso o ne a tlaopa?

Fa e le gore Tona ya Tshireletso o ne a bua boammaruri, go

pala eng jaanong go lwantsha le go fedisa digongwana tse tsa

bosenyi?

A diakgelo tse ga di na go tlhotlheletsa bosemorafe jo bo

aparetseng naga ya rona ya Aforikaborwa? Ke a leboga,

Motlatsamodulasetilo.

*English*:

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Hon Deputy Chair, I’m not in a good

space here because I don’t have any interpretation facilities.

So, I’ve not heard the question, exactly. I don’t know how I

can be assisted.



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Ms M O MOKAUSE: Deputy Chairperson, I’m rising on a point of

order!

The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP (Ms S E Lucas): Advocate,

can the Table assist, please!

What is your point of order, hon Mokause?

Ms M O MOKAUSE: Deputy Chairperson, it clearly shows from your

side incompetence because when we started this sitting there

was a promise that there is indeed interpretation. It clearly

shows how you undermine other languages and it’s totally

unacceptable.

The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP (Ms S E Lucas): Advocate,

can we get assistance from the Table? Because hon Rider is

indicating on the Chat Group that he heard the interpretation,

which means for parliamentarians interpretation was available.

The Deputy President said he doesn’t have interpretation

available, it doesn’t mean we haven’t provided interpretation.

So, can we just ask Adv Phindela: Is there any way that we can

assist the Deputy President?



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Adv M PHINDELA: Deputy Chair, I will just find out, perhaps we

can have the interpretation switched on so that ... then later

we can interpret to the benefit of the Deputy President.

The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP (Ms S E Lucas): Whilst we

are waiting for that to take place, I will ask hon Boshoff now

to ask her follow up and we will come back to the question of

hon Motsamai.

Ms H S BOSHOFF: Deputy President, xenophobia has broken out at

least eight times in South Africa over the past 10 years, with

reprisal attacks in Zambia and Namibia. Political parties are

feeding the flames and now we have seen the rise of

nationalist groups particularly in Gauteng.

At the heart of the undocumented foreigner debate is a

dysfunctional, corrupt and broken Home Affairs Department

presided over by Minister Aaron Motswaledi.

Deputy President, will you support the DA’s vote of no

confidence in the Cabinet to get rid of underperformers like

Minister Motswaledi for the sake of our country and the sake

of the people living in our country? Thank you, Deputy Chair.



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The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP (Ms S E Lucas): I don’t

know, is it still the same question? Or was this just used as

a starting point? But I don’t know, is it still the same

question?

So, hon Deputy President, you can decide whether it is still

the same question!

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Deputy Chair, we must reemphasize the

fact that, yes, our borders are porous hence the development

of the Border Management Agency. This is an agency that will

incorporate all our law enforcement departments and agencies

to take care of our border management and we are going to

strengthen the infrastructure on the borders to ensure that

these borders are not porous. Because, hon member, the problem

that we are facing is porous borders. You take undocumented

foreign nationals back to their countries and the following

week they are back using the same porous borders.

So, the best way is to ensure that we strengthen our border

management and ensure that we strengthen the infrastructure;

which is currently happening and I’m very happy about the work

that the Minister of Home Affairs is doing. Instead, let us

focus on the problem not on the person.



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From where we are sitting, Minister Motswaledi is doing the

best he can to improve. The implementation of the Border

Management Agency came under his leadership and he’s

implementing it. We are going to have border guards; we are

going to have improved infrastructure in our borders to ensure

that people who have been taken back to their home don’t come

back again.

So, I’m quite confident about the measures that we have put in

place to ensure that we limit these cross-border crimes and

limit our porous borders. Thank you very much.

The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP (Ms S E Lucas): Before we

move on, can we get whether that question of hon Motsamai is

available now? Advocate? Can the interpreter just put it in

the system?

Who am I speaking to?

Adv M PHINDELA: You are speaking to me, Deputy Chairperson. We

are attending to it.

The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP (Ms S E Lucas): So, does

the Deputy President have the question?



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Adv M PHINDELA: Not yet, Deputy Chair.

The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP (Ms S E Lucas): So, we will

... let’s continue. We will come back ... Let’s continue.

Hon Deputy President, sorry for that now ...

The CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP: I was going to make a request,

Deputy Chair, that we get Adv Phindela as the South Sotho

speaker to just translate the question so that the Deputy

President can deal with the matter? Thanks.

The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP (Ms S E Lucas): That is a

proposal from the Chairperson.

Chairperson, in any case, can you take over after this,

please?

That is a proposal from the Chairperson. Adv Phindela is it

fine with you to assist us to get that question over and done

with?

Adv M PHINDELA: Deputy Chairperson, we’ll get the interpreter

to deal with the question.



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The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP (Ms S E Lucas): Can the

interpreter please ... since the Chairperson proposed, let us

not move from there. Can the interpreter please then assist us

now? Because after this we will give over to the Chairperson

to preside over the proceedings further.

Adv M PHINDELA: Deputy Chair, may we request that hon Motsamai

repeat the question?

The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP (Ms S E Lucas): Hon

Motsamai, if you don’t mind, can you please repeat the

question! Hon Kenny Motsamai?

Is hon Motsamai still on the platform?

AN HON MEMBER: Maybe he wants you to tell him in Sesotho how

to repeat.

Ms M O MOKAUSE: That is exactly what I’m talking about,

Chairperson. How members of this Council undermine other

languages and you are simply endorsing it.

AN HON MEMBER: Hon Mokause, you were not allowed to speak, and

no.



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Mr K MOTSAMAI: No, she is allowed. Somebody can simply say ‘I

must translate’ ... ‘can I speak English?’ Or can I translate

my question in English ...

AN HON MEMBER: Speak ...

Ms M O MOKAUSE: Hon Motsamai, can you do it in Setswana, in

Setswana ...

The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP (Ms S E Lucas): Order, hon

members. Hon Motsamai, I asked you to repeat the question ...

Mr K MOTSAMAI: Ya [Yes], I’m speaking Setswana ...

*Setswana*:

... e tlhile ke bua Setswana nna.

