

NORTH WEST PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY SAFETY AND TRANSPORT AND PUBLIC WORKS AND ROADS

REPORT ON EXPROPRIATION BILL [B23B-2020]

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ACRONYMS

MTEF Medium Term Expenditure Framework

NCOP National Council of Provinces

NW North West

NWPG North West Provincial Government

PFMA Public Financial Management Act

1. INTRODUCTION

The Portfolio Committee on Community Safety and Transport and Public Works and Roads exercises oversight over the Provincial Treasury through its assessment of the provincial-wide strategic support provided to NWPGR departments. *The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996* and the *PFMA 1999* creates a basis on which oversight by Legislatures should be accomplished.

2. PROCESS FOLLOWED

The Expropriation Bill [B23B - 2020] was formally referred by the Speaker, Honourable S.R. Dantjie to the Portfolio Committee on Community Safety and Transport and Public Works and Roads for consideration and reporting.

The Portfolio Committee then received a presentation from the NCOP Permanent Delegate on the Expropriation Bill [B23B - 2020] through a virtual meeting held on 22 May 2023. Following a briefing, the Committee embarked on Public Hearings throughout the province on 9 June 2023 held as follows; Ngaka Modiri Molema District (Kopela Community Hall – 305), Bojanala District (Tlhabane Community Hall –270), Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District (Multi Purpose Center –274) and Dr Kenneth Kaunda District (Sarafina Community Hall –259). A total of **1108** people were reached in various districts of the Province.

3. OBJECTIVE OF THE EXPROPRIATION BILL [B23B - 2020]

To provide for the expropriation of property for a public purpose or in the public interest; to regulate the procedure for the expropriation of property for a public purpose or in the public interest, including payment of compensation; to identify certain instances where the provision of nil compensation may be just and equitable for expropriation in the public interest; to repeal the Expropriation Act, 1975 (Act No. 63 of 1975); and to provide for matters connected therewith.

4. PRESENTATION BY NCOP PERMANENT DELEGATE ON THE EXPROPRIATION BILL [B23B-2020]

- Expropriation Act, 1975 is currently law according to the transitional provisions in Schedule 6 to the Constitution, 1996.
- This 1975 expropriation law has been interpreted by the courts in harmony with the expropriation provisions of section 25 of the Constitution (property clause).
- However, the Expropriation Act, 1975 was not enacted in accordance with the property clause.
- The Expropriation Bill [B23B-2020], on the other hand, is purposefully developed to give effect to the property clause.
- Thus, the property clause serves as the foundation for the substantive and procedural aspects of the Bill which is simultaneously aligned to the tenets of the Constitution.
- The Bill governs administrative and judicial expropriations. Administrative law consequently covers administrative decisions to expropriate. Expropriation in terms of the Labour Tenants Act, 1996 is a form of judicial expropriation.
- Expropriations in terms of this Bill will be mainly administrative in nature.
- The following administrative law principles and rules will inevitably apply to the Bill;
- Decisions must be procedurally fair and rational. This implies the right to be heard or to make representations before a decision is taken;
- Decisions must be reasonable, taking into account all relevant factors and considering all affected interests to reach an outcome; and
- Decisions must be permitted by law of general application.
- The Constitution permits expropriation of property only for a public purpose or in the public interest.
- Public purpose expropriation include the building of a dam, road or hospital in terms of legislation.
- Public interest expropriations include the state's commitment to land reform and reforms to bring about equitable access to natural resources.

- The Bill sets the framework for public purpose and public interest expropriations.
- Other functionaries are empowered to expropriate for purposes relevant to their respective functional areas of legislative competence. e.g. Education.
- Clause 3 of the Bill empowers the Minister responsible for public works to expropriate for public works-related purposes. Other expropriating authorities derive those powers from their own legislation.
- Other functionaries are empowered to expropriate for purposes relevant to their respective functional areas of legislative competence. e.g. Education.
- Clause 3 of the Bill empowers the Minister responsible for public works to expropriate for public works-related purposes. Other expropriating authorities derive those powers from their own legislation.
- The expropriation method of the Bill is more detailed than that of the Expropriation Act,1975.
- **Public purpose or public interest needs identification**
- Clause 5 requires the expropriating authority to investigate the suitability of property for the identified need.
- The rights and vesting that attach to the identified property must be determined, visa, ownership, servitudes, restitution claims etc.
- The rights and impact inquiry is intended to assess the suitability of the property for an intended expropriation.
- Characteristics of the property are also relevant to assess suitability. Inspectors and valuers will thus be engaged.
- During the investigation phase, the owner or occupier's privacy must be respected. They should be consulted to obtain information about the property and possible unregistered rights in the property.
- In the case of land, the municipality should also be engaged to establish the zoning, outstanding property rates, other charges and the availability of services. This information is crucial for the assessment of suitability of the property..