*English*:

The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP (Ms S E Lucas): ... I asked

you to repeat the question. Can you repeat it please?

*Setswana*:

Mr K MOTSAMAI: Motlatsatautona, Tona ya Tshireletso o sa tswa

go bua mo sešweng gore bontsi jwa digongwana tsa bosenyi mo



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Aforikaborwa di eteletswe pele ke batswakwa. A o netefatsa se

kgotsa Tona ya Tshireletso o ne a tlaopa?

Fa e le gore Tona ya Tshireletso o ne a bua boammaruri, go

pala eng jaanong go lwantsha le go fedisa digongwana tse tsa

bosenyi?

A diakgelo tse di dirilweng ke Tona tsa bosenyi jo bo diriwang

ke batswakwa ga se tsone di tlhotlheletsang gore go nne le go

sa ratane mo Aforikabirwa? Ke a leboga. Ke e okeditse moo le

mole gore a kgone go e tlhaloganya.

*English*:

The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP (Ms S E Lucas): Thank you

very much, hon Motsamai. We appreciate the fact that you were

prepared to come back and repeat the question.

Over to you, Deputy President!

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Hon Deputy Chair, the question has been

repeated in the same language and on my side there’s no

interpretation.



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The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP (Ms S E Lucas): Thank you,

hon Deputy President. We take that. I will just broadly tell

the Deputy President what the question was.

Apparently the Defence Minister indicated that most of the

crimes in South Africa that are taking place are done by

foreign nationals. So, what is government doing about? it Or

is it not necessarily the correct statement that was made by

the Minister?

That is in a nutshell the question that was asked.

Ms M O MOKAUSE: No, that is not in a nutshell. You are wrong.

Mr K MOTSAMAI: No, no, it’s not that. You are wrong now; you

are wrong ...

*Setswana*:

... ga ke is eke bue eo. Ga o bue nnete ...

*English*:

AN HON MEMBER (MALE): You are right, Chair. Thank you very

much ...



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Ms M O MOKAUSE: Deputy Chairperson, that is not our question

...

Mr K MOTSAMAI: No, no, Deputy President ...

*Setswana*:

... [Go sa utlwagale.] ga a bue selo seo ke neng ke se bua ...

*English*:

Ms M O MOKAUSE: ... get the interpretation to interpret to the

Deputy President ...

*Setswana*:

Rre K MOTSAMAI: ... ga a bue selo seo ke neng ke se bua ...

*English*:

The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP (Ms S E Lucas): But the

Deputy President on his side cannot hear the interpreter, that

is why ...

*Setswana*:

Rre K MOTSAMAI: Ee, fela ga a bue selo seo ke neng ke se bua

mos.



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*English*:

The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP (Ms S E Lucas): Okay.

*Setswana*:

LELOKO LE LE TLOTLEGANG (MME): Motsamai, bua sekgoa. Akere o

rile o batla go bua sekgoa ...

Rre K MOTSAMAI: Nyaya, ga ke bue sekgoa nna, ke Motswana ...

LELOKO LE LE TLOTLEGANG (RRE): Nyaya, Dikeledi, ga o tsamaisi

kopano ya Ntlo. Dikeledi, ema gannyane!

*English*:

The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP (Ms S E Lucas): Can the

interpreter ...

Ms M O MOKAUSE: On a point of order!

The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP (Ms S E Lucas): Can the

interpreter just ...

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE NCOP: Deputy Chair, I’m raising hand.

There are rules of the House. I’m raising my hand in a very

disciplined manner, I’m not howling. I’m raising my hand, with



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respect, that the Deputy Chair should be allowed to chair the

proceedings. If I’m allowed I’m raising my hand.

The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP (Ms S E Lucas): Because

there’s no order ...

Ms M O MOKAUSE: I’m rising on a point of order ...

The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP (Ms S E Lucas): There is no

point of order. I’m asking Adv Phindela, you wanted to say?

Advocate?

Adv M PHINDELA: Deputy Chairperson, your question broadly is

as follows: The Minister recently stated that criminal

syndicates are led by foreign nationals. Was the Minister

speculating? If so, why not resolve this matter? Are these

statements not encouraging xenophobia in the country?

The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP (Ms S E Lucas): Thank you,

Advocate.

Hon Deputy President, we are at last at the question. But I

want to apologise for the ruckus that went on there. Continue!

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Deputy Chair, well, I understand ...



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Ms M O MOKAUSE: Order, Chairperson. Wait. Hon Deputy

Chairperson, on a point of order.

The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP (Ms S E Lucas): And the

order is?

Ms M O MOKAUSE: You are not going to come here and call us

names in this sitting of the public ...

The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP (Ms S E Lucas): I called no

one a name ...

Ms M O MOKAUSE: ... we’ve got every right to ... [Inaudible.]

... you ...

The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP (Ms S E Lucas): ... and you

are out of order. That is no order ...

Ms M O MOKAUSE: ... you must stop being upfront. Stop being

upfront with the languages we do not understand. It is not our

problem that there is no interpreting here ...



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The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP (Ms S E Lucas): There is no

order. Hon Mokause, and you don’t have to shout. You don’t

have to shout ...

Ms M O MOKAUSE: I’m talking to you ...

The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP (Ms S E Lucas): You don’t

have to shout. So, I will ... please, allow us to continue

with the meeting and we will request the Deputy president to

respond.

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Deputy Chairperson, well, we respect the

assertion by the Minister because from where the Minister is

sitting she can tell from looking at all the crimes that are

committed that most of the crimes in the case that foreign

nationals are involved.

But as government we want to say: crimes is a crime,

regardless who is committing the crime.

So, the law enforcement agencies’ duty is to arrest people who

are committing crime.



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So, the Department of Home Affairs’ duty is to ensure that

people who are here, in the country, their status must be

defined and they must be here legally. So, all those who are

here in the country undocumented, we trace them, we deport

them to their original countries.

Now, the challenge that we are putting to you is that we have

porous borders and we have identified those border posts where

we think the infrastructure there is so porous that it allows

people in and out as they wish. And we have set aside money to

upgrade that infrastructure.

But through the Border Management Agency we are now bringing a

combination of agencies, of departments, of institutions that

are going to enforce the law in our borders, working together

with the Department of Home Affairs and to ensure that these

borders are very seam lest; people don’t spend days and days

trying to cross the border because of our inability to process

them quickly. So, that is going to be addressed by this Border

Management Agency with all the relevant departments and the

countries in which we are sharing these borders with. So, that

problem is going to be dealt with.



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Again, the cross-border crimes, stock theft, car theft; the

Department of Police is dealing with those crimes and we are

arresting people that are involved because, in the main, even

communities in those border areas, are affected. Thank you

very much.

Question 4:

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Deputy Chairperson, most of the claims

lodged that were without conflict have been settled. The

commission is analysing all outstanding claims in order to

develop a project plan on how to settle them with immediate

effect.

There are various consultations between the commission and the

landowners to determine those who are willing to sell their

properties and those that are disputing the validity of the

claims.

For the landowners that have expressed a willingness to sell,

the commission has been directed to proceed with those claims

by commissioning the valuation of those properties in order to

arrive at a just and equitable compensation, as well as to

proceed with the settlement of such claims.



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Government remains committed to accelerating the resolution of

old-order claims. We want to reaffirm the view expressed

previously that Parliament has the responsibility to address

the shortcomings identified in the Constitutional Court

judgement with regard to the amendment of legislation in order

to allow for the reopening of land claims for restitution.

We need to remind ourselves and the people of South Africa

that the Constitutional Court in its judgement of 28 July 2016

on the matter of the Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Act,

did not reject the validity and correctness of the land reform

programme as a means to redress past land injustices. Instead,

it declared that Parliament failed to satisfy the obligation

to facilitate public involvement in accordance with section

72(1) of the Constitution.

The Inter-Ministerial Committee on Land Reform and agriculture

considered the implication of the Constitutional Court

judgement and advised the Commission on Restitution of Land

Rights to prioritise the settlement of old-order claims that

had been submitted by the first deadline of 31 December 1998.

The commission was further advised to consider various options

in the processing of the claims that will allow for claimants



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to opt for land redistribution or tenure security to avoid the

onerous requirements of proving past dispossession.

To support this process, government is prioritising the

resolution of administrative hurdles and all challenges that

are contributing to the slow pace of our land reform progress.

Among others, these include:

Firstly, the need to strengthen capacity and streamline

research and verification processes;

Secondly, making provision for additional human resources in

dealing with the backlog;

Thirdly, instituting effective processes for the resolution of

disputes, including conflicts among beneficiaries themselves,

through section 14 referrals to the Land Claims Court to

adjudicate on the claims that are under dispute; and

Lastly, dealing decisively with incidents of fraud and

corruption in the whole process, whenever detected.

Of the total 6 907 outstanding land claims, the provinces with

the bulk of claims are KwaZulu-Natal with 2 234 cases,



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Mpumalanga with 1 596 cases, Limpopo with 1 406 and the

Eastern Cape with 662.

Notwithstanding progress in the fast-tracking of these cases,

the reality is that the current fiscal conditions pose some

limitations on our ability to move with the necessary speed.

The independent financial forecasting projected that

approximately 65 billion will be required to settle all

outstanding old-order claims within a period of five years. It

would therefore be difficult to forecast on the 163 383 new-

order claims, as the commission has not conducted any analysis

because of the court order.

Nevertheless, we will continue to support the work of the

commission with the necessary resources available to fast-

track the settlement of the outstanding claims. Thank you,

Chairperson.

Ms M O MOKAUSE: Thank you, Chairperson of the Council. Deputy

President, the sad reality brought by your party, the ANC,

since they took power in 1994, is that many of those who

lodged claims before the 1998 deadline have since died without

ever getting their land back; a clear sign of counter



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revolutionary ... and that of a party at war with the black

majority of South Africa. The delays in finalising land

restitution has a real impact on people traumatised by the

pain of land dispossession.

Deputy President, the reality is that many ANC leaders dished

... land amongst themselves and that includes you in the case

of Barberton. It is alleged that you literally knocked the

people of Barberton off their land. They were fighting for

what belongs to them.

What measures has your government put in place to deal with

corruption, amongst other things, which delays land claims

lodged between 2014 and 2016?

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Chair, I think we must dispel the notion

that I as Deputy President robbed people of their land. It’s

one thing that I can’t do. It stands against my conviction as

a person. I understand land dispossession and the pain that

people felt. I bought the land and the farm that I occupy

myself. It’s a smallholder farm which belongs to me. I’ve not

taken a farm from anyone.



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Again, we must acknowledge and accept the slow pace at which

we have dealt with the claims. There are reasons that we can

put for this delay as well as the slow pace. Firstly, any

claim needs to be investigated. We need to collaborate the

evidence that is given by the claimants with the features and

the landowners. In most cases, the landowners have dismissed

the claims, saying that there are no claims to their land

because they can also put a contrary historic story about the

ownership of that piece of land. That took a bit of time and

the verification process that is ... {Inaudible.] ... again

... Most parties have taken these matters to court and the

court process will delay ... and take its own process.

So yes, these were unforeseen circumstances that ... hurdles

that are before this process of restituting land to the

rightful claimants. Be that as it may, we have identified

those shortcomings and we are improving. We are capacitating

the commission with the relevant human resources and probably

the financial muscle to try and settle those claims. Like we

have said, where there is an agreement, they need to send the

Valuer-General to evaluate the land, and we settle.

So, we are also limited in terms of the availability of money

to settle all these claims at once, but of course ... the



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verification process and the landowners refusing to part with

the land. Thank you very much.

The CHIEF WHIP OF THE COUNCIL: Chairperson, I just want to

bring to your attention that I raised my hand before the

Deputy President responded to the last part that was made by

hon Mokause. However, if you will permit me, I just want to

put it on record that we have said previously that hon members

of the House should not make such disparaging remarks in the

name of the Deputy President without a substantive motion. The

Deputy President has responded to the issue, but when we

started in the House ... dealt with the Rules and all of us

workshopped ... is to contribute to the integrity of the House

and the process of responding to questions or any other matter

that is tabled in the debates of the House. Thank you, Chair.

The CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP: Thank you very much, Chief Whip.

Ms M O MOKAUSE: Chairperson, on a point of order.

The CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP: We will have to move on, Mokause.

What is the point of order, Mokause?



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Ms M O MOKAUSE: Chairperson, the EFF has got no obligation

whatsoever to treat corrupt ANC leaders with soft gloves. So

whatever we say here ... [Inaudible.] ... ANC leaders are

corrupt and that’s a fact.

An HON MEMBER: On a point of order, Chair.

The CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP: Yes. Can I ...

An HON MEMBER: You are out of order, Mokause. [Interjections.]

The CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP: Can I ... [Inaudible.] Can I ask

Mokause ... Order! Order members! Mokause, can I at this point

ask you properly and nicely to withdraw that comment please?

Ms M O MOKAUSE: What must I withdraw, Chair? That ANC people

are corrupt? I’m not going to.

The CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP: It’s fine if raised in the

context of a debate. There’s absolutely no problem with that

...

Ms M O MOKAUSE: Chairperson?



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The CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP: ... but I think that we must stop

being insensitive and when a very valid point is raised about

a substantive motion ... go to extremes and say all sorts of

things. So, I’m asking you to withdraw the remark about

corrupt ANC leaders and so on because if you want to ...

[Inaudible.] ... corruption and you want to make the comments

that you are making and so on, you are free and you have the

right to put the motion in front of the House. We’ll then have

a debate. However, I think that the remark you’ve just made

now is not in keeping with the type of atmosphere and conduct

that is expected, especially in relation to the dignity of the

House. So, I’m asking you to withdraw the remark.

Ms M O MOKAUSE: Chairperson, thank you very much. The country

South Africa is where it is today because of corruption ANC

leaders. [Interjections.] Ordinary people are without water,

sanitation and housing. That is corruption that has actually

... [Inaudible.] [Interjections.] ... by ANC leaders. I’m not

withdrawing anything. ANC leaders are corrupt and that’s it.

[Interjections.]

The CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP: I’m giving you a warning, and if

you don’t want to withdraw I’ll ask you very soon to leave the

House.



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An HON MEMBER: But Chairperson, what is wrong with stating

facts.

The CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP: I’ve not given you an opportunity

to speak. Why are you speaking, member? I’ve not said you

should speak. Mokause?

An HON MEMBER: Can I speak, Chairperson?

The DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP (Ms S E Lucas): No, you are

rude. You are not speaking. Raise your hand.

The CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP: Mokause, are you withdrawing the

remark?

Ms M O MOKAUSE: I’m here, Chairperson. [Interjections.]

The CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP: Mokause, you are the only one I’m

allowing to speak. Please proceed.

Ms M O MOKAUSE: Chairperson, ANC leaders are corrupt. We are

where we are at ... [Inaudible.]



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The CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP: Yes, I’m asking you to leave the

House. Thank you very much.

An HON MEMBER: Hamba! [Go!] [Interjections.]

The CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP: We will now proceed ...

[Inaudible.] ... Order! [Interjections.]

An HON MEMBER: I’m raising a point of order.

The CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP: Hon De Bruyn?

Mr M A P DE BRUYN: Thank you, hon Chair. [Inaudible.]

[Interjections.]

An HON MEMBER: Chairperson, there are hands on the platform.

[Interjections.]

The CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP: Sorry, hon De Bruyn. The person

who is supposed to speak now is hon Smit ... the second

follow-up question.

An HON MEMBER: Chairperson, point of order. [Interjections.]



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The CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP: Hon Smit?

An HON MEMBER: On a point of order, Chairperson.

An HON MEMBER: Chairperson, we are raising a point of order.

The CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP: Yes, what’s the point of order?

An HON MEMBER: Yes, why is hon Mokause removed from the House

when she is raising ... [Interjections.]

The CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP: [Inaudible.] ... that’s not a

point of order. Thank you very much. That’s not a point of

order. [Interjections.] We proceed to the second follow-up

question by hon Smit.

An HON MEMBER: Chairperson, you are abusing power.

[Interjections.]

The CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP: Hon Smit? Hon Smit?

An HON MEMBER: Chairperson, on a point of order.



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Mr C F B SMIT: Chairperson, it’s very difficult to speak when

a lot of people are speaking ... [Inaudible.]

The CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP: Please proceed.

Mr C F B SMIT: Chairperson, right. Sorry, let me just get to

my question.

The CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP: Hon Smit, please proceed.

Mr C F B SMIT: I’m continuing, Chair. The Department of

Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development recently

ignored requests from the DA for a detailed database of all

land restitution claims that have been submitted and finalised

since 1994. This has alleged us to conclude that such a

crucial database does not exist. As Leader of Government

Business, can the Deputy President commit to this House that

he will advise Minister Thoko Didiza to allow Members of

Parliament to have access to records and/or a database of all

land restitution claims that have been processed in South

Africa to date? Thank you, Chairperson.

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Thank you, Chairperson. We are going to

assist the House to get the database ... all the information



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that you require in terms of the claims that were settled. We

will forward it to the House so that members can have that

information available.

Mr M A P DE BRUYN: Thank you, hon Chair. Hon Deputy President,

other than the validity of the land claims, does the relevant

... [Inaudible] ... take into account the ability of claimants

of that restitution to productively make use of the land to

help ensure food security and economic growth, and if so, how

will the department assist these claimants to successfully

utilise the land after they have received it in a sustainable

manner for the foreseeable future in the best interests of all

South Africans? Thank you.

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Chairperson, I think this is a valid

concern. It has been raised many times with government ... to

say all the people who have benefitted ... land ... land

that’s been restituted to them ... redistributed to them ...

they don’t have the ability to till the land and to ensure

that the land given to them is productive.

As government, the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and

Rural Development has developed postsettlement support to all

restituted and redistributed farms, including the farms that



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we have leased to individuals, so that we show that we support

them to till the land.