- Certain immovable property may be subject to mortgage. It will be important to identify the mortgagee and how much is outstanding on the bond.
- **Notice of intention to expropriate**
- The expropriating authority must take into account the clause 12 factors to calculate just and equitable compensation where the property is deemed suitable for expropriation.
- Notice of intention to expropriate in terms of clause 7 must be served on everyone who has an interest in the property.
- This notice invites interested parties to accept offers of compensation, request more information or dispute the offer of compensation.
- The notice of intention to expropriate is not an invitation to purchase due to the compulsory nature of the acquisition.
- The notice should nonetheless give the potential expropriate the chance to agree to an amount of compensation.
- Mediation could follow where there is no agreement on compensation between the expropriating authority and the party to be expropriated.
- If mediation does not yield results, a court must decide the offer of just & equitable compensation (Clause 19)
- **Notice of Expropriation**
- Clause 8 regulates the issuing of the notice of expropriation where there is agreement or decision on the amount of compensation
- The notice states when ownership passes.
- The notice also identifies the date when the right to possession passes.
- Physical control of the property can only be exerted when the right to possession takes place and usually after the date of expropriation.

- The issuing of the notice of expropriation will give the expropriating authority the right to claim proof of ownership in the form of a title deed.
- **Possession of expropriated property**
- The expropriated person may by arrangement retain possession until the date on which the right to possession passes.
- The expropriated person will be responsible for paying municipal rates, charges and maintaining the property.
- The expropriated authority must pay the compensation to the expropriated person before the date on which the right to possession passes.
- **Compensation claims**
- The expropriating authority may reduce the amount of compensation agreed or decided by a court in proportion to the value of the late claim to pay any person who belatedly claims and proves a right to the expropriated property.
- The expropriating authority may deposit the compensation with the Master where there is a dispute about who is entitled to receive compensation.
- **Urgent Expropriation**
- Clause 20 of the Bill provides for urgent expropriation.
- Urgent expropriation may be required in an emergency where the state requires to use property temporarily.
- The normal expropriation process is short-circuited by an urgent expropriation.
- An urgent expropriation is temporary and may not last for more than a year.
- Compensation must be calculated and offered as soon as reasonably possible within 30 days from date of expropriation.
- The expropriating authority may commence with an expropriation of property at any time during the temporary use of property (clause 20(9)).

- **Withdrawal of Expropriation**
- The withdrawal of an expropriation may be achieved in terms of clause 21 if it is in the public interest or the reason for the expropriation is no longer applicable.
- The power to withdraw an expropriation must be exercised within three months from the date of expropriation.
- The effect of the withdrawal is that it restores the affected parties to the position they were in before the expropriation.
- The expropriating authority is liable for reasonable costs and damages incurred by a claimant.
- **Expropriation Register**
- All expropriations must be recorded in an expropriation register.
- The expropriation register is open to the public.
- Finally, the Bill also deals with matters like delivering and publishing notices, language of communications, electronic communications, extending time periods for steps in the expropriation process, consequences for non-compliance with the Act and transitional provisions (Clauses 22,23, 25,27 and 30).

5. DELIBERATIONS BY THE PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE

5.1 The Committee took a decision to scrutinise the Bill further during the process of Public Hearings.

6. ADVERTISING OF THE BILL

Stakeholders and communities were requested to submit written inputs.

Advertisements were posted on;

- North West Provincial Legislature Facebook page, North West Provincial Legislature Twitter handle
Regional newspapers
- The Mail, Klerksdorp Record and Rustenburg Herald
Community newspapers

- Ntsae Media (business INC and News fact) GIS Media, Ratlou News, Lekwa-Teemane Tribune, Molopo News and Tlhabane News, Taung Daily News, Tabea News, Mmega wa Dikgang.