Now, this integrated postsettlement support ... the farmer

support is going to be delivered at a district level where

national, provincial and municipal councils will be part and

parcel of that platform where we give integrated support to

all our farmers to till that land. Thank you very much.

Ms M L MOSHODI: Thanks very much, hon Chairperson and thank

you, hon Deputy President, for your response to the question.

Hon Deputy President, I am sure that you will concede that

land claims by its nature involves conflict, negotiations and

sometimes tedious and long legal battles.

In the light of this, hon Deputy President, to what extent are

the set timeframes and cost estimations realistic, and is

there a plan by the executive to regularly update Parliament

on progress on the matter? Thank you very much, hon Chair and

hon Deputy President.

*Sesotho*:

Ke a leboha.



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The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Thank you, Chairperson. Yes, the Inter-

Ministerial Committee on Land Reform and the department will

continue to provide progress updates on the matter. As

highlighted in our response, there is a need on our side to

strengthen our capacity to accelerate the finalisation of all

outstanding claims. The Commission on Restitution of Land

Rights has developed a backlog reduction strategy to ensure

that government accelerates all outstanding claims that were

lodged before 31 December 1998.

Of course, the reality is that the current fiscal constraints

are posing a serious limitation on our ability to move with

the necessary speed. It has been projected that almost

65 billion will be required to settle all outstanding claims.

However, we are prepared to update the House on an ongoing

basis in terms of the costs — because the costs are not static

— and the progress that we are making.

We are also committing ourselves ... that all settled claims

... the people that have been given land in terms of the

restitution programme and people who have been given land

through the redistribution programme ... that information will

be available for members to peruse. Thank you very much.



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Question 5:

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Chairperson, the Moral Regeneration

Movement continues to do its best in implementing a range of

programmes in support of a broader social cohesion agenda in

our country. This movement exists to contribute in building

communities grounded on positive values, and to ensure that we

rededicate ourselves in building a caring society in pursuit

of lasting peace and prosperity in our country.

We should always be mindful that moral regeneration extends

beyond just one entity. It is a societal obligation to all of

us. Therefore, the question should not just be what the Moral

Regeneration Movement has done. Rather, the question should

focus on our individual and collective responsibility as

public representatives, political parties, civil society,

business and all other sectors of society in trying to

rekindle the moral fabric of our society given the history of

this country.

As government leading a country with a fractured past and

divergent views on the path ahead, we recognise the important

force of moral regeneration in pursuit of nation building and

social cohesion. These ideals are informed by some elements

perpetuated by the past apartheid system that we seek to undo.



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Within this context, the work of the Moral Regeneration

Movement forms an integral part of our efforts on building

social cohesion.

In terms of the programmatic interventions led by the Moral

Regeneration Movement, these are informed by the charter of

positive values which itself is an expanded version of the

founding values of the Constitution. In promoting these

positive values, the Moral Regeneration Movement uses

platforms of dialogue to build and advance social cohesion

within communities.

As part of ongoing work being implemented by the Moral

Regeneration Movement, there are various initiatives such as

the promotion of the Charter of Positive Values across various

institutions; ethical leadership programme for public office-

bearers which includes the induction of newly elected

municipal councillors; strengthening of the response to

gender-based violence and femicide through the integration of

the National Strategic Plan on HIV, TB and sexual transmitted

infections, STIs, the National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based

Violence and Femicide; and the implementation of the men and

boys’ social behaviour change programmes in partnership with

the men’s sector of the SA National Aids Council and the



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Department of Social Development and pledges between

traditional and Khoi-San leaders, interfaith leaders,

traditional health practitioners and government to work

together in scaling up interventions against all social ills,

gender-based violence and femicide, child abuse, teenage

pregnancy and interventions under the SA National Aids

Council, SANAC, to end HIV and TB as public health threats.

Hon Chairperson, despite numerous challenges confronting our

country, such as deep inequality, racial intolerance, high

incidents of gender-based violence and femicide, high rates of

teenage pregnancy and many other social ills, we still can

attain the goal of a united and cohesive society. This can

only be achieved through honest commitment by all and active

partnership that is grounded on strong social compacts with

all sectors of society. It remains incumbent upon all of us to

continue playing our part in making a positive contribution in

building a united and economically inclusive South Africa.

The Deputy President as a patron of the movement plays an

active part of ensuring support to these efforts of the

movement. Thank you very much.

*IsiXhosa:*

Mnu M NHANHA: Sihlalo, bendibhalile ke apha kwi ...



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*English:*

... chat box ...

*IsiXhosa:*

... ndacela ukuba uSekela Mongameli azilungiselele, kuba

umbuzo wam ndiza kuwubuza ngesiXhosa. Sekela Mongameli,

kuyandikhwankqisa kwaye kundothusa kodwa ndinethemba lokuba

umbuzo wam wokuqala ebendiwubuzile othi, ...

*English:*

... out of 10 ...

*IsiXhosa:*

... xa uzigocagoca njengomfo wakwaMabuza, ingaba uzibona

ukulungele kusini na ukukhokela le ntshukumo inkulu kangaka

kwilizwe loobaw’omkhulu? Ndinethemba lokuba ke xa undiphendula

Sekela Mongameli uzakunyathela kuloo ndawo.

Sihlalo weNCOP, umbuzo wam wokugqibela kuSekela Mongameli

uchaphazela umcimbi wolwaphulo-mthetho kwilizwe

loobaw’omkhulu. Ngenene ulwaphulo-mthetho lugcwele indawo

yonke kweli lizwe. Ingaba wena njengomgcini okanye inxili yale

ntshukumo ibaluleke kangaka, uyaluthatha uxanduva kusini na



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lwazo zonke izinto ezifedileyo ebekumele ukuba zenziwe yile

ntshukhumo? Enkosi.

*English:*

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Thank you very much, hon Chairperson. I

am sure that I have heard the question.

*IsiZulu:*

Nami ngizozama ukuphendula njengesiXhosa ngizofaka nesiZulu.