Advertisements were broadcast on;

National radio stations

- Motsweding FM, SA FM and RSG FM

Community radio stations

- YOU FM, Mafikeng FM, Bophirima FM, Vaaltar FM, Kopanong FM, Star FM, Moretele FM, Mafisa FM and Bojanala FM.

7. PUBLIC INPUTS/CONCERNS

After the presentation by the Portfolio Committee, the public raised the following concerns;

7.1 DR KENNETH KAUNDA DISTRICT

- 7.1.1 The Bill does not cover dolomitic land.
- 7.1.2 The expropriation of land only benefits farmers and not emerging entrepreneurs as they are always told about dolomitic sites.
- 7.1.3 The Constitution states that there must be a socio-economic study before any Bill can be adopted into an Act, was there feasibility study done before this Bill was drafted.
- 7.1.4 How is the Bill going to address inequality in communities that do not benefit from land expropriation.
- 7.1.5 Emerging farmers do not benefit from the expropriation of land as human settlement and municipalities say most land is dolomitic.
- 7.1.6 What is the difference between the Bill presented today and the one that was presented in 2017, the one in 2017 was not implemented, how is this one beneficial.
- 7.1.7 People have been removed from their land without notice or relocated to alternative places due to dolomitic land.
- 7.1.8 Communities are relocated to places without transport and access to services.
- 7.1.9 People in the rural areas must be educated on how to claim back their land that they were forcefully removed from.
- 7.1.10 There is a need for monitoring and evaluation after expropriation and land is claimed.
- 7.1.11 The Bill must also include houses on farm lands.

7.2 DR RUTH SEGOMOTSI MOMPATI DISTRICT

- 7.2.1 The NDP is a strategic plan that aims by 2030 the country should have achieved 90% of its goals towards citizens.
- 7.2.2 The Bill could help to expropriate private owned land, the expropriation Land Register can assist in determining who the owners of these lands and farms are.
- 7.2.3 The procedure of implementing the expropriation is too long, for example, in a situation where parties do not agree, can a mediator intervene. It can take as long as 3 to 6 months going back and forth by all concerned parties. Those who are not willing to cooperate, through Chapter 2 of the Bill, the Minister must utilise his/ her powers.
- 7.2.4 There is expropriation of farms in Taung that are inherited to female owners

7.3 BOJANALA PLATINUM DISTRICT

- 7.3.1 The community of Driefontein had their land taken. How long will it take for them to get their land back because the government has already paid them.
- 7.3.2 The CPA of Ramokgothu area in Ramotshere Moiloa claimed land, how long does it take for the land to be returned to them as there was miscommunication amongst them.
- 7.3.3 An agreement was reached to divide the land as there were two parties, the rightful owner was in the 1996 group and the necessary papers were attached to all the decisions.
- 7.3.4 The Bill does not have steps that must be taken when expropriating the land.
- 7.3.5 The Moretele community raised a concern about properties that they built but have been given to the Department of Public Works & Roads , the Community requested Traditional Leaders be included in this matter.
- 7.3.6 The Bill does not explain who the Administrator is.
- 7.3.7 A concern was raised that the Bill does not elaborate on the steps to follow if one needs to be expropriated.
- 7.3.8 A concern was raised that there are lands in Madibeng area and land owners are not staying on them, some of the houses are dilapidated, can they be appropriated to communities to use them.
- 7.3.9 Communities that stay next to farms in the Kgetleng area do not get service delivery due to the land being owned by farmers.

- 7.3.10 The Province has a lot of villages, communities wanted to know if the Traditional Leadership has been consulted about the Bill.
- 7.3.11 Communities sought clarity on where the socio-economic impact studies on the Expropriation Bill are? The Constitution clearly states that it must be considered, the socio and economic impact of this Bill are not part of the presentation and the financial impact of this Bill will be devastating to the South African economy, I am therefore against this Bill.