Cha, imisebenzi yonke esiyenzayo thina lapha kule nhlangano i-

Moral Degeneration Movement nalabo abayikhokhelayo

iyabonakala. Mina ngiyayibona imisebenzi abayenzayo kodwa ke

le nhlangano ifuna wonke umuntu abambe iqhaza. Sengisho ukuthi

asikwazi thina sonke sihlale sibheke nje abantu abayishumi

ukuthi bangashintsha ...

*English:*

... the course and the direction the country is going to

take.

*IsiZulu:*

Manje ke bayawenza umsebenzi futhi abanayo nemali eningi

yokubiza imihlangano leyo. Yingakho ke besebenzisana

neMinyango efana noMnyango Wezempilo, uMnyango Wokuthuthukiswa



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Komphakathi ngoba yilapho kukhona khona izinto eziningi

ezihlupha imiphakathi. Mina ke esigabeni sabantu esibasizayo,

abantu esikhuluma nabo ukuthi basho ukuthi umsebenzi wethu

uyabagculisa noma awubagculisi.

Sisebenzile naMakhosi esifundazweni esifana neKwaZulu-Natali,

neMpumalanga kanye neLimpopo lapho sibe nemihlangano

naMakhosi, abezenkolo kanye nabaholi abalapha ngokwendabuko.

Sikhulumisene namadoda esicabanga ukuthi kufanele asisize

ukulwisana nokuhlukunyezwa kwamalungelo abantu besifazane

nabantwana. Sikhulumisene namadoda nabaholi bendabuko,

nabezenkolo ngokukhulelwa kwabantwana. Yingako sithi thina

silwisana nazo zonke izinkinga ezihlupha umphakathi wakithi.

Kuzodinga thina sonke sibambane sikhulume ngezwi linye ukuthi

la uma sibona into engathi ihlupha noma ithikameza umphakathi,

siyisukumele futhi siyikhulume.

Sibakhulumisile abaholi bezenkolo ukuthi ngaphakathi

emasontweni abangayivumeli into yokuthi abantwana bakhulelwe,

abantu badliswe utshana, futhi baphuziswe izinto ezingekho

emthethweni. Kuyilungelo labo ukuthi njengabaholi bezenkolo

basukume bagxeke konke lokhu okwenzeka emphakathini.

Sisebenzisana kahle nabo bonke. Siyasebenzisana nezifundazwe,

i-Moral Degeneration Movement isebenzisana nazo zonke



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izifundazwe. Inawo amagatsha kuzo zonke izifundazwe lapho

sibambisana khona ukulwisana nazo zonke izinto ezihlupha

umphakathi. Ngakho ke nawe ungasebenzisa ingqondo yakho

ukwahlulela amaphuzu ukuthi imisebenzi yethu uyibona

iyaphumelela noma ayiphumeleli. Kodwa ungakhohlwa ukuthi nawe

ngifuna uzahlulele amaphuzu, uzinikeze amaphuzu ukuthi wena

wenzeni ngaphambi kokuthi wahlulele abanye abantu. Ngiyabonga.

Mr N M HADEBE: Hon Chairperson, greeting to you. My follow-up

question to the hon Deputy President is in light of the

recently published report by the judicial commission of

inquiry into allegation of state capture, fraud and corruption

in the public sector. What interventions is Cabinet making in

promoting moral regeneration within the public sector to avoid

the levels of state capture we have seen? Thank you, hon

Chairperson.

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Thank you, hon Chairperson. With regard

to the state capture report, the reports that have been

published and the ones that are still outstanding, the

President will finally make a view and we will present to

Parliament on how best is going to be handled – the report and

its recommendations. That is going to take its own shape and

we are going to be informed in due course. But generally, I



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think the essence of the question is that all of us as

society, as leaders and as political parties we must continue

to condemn corruption. We must work together to prevent

corruption wherever it emerges. In the three spheres of

government we must work together to prevent corruption. It is

not only in the public service where we must prevent

corruption, but even in the private sector because we believe

that this corruption happens between the private and the

public sectors.

As we are trying to rebuild our values, positive values, our

contribution to nation building and social cohesion we must

condemn all forms of corruption that would seek to undermine

the values that we so cherish as a society. We must also

ensure that all those that are going against, that continue to

perpetrate corruption are successfully prosecuted. That’s why

we encourage all community members to report whatever kind of

corruption that they may detect, that they might see, to the

law enforcement agencies. It’s one thing to talk about

corruption in public platforms, but it is another thing to act

to prevent and deal with corruption. Thank you very much.

Ms M N GILLION: Thank you, Chairperson and greeting to the

Deputy President. I need to thank the Deputy President for



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answering our questions. Hon Deputy President, amongst the

many initiatives of Moral Regeneration Movement in July 2021,

the Moral Regeneration Movement marked the Moral Regeneration

Month which was geared towards encouraging people to recommits

of building communities grounded on positive values and

rededicate themselves to building a caring society in pursuit

of creating lasting peace and prosperity in the country.

Because moral regeneration is a societal issue, what is the

roles of the families from unities, leaders and members of all

organisations to build progressive values and morality? I

thank you, Deputy President.

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Thank you very much. Hon Chairperson.

Our approach as government to moral regeneration should

appreciate that the family remains an important unit for any

country that apires to develop and grow. It is at the family

level where we can inculcate ethical and cultural values of

ubuntu that is required in building national unity, respect

for life, respect for property, building a sense of community

security, building patriotism and nationhood.

It is the family that carries the primary responsibility for

the education, socialisation of children as well as instilling



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values of citizenship and belonging to a society. Where people

develop antisocial behaviours and lack of respect for societal

rule, the family as a unit will step in and counsel against

such behaviours as they undermine the cohesion of the broader

society. That is why as government we provide the possibility

and the possible extent social insecurity interventions in

order to shelter the vulnerable children, people with

disabilities and the elderly from socioeconomic exclusion and

ensure that they have food on the table. If people do not feel

a sense of belonging, if people do not feel safe and if people

don’t feel loved, they don’t feel the obligated to respect

societal values.

Yes, I agree with the hon member that as much as we put family

unit at the centre of our efforts as a country to build social

cohesion, we must as leaders in our different political

parties and all sectors in our society work together to

inculcate these positive values and strengthen the work of the

family as a basic unit of our society. Thank you very much.