7.4 NGAKA MODIRI MOLEMA DISTRICT

- 7.4.1 Communities enquired whether it is the first time and last time that the Bill is being amended.
- 7.4.2 Communities mentioned that it is frustrating to receive the Bill for the first time on the day that they need to make inputs.
- 7.4.3 The audience raised a concern regarding the existing old judgement of land claims that have not been addressed, yet they have to participate on the Bill that does not address existing challenges.
- 7.4.4 The audience requested that pre-education be conducted about the Bill in order to empower and enable them to make meaningful inputs which will yield a beneficial outcome.
- 7.4.5 The Bill must detail mechanisms which will enforce that Clause 3 is implemented effectively and efficiently.
- 7.4.6 The Communities wanted to know whether there is a need for urgent expropriation as outlined in Clause 20 of the Bill, whether this will not lead to unlawful activities.
- 7.4.7 The Community was greatly concerned about the number of land claims made previously yet there is are no outcomes to date.
- 7.4.8 The community further mention that there are labour tenants which are living in their forefather's land, yet someone else is benefiting from the rent instead of them. The Bill is silent regarding people who occupy such lands.
- 7.4.9 Communities raised a concern that there are grants which were issued when they were moved; the Restitution Plenary Grant and the Settlement Plenary Grant and the Development Grant. People never received the grants due to corrupt Mayors.
- 7.4.10 Communities further mentioned that the Settlement Grant is not applicable because it is unable to determine the value of the land. This makes it easy for a buyer to exploit a person or a community.
- 7.4.11 The Bill must outline how it will benefit communities whose pieces of land were forcefully taken from them previously.

- 7.4.12 Communities also deliberated on time taken to process judgement over old order claims of land.
- 7.4.13 There must be reports and feedbacks on progress and achievements made with regard to land claims.
- 7.4.14 Communities expressed their frustration regarding the Expropriation Bill which is affecting CPAs and their lands that are being expropriated without compensation.
- 7.4.15 Communities lastly added that the Expropriation Act of 1975 is not respecting the needs of the communities who have not benefited since the inception of the law.

8 ADOPTION OF THE BILL

All districts voted in support of the Bill.

9 RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE

The Committee recommends that;

- 9.1 The Department of Public Works & Infrastructure review the Bill and amend clauses that have been highlighted and raised by Community Members.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Chairperson of Committee thanked all the present Members for their commitment to the oversight process of the Expropriation Bill [B23B– 2020].

The Chairperson of Committee would also like to thank the support staff for contributing in compiling this report.


11 ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

The Portfolio Committee recommends that the House approve the passing of the Expropriation Bill [B 23B – 2020] and mandates the North West Permanent Delegate in the National Council of Provinces to vote in support of the Expropriation Bill [B23B – 2020] as tabled by the Minister of Public Works and Roads.

I present to this House, the report of the Portfolio Committee on Community Safety and Transport and Public Work and Roads for consideration and adoption.



HON. M. CWAILE
CHAIRPERSON: COMMUNITY SAFETY AND TRANSPORT AND
PUBLIC WORKS AND ROADS



DATE

SUBMISSION

- **SUMBISSION FROM FF PLUS - OBJECTION – EXPROPRIATION Bill [B 23B-2020] – dated 12 June 2023**



12 June 2023,
The Chairperson of COSATMA – M Chailwe
The Chairperson of COGHSTA – A Motswana

OBJECTION – EXPROPRIATION Bill (B 23B-2020)

To the reader,

The Freedom Front Plus do not agree with the above-mentioned Bill. There are certain concerns that we have regarding this Bill which will be highlighted in this submission.

A. Broad based concerns:

The expropriation law in South Africa is highly debated and controversial. It relates to the ability of the government to take ownership of private property, specifically land, in the public interest, even without the consent of the owners, and potentially without compensation. It's a critical issue with numerous potential arguments against it, which can be categorized into three broad categories: economic concerns, constitutional rights, and potential for misuse or corruption.

1. **Economic Concerns:** Expropriation without compensation can potentially harm the economy and property market in South Africa. The perceived lack of property rights security can deter both domestic and international investors, leading to reduced investment and job creation, which could exacerbate economic issues like unemployment and poverty. Furthermore, the agriculture sector, a significant contributor to the South African economy, could be particularly affected if farming lands are expropriated, leading to decreased productivity and potential food security risks.
2. **Constitutional Rights:** Expropriation without compensation can be seen as an infringement on the constitutional right to property. Property rights are a fundamental part of any free and democratic society, and infringement of these rights might lead to a more general undermining of other constitutional rights. While the Constitution allows for expropriation in the public interest, the exact meaning of this phrase, especially in relation to expropriation without compensation, can be seen as ambiguous and open to challenge.
3. **Potential for Misuse or Corruption:** There is concern that the expropriation law could be misused for political purposes or lead to increased corruption. Without strict controls and transparency, the power to expropriate land could potentially be abused. There is also concern about how "public interest" is defined and who gets to make that determination.

B. No compensation clause:

The no-compensation clause of the expropriation law, which allows for the expropriation of land without the state having to pay the owners, is one of the most controversial aspects of the law. Below are some reasons for objection:

1. **Disincentive for Investment:** One of the biggest concerns is the potential disincentive it creates for investment. Property rights and the security of such rights are fundamental to the investment decisions of both local and foreign investors. If these rights can be disregarded, it could result in a decrease in the confidence of investors, leading to lower levels of investment, economic growth, and job creation.
2. **Potential Impact on Banks and Financial Sector:** The banking and financial sector might face a significant impact due to this clause. Banks in South Africa have substantial investments in land,

property, and agriculture, often in the form of loans secured by the land. If the land is expropriated without compensation, it could potentially result in financial instability if these loans can't be paid back.

3. **Inequity Concerns:** Critics argue that while the objective is to redress historical injustices, the no-compensation clause may not always achieve that. Some worry that the law could be applied unevenly, benefitting some groups over others, and potentially resulting in further inequities.
4. **Infringement of Property Rights:** As mentioned before, the no-compensation clause might be seen as an infringement on the constitutional right to property. Critics may argue that it's fundamentally unfair for property owners, especially those who acquired land legally and have put significant investment into improving it, to have their property taken away without being compensated.

C. Lack of expertise and integrity of certain “bodies-of-state”:

For example, the power for municipalities to make their own bylaws related to the expropriation bill could indeed be problematic for several reasons.

1. **Lack of Capacity or Expertise:** Not all municipalities have the same resources or levels of expertise to make informed decisions about such complex matters. Poorly crafted bylaws can lead to unintended consequences that exacerbate, rather than alleviate, existing inequalities.
2. **Varying Standards:** Allowing each municipality to make their own bylaws could result in varying standards across different regions. This inconsistency could create legal and practical challenges and may lead to confusion and unfair treatment.
3. **Potential for Corruption:** The decentralization of decision-making power could increase the risk of corruption, particularly in municipalities where accountability and transparency mechanisms are weak. There is a risk that bylaws could be crafted to favor certain individuals or groups, rather than the broader public interest.
4. **Inadequate Oversight and Accountability:** There is also the issue of oversight and accountability. Without sufficient checks and balances in place, municipalities could potentially abuse this power.

D. International views:

The international community's views on South Africa's expropriation bill tend to be mixed and depend on various factors, including geopolitical considerations, historical relationships with South Africa, and ideological stances on property rights and social justice. However, several overarching themes have emerged:

1. **Concerns Over Property Rights:** On the other hand, many international observers, particularly those in Western democracies and international economic institutions, express concerns over the potential infringement of property rights. They argue that strong property rights are a cornerstone of any free-market economy and a key prerequisite for economic development.
2. **Investor Uncertainty:** International investors and business communities have expressed concern about the potential for the law to create uncertainty and instability. The fear is that the law could deter foreign investment in South Africa, which could have a negative impact on the country's economy.

E. International Risks:

The risks associated with accepting the expropriation bill in its 2021 form from an international perspective could include:

1. **Economic Impact:** The potential chilling effect on foreign investment could result in reduced economic growth and job creation. This could exacerbate existing socio-economic challenges in South Africa.
2. **Diplomatic Relations:** The law could potentially strain diplomatic relations with countries that have strong beliefs in property rights. This could impact South Africa's standing in the international community and cooperation in areas such as trade and security.
3. **Potential for Legal Challenges:** Depending on the specifics of international investment agreements and treaties, there could be potential for legal challenges from foreign investors whose property is expropriated without compensation.
4. **Reputation Risk:** There's also a reputation risk. Perception of South Africa's commitment to rule of law and property rights could be undermined in the eyes of some international observers, potentially impacting the country's credit rating, investment attractiveness, and broader international standing.

F. Food security:

Food security is another major concern related to the expropriation bill in South Africa. Most of the country's food is produced by commercial farmers who own their land. There are several potential impacts on farming and food security.