Mr T APLENI: Thank you very much, Chairperson. Deputy

President, the governing party has been plucked by corruption

and abuse of power since it assumed office in 1994. Details of

these were laid bare by the Zondo commission into the state



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capture which showed how deep corruption had taken root in the

ANC. Can the Deputy President of such a party therefore be

entrusted with carrying out the various interventions needed

by the movement? Thank you very much.

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Thank you very much, hon Chairperson.

The governing party which is leading government, the ANC, is

not corrupt. It is individual leaders that are found to be in

conflict with the law. Those individual leaders as the ANC we

took a decision that we are not going to conceal their

activities. We are not going to protect anyone who has

committed a crime, and who has stolen money from the public.

It’s a very noble stand that we have taken as the ruling party

- not to protect those of our own that have done wrong. We

want to stand on the right side of the law and ensure that

society is protected.

All those leaders within the governing party, within your

party and within all parties that are corrupt, must face the

mighty of the law. We must not seek to protect them and we

must not seek to shield them from the law enforcement

agencies. We must as responsible citizens take the necessary

steps and report corruption where corruption is seen, where

corruption is detected. I said it is one thing to talk about



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corruption and it is another thing to be seen working to

eliminate corruption entirely in our society. Thank you very

much.

Question 6:

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Thank you, hon Chairperson, in line with

the Intergovernmental Relations Framework that is implemented

through the President’s Co-ordinating Council and Makgotla,

the President continues to bring all spheres of government

together to make South Africa a better place.

We thus confirm that the implementation of the Economic

Reconstruction and Recovery Plan is being co-ordinated across

all spheres of government.

At the level of national government, the implementation of the

Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan is co-ordinated by

the ministerial economic sectors, investment, employment and

infrastructure development cluster, to ensure uniformity and

consistency in its implementation across all provinces and

state-owned entities.

Where gaps are identified in the implementation process, the

Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation has



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facilitated a number of engagements across government and

state entities, and is working with relevant stakeholders to

ensure closer alignment in this regard.

There are also ongoing assessments of national and provincial

government’s contribution to the achievement of the plan’s

interventions, as well as the spatial location of projects

that are outlined in the plan based on annual performance

plans of government departments.

From the interactions between national and provincial

government, there is identification of areas of alignment

between the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan

priorities and Provincial Growth and Development Strategies of

the different provinces. Amongst others, these interactions

have been focused on providing clarity on the four priority

interventions of the plan which are: Embarking on a massive

roll-out of infrastructure; rapidly expanding the country’s

energy generation capacity; implementing large-scale job

interventions to support livelihoods; and driving industrial

growth.

The ongoing assessment also looks into the review of

regulations that may inhibit the speedy roll-out of priority



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programmes as outlined in the plan. This seeks to review and

address policy and regulatory matters; to reduce cost of doing

business through modernisation of visa application processes;

to enhance tourism; and transforming network industries,

including electricity, water, and transport and digital

communications.

The work on reviewing policy and regulatory matters will be

co-ordinated in partnership with provincial and local spheres

of government, where implementation of developmental

programmes and delivery of services takes place.

In this regard, the President announced during the State of

the Nation Address our focus on creating an enabling

environment through the creation of a Red Tape Reduction

Office, which will be located in the President’s Office.

Some of the tangible outcomes are interventions related to

improving access to digital television broadcasting and

communication services by the Department of Communications and

Digital Technologies. This is on reducing the digital divide

and the release of high demand spectrum that have been taken

on board in provincial planning.



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The Department of Trade, Industry and Competition is working

closely with provincial governments on efforts of repurposing

South Africa’s manufacturing sector towards strategic

location.

There is a lot more work that lies ahead before we get the

country on the full path of economic recovery. The recent

gross domestic product, GDP, results by Statistics SA presents

a glimmer of hope, with the country’s economy said to have

grown by 4,9% in 2021 compared to 2020 where we saw a decrease

of 6,4%.

We just have to work harder and act now to reverse existential

challenges we confronted prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, and

those that are resultant from the pandemic.

Just as the Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan was

developed by social partners through intense consultations,

let us therefore continue to build on this strength of working

together across all divides to defeat unemployment, poverty

and inequality. Thank you very much.

Mr E M MTHETHWA: Thank you very much, Deputy President for

your response to my question. It was detailed. Are there any



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examples of positive outcomes with regard to economic

programme based on the conditions of different spheres of

government in the implementation of Economic Reconstruction

and Recovery Plan? Are there any practicalities that you can

give to us, President? Thank you very much.

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Thank you, hon Chairperson, one example

is the Presidential Employment Stimulus that has supported

close to 700 000 opportunities across a range of programmes

through the creation of new work opportunities, the protection

of existing jobs in vulnerable sectors, and support for

livelihoods.

As part of the Presidential Employment Stimulus initiative, a

number of subsistence farmers have retained their productive

capacity and provided much-needed security for households.

The rollout of these programmes have been done in partnership

with the Solidarity Fund, the National House of Traditional

and Khoi-San Leaders and Provincial Departments of

Agriculture.

About 40 000 farmers were supported through the Solidarity

Fund and the National House of Traditional and Khoi-San



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Leaders. An additional 53 000 farmers were supported through

the national and provincial departments-driven initiative.

As part of regulatory reform, an Independent Communications

Authority of SA, Icasa, has reported good news on the

auctioning of the licenses for state-controlled airwaves and

we are pleased that the process has surpassed its initial

target. This will support the lowering of the cost of data,

improving broadband coverage and speed, including our rural

reforms.

On the infrastructure front, the fast-tracking of phase one of

Umzimvubu Water Project located in the Eastern Cape, which

includes the construction of Ntabelanga, Lalelani and Mbokazi

dams which are set to supply water to thousands of households

in the OR Tambo, Joe Gqabi and Alfred Nzo districts

respectively. This projects will improve water supply to rural

areas within the province and provide much-needed employment

opportunities to the local communities.

The upscaling the Welisizwe rural bridges programme to deliver

95 bridges a year from the current 14 in in progress. These

are some of the initiatives that are there in our

reconstruction and development programme that I can highlight.