1. **Decreased Agricultural Productivity:** If the land is expropriated from commercial farmers who have the experience, resources, and knowledge to cultivate it efficiently, and then given to new owners who may lack these resources or knowledge, there could be a decrease in agricultural productivity. This could potentially lead to food shortages or increased food prices.
2. **Disincentive to Invest in Farming:** The threat of expropriation without compensation could discourage farmers from investing in their land to improve productivity. If a farmer is not certain that they will be able to keep their land, they may be less likely to invest in long-term improvements, which could lower overall agricultural output.
3. **Impact on Supply Chains:** Significant changes in land ownership could disrupt supply chains, as new owners may not have the same contractual relationships with suppliers and customers. This could also impact food availability and prices.

G. Defining property:

Section 25 of the South African Constitution, often referred to as the "property clause," does not make a clear distinction between land and other forms of property. This is part of the controversy surrounding the expropriation bill and the proposed amendments to the constitution.

The property clause in Section 25 broadly protects property rights, stating, among other things, that property may only be expropriated subject to compensation, the amount of which should be agreed upon by the affected parties or decided by a court.

However, the term "property" is not explicitly defined to include or exclude certain types of assets. While the general interpretation of Section 25 has primarily focused on land due to the historical and political context of land ownership in South Africa, the broad wording of the clause theoretically extends these protections to all forms of property, including intellectual property, shares in a company, or movable assets.

H. Procedural Concerns:

1. **Public Participation:** During the public participation, the presentation was severely limited. The presentation did not include any socio-economic impacts for the public to consider. As a member I personally requested the full socioeconomic during our first briefing of this Bill from the NCOP. To Thus far I have not received it.
2. **Limited opportunity for inputs by the public.** The first concern relating to this point is that the advertisement of this public participation, which I have not seen in any local newspaper in the city I live in, other bills were advertised but not this one. The period for written submissions was also not adequate. I was only informed about the possibility of written submissions on Friday the 9th of June 2023 by the Chairperson in the public hearing, only to find out that the submission deadline is on Monday 12 June 2023.

This objection and views represent the organization I present as well as my own.

Yours faithfully,



De Wet Nel
M.P.L. Northwest

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ANNEXURE

SERVICE DELIVERY MATTERS

DR KENNETH KAUNDA DISTRICT:

- The services for human settlement and rural development do not cover the communities in farms and rural areas without access to phones.
- Land affairs and rural development gives emerging farmers livestock but there is no monitoring and evaluation

NGAKA MODIRI MOLEMA DISTRICT:

- There must be feedback sessions to communities on sessions held.
- Rural communities are not taken into cognisance by government when Budget is appropriated.
- Communities feel vulnerable and marginalised due to none delivery of services by government
- Communities was concerned about the number of Health Centres / Hospitals around the Province, in particular Thusong Hospital, which has been left to dilapidate and close down due to negligence by Government.
- There is a lot of theft stock in the area of Kopela, communities pleaded for the intervention of Minister of SAPS.
- The Communities were greatly concerned that the Justice System does not serve communities impartially and with integrity.
- The communities also advanced concerns around issue of illegal mining, which is not adequately addressed.
- A plea that Dikgosi to avail land around Kopela for communities to be built houses.
- The local Contractors are not considered when there are community projects, for example the Human Settlements Projects. Additionally, projects are not properly introduced to communities.
- The Province is rich in minerals and farming, yet a lot of young people are without jobs.
- Cultural village which was since constructed in Kopela has not been completed to date.
- A need for health centers / clinics in Kopela and Ganalaagte as communities travel distance to access health services.

- Deelpan Flood Disaster has not been given attention to date, whereas most government structures including the Legislature has visited the area. The Dikgosi have availed land yet there are no developments thus far.
- Engineers of government must conduct studies on the origins of the water which causes disaster at areas like Deelpan and Thawane.
- Work done by the CPA is not transparent and not advantageous to the communities.
- There must be fencing that demarcates villages for safety purposes.
- The Communities also deliberated on lack of accountabilities around the D-Account, which does not benefit communities.
- The communities also commended on the allegations of the sale of government Properties, that it must be investigated.
- Road D406 which connects villages around Tswaing Municipality and Mahikeng must be tarred and upgraded.

DR RUTH SEGOMOTSI MOMPATI DISTRICT:

- There are buildings that are incomplete and used by drug sellers and users, this puts the safety of the community at risk, what steps can ward committees take to assist in such situations.

BOJANALA DISTRICT:

No Service delivery issues were raised.