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*IsiZulu*:

Nk S A LUTHULI: Ngibonge, Sihlalo, Sekela Mongameli, kulezi

zinhlelo obukade usitshela ngazo namhlanje kungabe zikhona

yini ezokusungula izinkampani zikaHulumeni ezizokwazi ukuletha

nokwenza amathuba emisebenzi kulaba bantu abangu-11 million

esinabo la eNingizimu Afrika abangasebenzi? Uma zikhona

zithini izinhlelo onazo? Ngiyabonga kakhulu.

USEKELA MONGAMELI: Ngiyabonga, ngiyabonga, Sihlalo,

esingakusho nje ukuthi, sasishilo ukuthi kulolu hlelo

lokubuyisela sifuna ukuqiniseka ukuthi ...

*English*:

... our industrial capacity is being scaled up so that we can

support manufacturing, especially in the economic zones that

have been identified in the different provinces, Limpopo,

Mpumalanga and Free State, where the Department of Trade,

Industry and Competition is working together with provinces to

try and develop those economic zones and allow Small, Medium,

and Micro Enterprises, SMMEs, to utilize that space so that

they can start manufacturing different kinds of products so

that they can grow their companies and their potential.



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We hope that in the process, when these economic zones are

fully functional as supported by the provincial and national

governments will be in a position to make a dent with regard

to the unemployment figures that the hon member has cited. We

are also assisting on companies and giving them grants to try

and employ young people so that they can get experience. When

you employ young people, government will give you a grant so

that you give them an opportunity to gain the necessary

experience.

The Presidential Employment Stimulus initiative has worked so

well because we have managed to create more than 700 000 jobs.

We are utilising different tools and different platforms to

try and address the unemployment challenge that we are facing

as a country. Thank you very much.

Mr S F DU TOIT: Thank you, Mr Deputy President, as no economy

can thrive without decent and sustainable infrastructure, how

will the Economic Restructuring and Recovery Plan address the

issue of South African’s dilapidated infrastructure and what

investments will be made in infrastructure? Thank you,

Chairperson.



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The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Thank you very much, as we have stated,

hon member, that Cabinet has approved the Infrastructure

Investment Plan 2050, indicating a wide range of projects that

are going to be undertaken. These infrastructure projects are

meant to enhance the economy and to facilitate economic

development like projects that are aimed at improving our

energy generation capacity as a country and also allowing

municipalities to generate energy; projects that are meant to

deal with our road infrastructure so that we can gain access,

people can move, companies can move their products form one

point to the other; projects like investment in water

infrastructure so that water for industrial use and water for

domestic use can be easily accessed in abundance.

We are also putting more money with regard to the maintenance

of infrastructure to accelerate movement. In our rural areas,

we have identified rural roads and bridges that will enable

mobility people whether they are going to school or going to

access social facilities or moving their commodities as they

do business. This is all meant to facilitate movement of

people. We think that these interventions are going to

facilitate our speedy recovery and allow more and more of our

people to be economically active once again. Thank you very

much.



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Mr D R RYDER: Thank you very much, Chairperson, Deputy

President, good afternoon, we are told you don’t really like

coming to Parliament, but most of us are friendly and nice and

you can start to relax now as this is the last question for

you, today.

Deputy President here is the Economic Restructuring and

Recovery Plan that is 38 pages long. It is not rocket science.

Energy and energy security have been mentioned 20 times in the

document. We talk about a capable state and yet we find

ourselves where we were experiencing load shedding again just

last week. I accept that Eskom is going through restructuring,

but there seems to be a total lack of urgency and an under

appreciation of the level of anger amongst South Africans. The

impact of load shedding on our economy, especially stage 3 and

higher is profound.

The original question from hon Mthethwa related to engaging

all spheres of government around the Economic Restructuring

and Recovery Plan, ERRP. Local government uses electricity

margins to cost subsidise service delivery. Businesses need

electricity so that they can manufacture or trade, which then

allows them to pay rates and taxes, a tax to government, and

to create jobs.



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Deputy President, what is being done to deal with load

shedding? When can we expect to see tangible impact of the

restructuring that is happen at Eskom? Thank you.

The DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Thank you, hon Chairperson, I think the

concern is well placed. We understand the hardship and the

suffering our people are going through on daily basis as a

result of load shedding. We must also appreciate the attempts

on the side of government to try and close that gap and

probably ramp up our generation capacity.

We have allowed the Independent Power Producers, IPPs, to

enter the space and we have allowed bid window three, four and

five. All those projects and in the process of construction.

Some of them have joined the grid while some them are giving

not enough electricity to offset load shedding.

The two brand new power stations, Kusile and Medupi, are still

having some technical glitches. They are not working as

expected. I am sure with the passage of time; all those

technical glitches will be resolved.

We have also allowed municipalities to generate their own

electricity where there is capacity. I am sure those efforts



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will take long to be realized. We have opened the playing

field wide enough to allow different players to come into the

fray and assist in electricity generation.

We have also allowed business to generate electricity up to

100 megawatts. That is very sufficient to carry along their

businesses and to continue to be in production.

All these efforts aren’t going to be an overnight event. They

aren’t going to necessarily give us energy by tomorrow. Our

aging power stations that are coal-powered still continue to

give us problems in terms of maintenance and they are not

reliable enough with regards to securing power for the

country. The unplanned outages in those power stations are

more than the planned outages, which disrupts any plan by the

Eskom leadership to provide reliable electricity to the whole

country.

We must as government apologise for all these hiccups that

disrupts the lives of ordinary people and businesses. We are

committing ourselves. We are on recovery path and we are going

to deal with our energy situation and restore the country into

its full potential.



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We understand very well that energy is one of the components

that we need in order for this economy to recover. Water is

one component that we need in order for this economy to grow.

That we understand well and good. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRPERSON OF THE NCOP: Thank you very much, Deputy

President. Hon members and delegates, I would like to take

this opportunity to express their appreciation to the Deputy

President for availing himself to answer question by and from

members. [Applause.]

The Council adjourned at 16:26.

